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A HISTORY

OF

TEXAS and TEXANS

BY

FRANK W. JOHNSON

A LEADER IN THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

Edited and Brought to Date by

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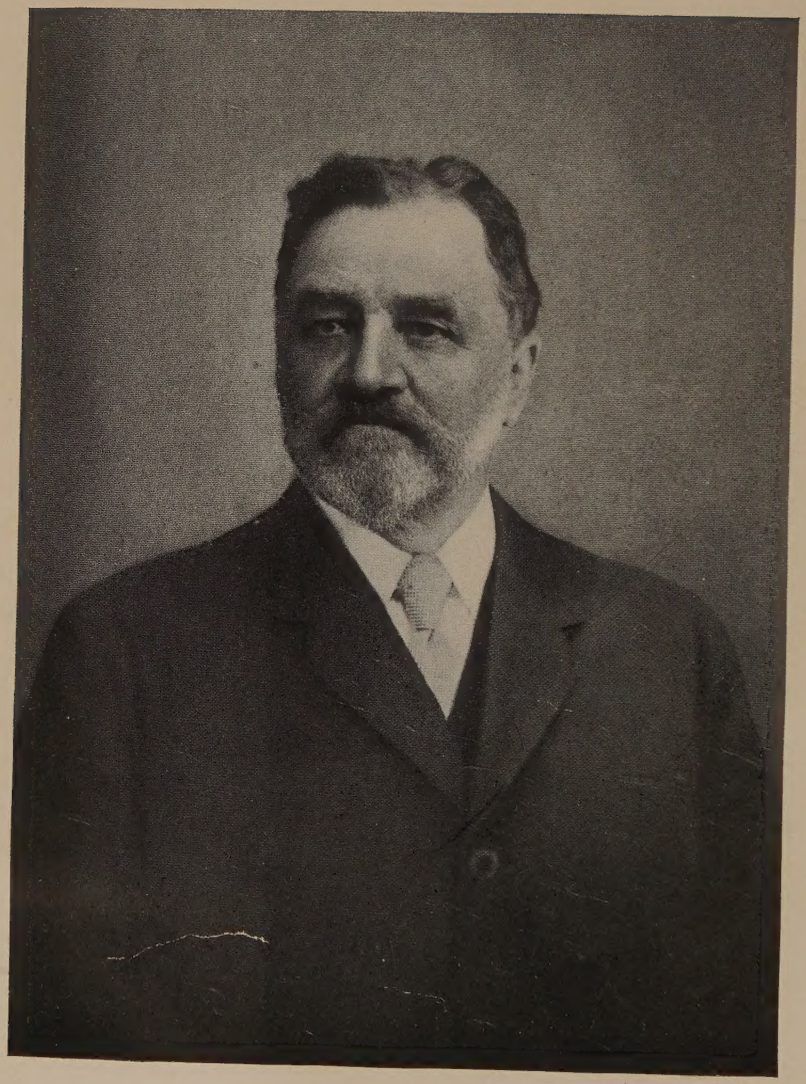

C. H. Moore

TEXAS AND TEXANS

CHARLES H. MOORE. The great American lumber industry, in all its ramifications, owes more to the New England states for its active personnel than to any other section of the country. It was in the old pine tree state of Maine that Charles H. Moore of Galveston had his origin. Among lumber manufacturers of the south, few have been longer or more prominently connected with the industry than Charles H. Moore. He was one of the first to establish a factory for lumber products in south Texas, after the war. Forty years of his career were devoted to the varied enterprises of lumbering and manufacture, and he is still connected officially with four large industrial companies. Charles H. Moore was born at Freeport, Cumberland county, Maine, August 10, 1842, a son of Ira and Martha (Doe) Moore. His father was also born in Maine, as was likewise the mother, and was a farmer and school teacher. His death occurred in 1865, while the mother passed away in 1869.

It was in the country and village schools of York county, Maine, that Charles H. Moore received his first training for life. For a short time he followed in the footsteps of his father and taught school, but his ambition was for a more active career in the industrial and commercial life which absorbed the energies of Americans during the latter half of the nineteenth century. From the extreme northeast he went clear across the continent, and in 1862 located in California, where he became an employe of his uncles, B. and J. S. Doe, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. This was his real introduction to lumber manufacturing. When ready to engage in business for himself, he chose as a location the southern belt of the great American forest areas, and thus located at Galveston in March, 1867. There, under the name of C. H. Moore & Company, he established a factory for the making of interior woodwork, and, as already stated, was one of the first manufacturers of lumber materials to go into business at Galveston after the resumption of normal conditions following the war. The first factory was a small one, but its proprietor possessed the ability and enterprise sufficient to develop the undertaking on a large scale, and for a number of years his firm was an important factor in local manufacturing circles. Now for more than forty years Mr. Moore has retained a large share in the lumber industry of the south, and credit is due to him for a share in the pioneer development of lumbering, especially in Texas and Louisiana.

The firm of C. H. Moore & Company continued actively until 1876. Mr. Moore then engaged in the general lumber business in the firm of W. F. Stewart & Company, and, selling out his interests with that firm in 1880, he joined A. J. Perkins of Lake Charles, Louisiana. A. J. Perkins & Company continued until the death of Mr. Perkins in 1893. The firm then became Moore & Goodman, and that name is still prominent among lumber circles of Texas. Mr. Moore retired from active participation in the firm in 1907, and his sons, Kilburn and Bartlett D., have since taken his place, in association with Mr. Goodman.

The activity of Mr. Moore in business affairs is indicated further by his connection with the following concerns: Vice president of the Lock-Moore Company, president of the Edgewood Land & Logging Company, vice president of the Texas Bank & Trust Company, vice president of the Texas Gulf Steamship Company, vice president of the American Indemnity Company, director of the First National Bank of Galveston, director of the Doe Estates Company of San Francisco, and a member of the firm of Guyton & Moore, fuel oil dealers. In politics Mr. Moore is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Lumbermen's organization, the Hoo Hoos, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Galveston.

In 1871, he married Miss Ida Kilburn, daughter of Wells Kilburn of Napa, California. Their two children are Kilburn and Bartlett D. Moore. The Moore home in Galveston is at 2722 Avenue H.

JOHN MCELVY. A Confederate veteran, whose home is now in Rosenberg. Mr. McElvy returned from a long and arduous service in the war to take up the active life of farmer, a vocation which he followed with much success for more than thirty years, and is now enjoying the fruits of his well spent life, during which he has obtained a fair share of the world's goods and provided well for his family.

John McElvy was born in the state of Arkansas July 27, 1847. His parents were George R. and Martha (Webb) McElvy, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee, their marriage occurring in Arkansas. The ancestry is Scotch-Irish and on the father's side were a number of doctors and lawyers of prominence in their profession and in politics. The father himself was a lawyer, also a skillful surveyor and an active planter and stock raiser. He belonged to one of the first families in Georgia. Grandfather John McElvy was a Baptist minister. A man of superior education and culture, George R. McElvy died in Texas in 1860. His brother, R. L. McElvy, was a member of the Florida legislature. The maternal grandfather Webb was one of the pioneer planters of Texas and owned a number of slaves before the war. Mr. John McElvy was one of four children. His sister Fannie lived in Dallas and the other two children, Lawson and Harmon, are both deceased.

As a boy John McElvy spent his years on a farm and had limited educational advantages, chiefly owing to the fact that his father died when he was about fifteen or sixteen years old. The family moved to Texas in 1845, settling on the Angelina River, near the old John Durst Bridge on the San Antonio Road, the noted thoroughfare over which all the early commerce between Mexico and the United States passed. The father entered land in that vicinity of east Texas and lived there until his death. In 1861, on the outbreak of the war, John McElvy was seventeen years old and enlisted in Rigsby's Company, Ford's Infantry Regiment, recruited locally to capture the Federal fort at Brownsville. After the evacuation of that post Mr. McElvy returned home and then on February 8, 1862, enlisted in Company F of the Eighth Texas Infantry, a regiment commanded by Colonel Overton Young. Their first

destination was at Little Rock, Arkansas, but after a short time they began active participation in that long and desultory warfare which characterized the fighting west of the Mississippi River. There were almost constant expeditions and counter expeditions, skirmishes and battles all over Arkansas and Louisiana, and that condition of affairs continued until near the end of the war. Mr. McElvy was a member of what was known as the Walker Greyhounds, in Walker's Division. Among the more prominent battles in which he took part were the bloody engagement of Mansfield, that of Pleasant Hill and Jenkins Ferry. His company was finally disbanded at Hempstead, in Waller county, and he had gone through from the beginning to the end without wound or capture, although exposure brought on a long spell of pneumonia.

After the war Mr. McElvy was a substantial farmer for thirty years in Milam county. Then on November 25, 1894, he moved to Fort Bend county, and since then has lived more or less retired in Rosenberg. He owns a fine farm in the county, has property in Rosenberg and investments in other enterprises.

In 1862 Mr. McElvy was married to Miss Eliza Henderson, a native of Texas, whose death occurred a few months after their marriage. Later he married Ann Schafer, whose maiden name was Ann Vernon, and who was born in Manchester, England, and came to Texas in 1845. Of the six children born to their union Fannie, Laura, William and Harry are now deceased. Thomas J. McElvy lives in Wallis, Texas, and Richard H. in Wharton, Texas. Mr. McElvy is an intelligent and well informed man and has been interested in educational progress, having served for a number of years as school trustee of Milam county. He is a loyal old Confederate and a member of Clem Bassett Camp of the Confederate veterans at Richmond. Mrs. McElvy is a member of the Christian church.

Taylor Ray. Leaving home at the age of thirteen, beginning his career in the far west as a grocery clerk, finally at the age of seventeen arriving in Texas, Taylor Ray has been a resident of this state nearly thirty years altogether and is one of the oldest men in the express service. At Rosenberg, where he has been a citizen for nearly twenty years, he is one of the most popular and prominent men and had the distinction of being selected as first mayor under the commission form of government in that little south Texas city.

Taylor Ray was born in Wabash, Indiana, December 8, 1863, the son of Jefferson and Faraba (Cox) Ray, both of Indiana. The family is of Irish descent and Grandfather Ray was born on the Isle of Erin and located at Indiana among the pioneers. Jefferson Ray, the father, was also a man who was identified with early enterprise in the Wabash Valley and owned one of the first sawmills in his part of Indiana. After operating that mill for some years he became employed in the general carpenter and contracting business, which he followed both in Indiana and later in Missouri, to which state he took his family in 1870. He was a man of exceptional thrift and industry and lived a very useful and unselfish life. For many years he served on the school board in Indiana and was always interested in education. Although born in the north, his sympathies were with the South, and when the war broke out between the states he enlisted as a Confederate soldier and fought for the southern cause, seeing constant service from the beginning to the end of that struggle, with the exception of furlough time. His death occurred in Carthage, Missouri, and his wife is also now deceased. There were fourteen children in the family and the only two now dead are Annie and Bertha. Among those living the following are mentioned: Joseph, of Chicago; Warren, of Wichita, Kansas; Barton, of Olathe, Kansas; Alton, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Charles and Orson, of Seattle, Washington; Eliza and Maude, of Webb City, Missouri; Lena, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Grace, of Oronogo, Missouri.

As a boy Taylor Ray attended common schools in Carthage, Missouri, and later while at regular work and in order to make up for the deficiencies in his early training he was a student in night school in Kansas City and in Sherman, Texas. When he left home at the age of thirteen he made his first pause in his wanderings in the state of Colorado, where he was employed for a time as clerk in a grocery store at Leadville. After that he was messenger boy in Denver for a while and during the following four years wandered about from one place to another, visiting many western states and getting such work as he could find. When seventeen he landed in Sherman, Texas, where he was given a job in a grocery store and later promoted to shipping clerk. With the firm of Cullers & Henry he remained for two years. After that he began work for the old Texas Express Company, an organization long since defunct. He continued as driver for that concern for one year. That was the beginning of his long service in the express business. After leaving the Texas company he worked for the Pacific and the Wells, Fargo & Company Express, much of the time as clerk on trains and his labor took him from San Antonio on the south as far north as Chicago and west to Denver and southeast to New Orleans, and he was in many other points all over this vast territory. He also travelled over nearly all the railroad lines in the South, including the Southern Pacific, the Iron Mountain, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the International and Great Northern. In September, 1894, he was assigned to a permanent position at Rosenberg as agent for the Wells-Fargo Company, a place in which his fidelity to the company's interest has kept him ever since. Aside from being a successful man of business Mr. Ray is doubly rich in the hosts of loyal friends who give him their esteem. He is a man big in body and character, genial and kindly, and is always ready to do his part. From 1901 to 1910 he served on the board of aldermen of Rosenberg and from 1900 to 1910 was secretary-treasurer of the school board, being president of the board during the last two years. He served as city secretary and clerk and as already stated was the first mayor of Rosenberg under the commission charter.

On March 25, 1891, he married Miss Mattie Newton of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Henry Newton. Of the six children born to their marriage two are deceased, George and Arthur, and the others are: Edith, Nita, Walter and Robert, all of whom are at home and in school. Mrs. Ray is a woman of superior culture and refinement and takes a prominent part in all social matters. She is an earnest worker in the Baptist church, in which her husband is also active, having been a deacon for the past ten years. Mrs. Ray organized the first Philathia Class in the city and has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society for twelve years and also a teacher in the Sunday school. She has membership in several social clubs, is worthy matron of the local chapter of the Eastern Star and one of the women of Rosenberg who are depended upon to take the lead in many matters for improving social and civic conditions. Mr. Ray is fraternally identified with Rosenberg Lodge, No. 881, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and is also past master of the Masonic Lodge at Richmond. He has for a number of terms served as clerk and treasurer of his camp of the Woodmen of the World. He and his family reside in one of the attractive homes of Rosenberg and he owns considerable other real estate.

H. A. Meyer. In the direction of home-seeking population and disposition of capital for permanent investment, various agencies have played a large part and brought about a tremendous development of Texas' material resources in recent years, but no one factor has been

more important than the real estate operator, whose specialty has consisted in promoting the sale and colonization of the vast tract of land, hitherto either left waste or imperfectly employed for grazing. The lower Brazos and Colorado Valleys have been a notable field for this work in recent years and one of the men who may properly claim a good share of the credit for results obtained is Mr. H. A. Meyer, who is head of the Meyer-Forster Land & Loan Company of Rosenberg. Mr. Meyer is also prominent as the present mayor of his home city.

Only a few men are privileged to achieve such success as Mr. Meyer has attained to so early in life. Not yet much beyond thirty-five he has gained a fortune and true friends and is regarded as a prominent and reliable citizen by all who know him and one of great value to the community in which he lives. Coming of hardy German parentage he has been honest and industrious and these qualities have won for him the enviable position he occupies.

H. A. Meyer was born in Austin county, Texas, August 27, 1875, and is a son of Benjamin and Louise (Shultz) Meyer. His father was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, and came alone to Austin county, Texas, at the age of fourteen years. The mother and her parents were born in Austin County, Texas, but her grandparents were all natives of Germany. They were part of Austin's colony. Only one of the old line, John Stern of Austin county, is now living. Landing in Texas without money, Benjamin Meyer, the father, at once began working for wages of forty-five dollars per year and his board. In spite of this meager compensation his untiring industry and frugality finally produced sufficient capital for him to buy a farm, to which he added until he was one of the large and prosperous and owners in Austin county. He was well known as a raiser of fine blooded driving horses. In that vicinity he lived and labored until four years ago, when he moved into Rosenberg, where he and his good wife live a life of ease and comfort. He is the owner of considerable land over the county of Fort Bend and his position is an exceedingly creditable one, especially in view of his having come to this state a young foreigner without money and having begun entirely on the labor of his hands. Although he had but few educational chances he has lived a very successful and useful life. In the mother's family her father and all her uncles were soldiers of the Confederate army. The present mayor of Rosenberg is one of ten living children, being the oldest in the line, and the others being mentioned as follows: L. H., who is postmaster of Rosenberg; O. C., auditor of the Bond Lumber Company at Eagle Pass; Mrs. F. A. Shawe and Mrs. Clara Kiekee, both of Rosenberg; Mrs. Laura Nippling of Granada, and Mrs. Henrietta Havla of Cost, Texas; Norma, Selma and Louise at home in Rosenberg and Emma and Benjamin, both deceased.

H. A. Meyer as a boy attended the country schools in Austin county, after which he took a literary course in the Lutheran College at Benham, and finally completed his preparation for his business career in Toby's Business College of Waco. He continued at home working on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age and then moved to Fort Bend county, where he was engaged in farming for one year. In the fall of 1897 he bought a farm of his own and has since been one of the big land owners of the county and also possesses much valuable city property. In 1899, with a partner named Brown, he opened a general store in Rosenberg. A year later he sold out his interests and was appointed postmaster, a position in which he did capable service for seven years. In the meantime he had been engaged in the insurance and real estate business and in 1904 became associated with Mr. A. E. Pleak, a relationship which was maintained until 1910. In that year Mr. Pleak sold out to Mr. Forster, thus making the present firm of Meyer-Forster Land & Loan Company. This company specializes on land for colonization and has peopled a number of large tracts with industrious and thrifty homeseekers. The company also loan a large amount of money on real estate. They have been one of the most successful firms in this line in south Texas. Up to March 24, 1913, their books indicate transactions covering Fort Bend and adjoining counties to an aggregate volume of fifteen million dollars' worth of land. In February, 1912, the partners organized the Meyer-Forster Realty Company of Ganado, Jackson county. This firm has also prospered. Mr. Meyer has made a thorough study of Texas soil and products and his judgment has come to be accepted as thoroughly reliable and has been a big factor in promoting the success of his business organization. His company was the agent for the disposal of the lands of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad and has represented several other large interests in the state.

In September, 1898, Mr. Meyer married Miss Emma Windell of Texas, a daughter of Captain C. W. F. Windell of Caldwell, Texas, and a veteran of the Confederate war. The one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer died in infancy. While Mr. Meyer has never aspired to office he has been selected out of the body of Rosenberg citizens to the office of mayor and is giving a very efficient administration. Fraternally he is affiliated with the local lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Eastern Star and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Meyer has membership in the Order of Eastern Star and is a member of the Methodist church of Rosenberg.

JUDGE H. T. COMPTON. A veteran of the war between the states, in which he saw a long and arduous service until his wounds compelled him to retire from the front, Judge Compton has been a resident of Texas for sixty years and since the war has been closely identified with public affairs in Wharton county.

He was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, December 23, 1841, one of a family of five children born to W. T. S. and Sarah (Newell) Compton. His father was from Maryland and his mother from Alabama. The father was a merchant and a slave holder before the war and settled in Texas in 1853, coming from Tennessee and stopping awhile in Louisiana. In 1849 he had joined the California forty-niners and had at first a successful experience as a gold seeker, but later lost all he gained while on the gold coast. He returned to Tennessee, after about four years in California, and soon afterward moved to South Texas, locating in Matagorda county. There he was engaged in farming and in other pursuits and his death occurred in Columbus, Texas, at the age of sixty-five. The Newell family on the maternal side were ironworkers in Tennessee and also planters in that state. Judge Compton's mother died in 1853 soon after the family came to Matagorda county. The father was a man of more than ordinary educational equipment and both he and his wife were devout members of the Episcopal church. Of their children only one besides the judge is now living, J. P. Compton of La Porte, Texas. Those deceased are Edward, Nannie and Albert. Judge Compton has two half-sisters living in Wharton county—Mrs. A. R. Hudgins and Mrs. S. G. Perviance; also a half-sister, Mrs. H. B. Otto of La Porte.

As a boy Judge Compton attended private schools in Texas and was not yet twenty years old when the war broke out and threw its shadow across every peaceful pursuit. In April, 1861, in the first weeks of the war he enlisted at Richmond, Texas, in Tom Mitchell's Company F of the Twenty-Fourth Texas Cavalry. This regiment was afterward dismounted in Arkansas and thereafter served as an infantry regiment. At Arkansas Post he was captured and sent a prisoner to Camp

Butler, Illinois. After three months he was exchanged and then joined Johnston's army in Tennessee. He left the Federal prison ill and therefore did not join his command until the eve of the battle of Chattanooga. Afterward he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek and the many other fights leading up to Atlanta. At Peach Tree Creek he was severely wounded by a bullet which shattered his left arm and passed through his left hip. Gangrene set in and for days his life was despaired of. This severe wound totally incapacitated him for further military service.

At the close of the war Judge Compton located in Wharton county, where he took charge of his uncle's, John D. Newell's, plantation. After two years in that work he was elected tax assessor of Wharton county and filled that office with fidelity and efficiency for ten years. Following that office he was chosen magistrate of precinct No. 1 and has presided over this precinct court to the present time.

In 1887 Judge Compton was married to Miss Emma Hooker of Texas and a daughter of George Hooker, one of the old settlers of this state. Mrs. Compton is living and also her five children, namely: Pearle, Margie, Carrie, Harry and Newell. All have homes in Wharton and were educated in the local schools. Mr. and Mrs. Compton are active members of the Methodist church south. The judge is a charter member of Buchel Camp, No. 228, U. C. V., at Wharton and is now adjutant of the camp. He takes a deep interest in all Confederate matters and has often been a delegate to reunions and other gatherings of the boys in gray.

Charles T. Paul was born on the 2d of March, 1880, at Paul's Store in Shelby county, Texas, the youngest of the six children, four sons and two daughters, of W. A. and Delilah Paul. On the paternal side the ancestry is French, while on the maternal side he is descended from Irish stock. W. A. Paul was a second cousin of Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy. The grandparents on both sides were planters and slave holders, and the family is well represented in Georgia and Arkansas, also elsewhere throughout the South. W. A. Paul has followed farming and stock-raising, flour milling and ginning, and for more than forty years was a resident of Shelby county, Texas. From that vicinity he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company H, Eleventh Texas Infantry, and was wounded in battle at Opelousas, Louisiana. He went through the war, and after its close settled down to farming in Shelby county. For the accommodation of his neighbors in the community about his home he conducted a grist mill, a cotton gin and a blacksmith shop, and, as these activities indicate, he was a man of varied affairs and an important factor in the community where he lived. Finally selling out his business there in 1900, he came to San Angelo, Texas, and took up ranching, a line which he still follows and in which he is well known. The wife and mother passed away in 1892, and was laid to rest in the country cemetery near Paul's Store, Texas.

In the public schools of Shelby county Charles T. Paul obtained his early training, and after his graduation from the high school at Timpson in 1901, entered the University of Texas, where he pursued his studies for three years in the academic and law departments. During his university career he was president of the Sophomore class, was president of Athenæum Literary Society, and was a charter member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity in the University. His first business venture was in real estate in San Angelo, where he opened his office in 1904. Since then he has added an abstract and general rental business under the firm name of the Paul Abstract and Title Company. In a period of only a few years real estate has advanced from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent in price and the trend is still steadily upward. From April, 1909, to April, 1911, Mr. Paul served as mayor of San Angelo, and was earnestly solicited to make the race for a second term, but his accumulating interests in business led him to decline the offer. For three years he was one of the directors of the San Angelo Bank & Trust Company, one of the largest financial concerns of west Texas, with a capital stock of a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Paul has always been a stanch Democrat, and fraternally is well known in Masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also has membership affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Presbyterian.

On the 28th of March, 1911, Mr. Paul married Miss Minnie Elizabeth Hunter, of San Angelo, a daughter of Mrs. M. E. Hunter. After the death of Mr. Hunter in 1905 the family came from Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. Hunter, who was born in Canada, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have one child, Minnie Lila Paul, born on the 12th of February, 1913, at 335 West H avenue, San Angelo, Texas.

Mr. Paul stands foremost among those who thoroughly believe in and advocates to all comers the resources of western Texas, both in climate and soil. He is thoroughly familiar with the resources of the country as a stock region and recommends it as a good place for any ambitious man with the grit and industry to take his part of pioneer responsibilities and hardships, before enjoying all the success and prosperity which he well might anticipate.

Robert Meriwether Brown. At Wharton for the past quarter of a century one of the ablest lawyers and foremost citizens has been Robert Meriwether Brown. Judge Brown has served as special district judge, has represented his county in the state legislature, is commander of his local camp of Confederate Veterans and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of south Texas. He is local attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad and represents other large interests in this part of the state.

Robert Meriwether Brown was born in Amherst county, Virginia, December 24, 1845, and was one of six children born to Robert M. and Sarah (Whitehead) Brown, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and of old and prominent families of that state. Grandfather Benjamin Brown came from England and both he and his son Robert practiced law in Virginia. The maternal grandfather, John Whitehead, was prominent as a banker at Lynchburg. Grandfather Benjamin Brown married a Miss Lewis, who was a first cousin of Colonel Meriwether Lewis, whose name is first in American history as the first of the two noted explorers and pathfinders who left on the annals of history the name of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The grandmother on the maternal side was Anna Mahoney, who was a noted Irish beauty in her time. Both grandfathers were planters and slave holders and men of more than ordinary ability and influence. Judge Brown's father was at one time commonwealth attorney in Virginia and for years served as an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a forceful and able man and did much to impress his personality on his community. Of the six children of Robert M. Brown and wife, Thomas L. and Alfred L. are now deceased. The living, besides Judge Brown, are: Mrs. Collin Stokes, a widow, living at Covington, Virginia; A. D. Brown of Amhurst county, Virginia, and Benjamin W., a surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital and Health Service, who spent two years in China and now has charge of the United States Station at Yokohama, Japan. Judge Brown comes of a long-lived family. His father lived to be eighty-two and his mother died at the age of ninety-one years, she passing away in January, 1914. William P. Gorsuch, a son of his sister by a former marriage, is now professor of oratory in the University of Chicago.

Chas. T. Paul

Robert Meriwether Brown when a boy attended school at Higginbotham Academy until he was fifteen years old. Then, like many other Virginia boys, his youth was interrupted by the outbreak of the great war between the states and he was at once thrown into the most serious responsibilities of existence. At the age of sixteen he volunteered in Company E of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under General Mumpford and also served under Fitzhugh Lee and under Judge J. E. B. Stuart, and fought all through the war in the army of Northern Virginia. Altogether his army record comprises twenty-one engagements and among these he fought at Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, Seven Pines and at Yellow Tavern. At Yellow Tavern a bullet struck him in the head and for three months he lay critically ill in a hospital. How near he came to being a sacrifice to the cause of the south is indicated by the deep scar which still plows his forehead.

At the close of the war Mr. Brown returned home, still a young man, though a veteran soldier, and took up the study of law. He afterward practiced in his native state from 1867 to 1885. In the latter year he moved to Texas, locating in Jackson county, where he remained two years. Then on March 27, 1887, he established his office in Wharton and in the past quarter of a century has enjoyed a position second to none in the local bar. While Judge Brown is in no sense a politician, he represented his county in the state legislature during the twenty-ninth and thirtieth assemblies and altogether has served three terms as special district judge, his appointment having been made by the local bar. For four years he served as city attorney for Wharton.

On February 16, 1888, Judge Brown married Miss Nina Warren of Brook Haven, Mississippi, a daughter of Jesse Warren, circuit clerk of Lincoln county, Mississippi. Mrs. Brown died in 1897. Their two children were Nellie and Alfred P., both of whom died in infancy. Judge Brown is one of the best known Masons in south Texas. He is past master of Wharton Lodge, No. 621, A. F. & A. M.; past king of Wharton Chapter, R. A. M.; belongs to Ruthven Commandery, K. T., at Houston, and is past district deputy master of the Grand Lodge of Texas. He also affiliates with the Order of the Eastern Star and is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. Among his fellow veterans he has a popular place and at the present time is serving as commander of Buchel Camp, No. 228, of United Confederate Veterans at Wharton. Religiously he inclines to the Presbyterian faith.

Clem Dyer Myers. Representing the younger generation of business enterprise in Fort Bend county, Mr. Myers is proprietor of a first class mercantile establishment in Richmond and besides his business career has also been prominent in the public life of this county, having served two terms as county clerk. He belongs to a family whose members have been intimately associated with the development of Texas since pioneer times.

He was born in Richmond, January 8, 1879, and is a son of the venerable August Myers, who for many years was in business at Richmond and is now living in honorable retirement at Richmond. August Myers was born in Germany and came alone to America when eight years of age. At the age of fourteen he located in Fort Bend county, which has ever since been his home. It was given to him to accomplish a generous success in life and yet it is said that he never failed in business and that from first to last his word was as good as his bond. He came to Texas about 1842, when Texas was still a Republic, and has lived here throughout the statehood period. It has been his privilege to know Texas under three flags. His first work in Fort Bend county was as manager of a stock ranch and he subsequently got into the general mercantile business, which he continued until 1905, at which date he retired. At one time he was given official honor as treasurer of Fort Bend county. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the cause of the south and served as a brave and efficient Confederate soldier.

The maiden name of the mother of C. D. Myers was Florence Dyer, a daughter of Judge C. C. Dyer, her father being a native of Tennessee, and her mother a native of North Carolina. Judge Dyer was a son of a planter and slave owner, and also a lawyer, who came to Texas and settled in Fort Bend county about 1826, only four or five years after the first Austin colony was planted in this state. His daughter Julia, a sister of Florence, is said to have been the first white female born in Fort Bend county, among the American settlers. Judge C. C. Dyer had the distinction of serving as one of the first county judges of Fort Bend county. There were four children in the family of August Myers and wife, one daughter, Mrs. J. E. Winston, being deceased, and the others being Leon A. and J. V.

Mr. Myers in 1904-5 was associated with his father in business and then took a place as bookkeeper for J. T. Dyer for one year. This was followed by his election to the office of county clerk of Fort Bend county, in which he served for two terms or four years. After the expiration of his official term he bought a grocery business and has continued that enterprise ever since, building up and extending the trade throughout this section of the county, having one of the largest stocks in Richmond.

On September 14, 1899, Mr. Myers married Miss Mattie McElwee, daughter of D. C. and Mattie (Foster) McElwee. Her grandfather, Ran Foster, was one of the very earliest pioneers of Texas. The four children born to their marriage are named Florence, Dorothy, Clem D. and Randolph Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Episcopal church. Besides his business Mr. Myers owns a nice home in Richmond and has other property interests.

Judge William I. McFarlane. One of the ablest men in the public life of Fort Bend county, Judge McFarlane is now administering the fiscal affairs of this county in the office of county judge. A native of Fort Bend county and having been identified with this section practically all his life, Judge McFarlane is known to the entire citizenship, and by his fine record as a citizen and business man has commended himself for promotion to the larger offices.

William I. McFarlane was born in Richmond April 10, 1869, a son of Isaac McFarlane. Isaac McFarlane was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was eight years of age when brought to America by his father. The paternal grandfather first located in the West Indies, where he secured some valuable estates and later went on with his family to Boston, where they remained a short time and from there to Richmond, Texas. The grandfather was a physician during his career in Scotland and his death occurred soon after locating at Richmond. Isaac McFarlane continued to make his home in this town after the death of his father, and when the Civil war broke out he cast his fortunes with the South and went to the front as a member of Terry's famous Texas Rangers. As a member of that splendid body of cavalrymen he participated in many of the hardest fought engagements of the war and made a fine record as a soldier, having never been sick or incapacitated and never absent a day from active service. He fought at Bowling Green, at Charlevoix, at Murfreesboro, at Perryville, at Chickamauga, at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, at the battle around Atlanta and in practically every engagement in the Mississippi Valley from the beginning to the end of the war.

After his gallant service as a soldier Isaac McFarlane returned to Richmond and established a general mer-

cantile business, which he continued up to 1894. He then became a cotton buyer and continued in that work until 1899, at which time ill health forced him to retire. Two years later occurred his death, and he was esteemed as one of the finest citizens and most upright business man of Fort Bend county. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Higham, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and she and her mother had come to Texas just before the war and located at Richmond. Mrs. McFarlane is still living and makes her home in Houston. Of her nine children, three died in infancy and the others, except the judge, are named as follows: Lenn R. of Houston, S. E. of San Antonio, Mrs. Stewart Clark of Stanton, Illinois, Mrs. L. C. Perkins of Houston, Mrs. R. E. L. Wessendorf of Richmond.

Judge McFarlane received his early education at St. Mary's institute in San Antonio and at St. Mary's at Galveston, completing his higher education at Baylor University in Waco. With the completion of this liberal education he engaged in business with his father until 1896, at which time began his career as a public official with his election to the office of tax-assessor. He remained in the office for two terms, and his health failing towards the end he retired from routine business for a time and spent much of his time on the outside, looking after the various business interests which were entrusted to his management. In 1906 occurred his election to the office of tax-collector, and he held that post for four years. Prior to that time he had management under Captain Bassett as tax collector for four years. In 1912 came his preferment to the highest and most important distinctions in county official honor with his election as county judge, there being no opposition after his nomination was announced. He is also at the present time president of the Jay Bord Democratic Association, the most important organization in the county, and has been at the head of this civic and political organization for five years.

In 1891 Judge McFarlane married Miss Fannie Booth, of Mississippi, daughter of Robert Booth. Mrs. McFarlane's father died in Mississippi and her mother resides at her home in Richmond. Their one child is Clarence I. McFarlane, who at the present time is a student in the University of Texas at Austin. Judge McFarlane is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Masonic Lodge, and is one of the popular members of the society and all classes of citizenship in this county.

Judge McFarlane is a man of striking appearance, has a magnetic personality, and on the performance of the past has a large promise of future usefulness in the public and business affairs of his home state. He controls one of the fine farms in the county, situated just east of Richmond, and among his other valuable property interests is a handsome new residence in Richmond, where he and his family reside.

Emil Locke is familiarly known to the people of San Antonio and vicinity as one of the large land dealers and developers in this part of the state, and also as the general manager and originator of the Alamo Heroes Association, a movement that was organized in 1913 for the purpose of building a magnificent $2,000,000 monument to the heroes of the Alamo in San Antonio on the Alamo battlefield. The Locke family is one of the oldest connected with the Prince Solms-Braunfels colony, famous in the German history of Texas. The parents of Emil Locke were Otto and Johanna (Schulze) Locke. The father was born in New Braunfels in 1859, and there he has passed his days. He is the son of Joseph and Maria (Claussen) Locke. They were members of the famous Solms-Braunfels colony who arrived at and settled the town of New Braunfels in 1845, and they passed their remaining days in that community, both having lived to a fine old age.

Otto Locke, who still lives in the house in which he was born, is one of the wealthy land owners of the region and has extensive property interests in New Braunfels and Comal county. The maternal grandfather of Emil Locke was Karl Schulze, also a New Braunfels colonist, who arrived here from Germany in 1846 and who has spent all his life in this place. He, it is said, established the first brick yard in New Braunfels, and was one of the prominent and prosperous men of the colony.

Emil Locke was born in New Braunfels, Texas, February 18, 1882, and received his early education in the public schools of his locality. He was still young in years when he engaged in business enterprises on his own account. He was in business for some time in the City of Mexico, also in Karnes county, Texas. In 1907 he came to San Antonio, which city has since represented his home and the city of his principal activities. One of the greatest pieces of work with which he has been identified is that of an irrigation project that will reclaim more than fifty thousand acres of semi-arid land located within a few hours ride of the city of San Antonio. The plans call for two dams, one across the Cibolo creek, three miles distant from the town of Bracken, and the other over the Dry Comal at a point two and a half miles from the town of Corbyn. The project at this time is being held in abeyance temporarily on account of numerous land suits against the Medina Valley Irrigation Company, but that the project will eventually be carried out is the determination of Mr. Locke and his associates.

Another of the activities with which he has identified himself is the Alamo Heroes Monument Association, the same having been organized by him in 1913 for the purpose of bulding a monument to the heroes of the Alamo. Mr. Locke, the orginator of the project, planned all the details of the extensive state-wide scheme for financing the project, and at the present time is actively engaged in the management of the enterprise. The monument is to be an immense affair, some eight hundred feet high, and will be erected on the Alamo Plaza in San Antonio, at a cost of $2,000,000. Mr. Locke has proven himself a true son of Texas, and one who is concerned in developing the natural resources of the state, as well as in perpetuating the memory of historical events of note.

In 1903 he was married to Miss Ora May Layton, who was born in Hallettsville, Texas.

Right Rev. N. A. Gallagher. For more than thirty years bishop of Galveston, a diocese which during the first eight or nine years comprehended the vast area of the state of Texas, the Right Rev. Bishop Gallagher is not only eminent as a churchman and administrator of a great religious organization; he has been for years an energizing force working for civic and social betterment through all the populous region over which his episcopal supervision extends. To the observer and student of men, Bishop Gallagher appears as one in whom are combined in excellent proportion the qualities most needed for his complex office. He is the broad minded man of action, a forceful executive, a scholarly judge of the world and its affairs. His life for forty-five years has been devoted to his church and humanity, and from parish priest to bishop his record has been one of unremitting work and service. Not alone the members of his church, but citizens of all classes speak with affection of the good bishop who for so many years has had his home at St. Mary's Cathedral and has lent his influence and energy to sustaining the city in its crises and promoting its welfare in its years of prosperity.

Nicholas Aloysius Gallagher was born in Temperanceville, Belmont county, Ohio, February 19, 1846. His parents were John and Mary Ann (Brinton) Gallagher. The grandfather was Edward Gallagher of County Westmeath, Ireland, who was identified with the revolutionary party of 1798, and had to seek refuge in America. He lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where his son, John Gallagher, was born, grew up to the career of

+ N. A. Gallagher
Bp. of Galveston

farmer, and afterwards moved to Ohio, locating first in that portion of Guernsey county, which afterward became Noble county, and finally in Belmont county, but in 1856 returned to Noble county, where his death occurred in 1866. Mary Ann Brinton was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Noble county at the age of eighty-six years. Both were industrious farming people, were good Catholics and active both in the word and practice of their religion.

During the first ten years of his life, Bishop Gallagher lived in Belmont county, and attended the public schools of Temperanceville. When the father returned to Noble county he was placed under the care of Rev. Father Jacquet, who lived on property given to the church by Edward Gallagher. Under that tutor he studied English, grammar, Latin and Greek, and the ordinary school branches until 1862. Then, at the age of sixteen, he began his active preparation for the priesthood, entering Mount St. Mary's of the West at Cincinnati, where he pursued the regular seminary course, including studies in Latin and Greek, higher mathematics, philosophy, and theology and English literature. He completed his course at the Seminary in 1868. Already he had received the tonsure and the minor orders from Archbishop Purcell. In 1868, when the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, was formed from the archdiocese of Cincinnati, with Right Rev. Sylvester Horton Rosecrans as first bishop, Father Gallagher was the first priest to be ordained by the new bishop, the ceremony taking place in the Holy Cross Church at Columbus on Christmas Day of 1868. For a number of years he served as a priest of the Columbus diocese. From 1868 to 1871 he was assistant to St. Patrick's church in Columbus, and in the latter year was appointed president of the St. Aloysius Seminary of Columbus, an institution which had been established by Bishop Rosecrans for the education of the priests of the diocese. In 1876 he returned to St. Patrick's church as pastor. The death of Bishop Rosecrans in October, 1878, was followed by the appointment of Father Gallagher by Archbishop Purcell as administrator of the vacant diocese, that appointment being confirmed from Rome. He discharged the duties of this office with rare prudence, energy and ability. On the appointment in August, 1880, of the Rt. Rev. John Waterson as bishop of Columbus, Father Gallagher returned to the pastorate of St. Patrick's church, but at the same time was given the appointment of vicar general of the diocese by the new bishop.

The predecessor of Bishop Gallagher at Galveston was Rev. C. M. DuBois, who after many years of devoted service in his post as Bishop of Galveston, resigned in 1881. On October 19, 1881, Father Gallagher was appointed Titular Bishop of Canopus, and Administrator of the Diocese of Galveston. The brief for this appointment was dated January 10, 1882, and he was consecrated in office April 30, 1882, by Bishop Edward Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the St. Mary's Cathedral at Galveston. Bishop Fitzgerald had previously been a pastor of St. Patrick's church in Columbus. The diocese of Galveston as constituted at the time Bishop Gallagher took charge was a vast and unwieldly territory, extending almost a thousand miles north and several hundred miles west of the Cathedral city. With the increase of population, the duties of the episcopal office became increasingly onerous, and at Bishop Gallagher's request in 1890, the diocese was divided and two-thirds of the original territory was constituted as the diocese of Dallas, where the bishop of that diocese has since resided.

On December 16, 1892, the title as well as the office of Bishop of Galveston was bestowed on him. For thirty-two years Bishop Gallagher has remained at the head of the churches of this diocese, his spiritual supervision extending over a territory forty-three thousand square miles in extent. In the original diocese, when he came to Galveston in 1882, the Catholic population was about thirty-five thousand. In 1900, nine years after the separation of the Dallas diocese, there were about thirty thousand communicants in the Galveston area, and at the present time it is estimated that the Galveston diocese has a Catholic population of about sixty-five thousand.

Richard J. Owen. For more than twenty years a resident of El Paso, Mr. Owen is one of the foremost representatives of the profession of civil engineering in the southwest. His services have been retained on many large projects, and capitalists and promoters of large constructive enterprise throughout this part of the country have come to regard him as one of the best authorities on all matters pertaining to general engineering.

Richard J. Owen, who has won his various promotions on his individual merit and by actual achievements, was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, January 13, 1865, a son of David and Matilda Owen. His early education was in the public schools of Kentucky, and after leaving high school he took four years work in the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, where he was graduated in 1882. From 1882 to 1886 he was assistant professor of mathematics in the Kentucky Military Institute. His proficiency in mathematical and physical sciences had manifested itself early in his school career and it was along the lines of achievements marked out by this faculty that his career has progressed. From Frankfort, after his career as teacher, he spent two years as a practical civil engineer, and then came to Texas. Between his earlier school days and his college education, he earned money to advance himself by employment in a store in Kentucky. While in college he was a member of the Signa Alpha Epsilom Fraternity Chi Chapter and also an active member of the Philomathean college literary and debating society.

Early in the year 1888 Mr. Owen came to Texas and for two years was teacher of mathematics of Belle Plaine College, in Callahan county. In 1890 he located in El Paso and has practiced his profession there ever since. The only exception to this continued residence in El Paso was four years, during which he was superintendent for the Pullman Company at Mexico City. During his many years residence in El Paso he has travelled extensively and his services have been called for on numerous projects at a distance, including a number of large irrigations, railroads and other undertakings both in the southwest United States and in Mexico. One of the largest enterprises with which he has been associated was located in Mexico, and was a project for the irrigation of a tract of land consisting of one hundred thousand acres or more. He is now engaged in the survey of the disputed river boundary between Texas and New Mexico, being upon the Texas side in the dispute.

Mr. Owen on January 20, 1902, at El Paso married Miss Lita M. Eaton, a daughter of Col. E. W. Eaton, of Socorro, New Mexico. He and his wife attend the Methodist church, which is their preference among the various denominations. In politics Mr. Owen is a Democrat, interested as a voter in good government, but not active in party affairs. For recreation he is fond of hunting, and the more aesthetic accomplishment in music and theatres and the books of his home library. His private reading aside from that in his own profession is directed usually along historical lines, and he has a well selected library to supply him with opportunities for indulging his taste in general literature. Mr. Owen is a loyal citizen of west Texas, a thorough believer in its opportunities and resources, and is one of the local citizens whose judgment is based upon long and thorough experience and whose opinions concerning the country in any respect would be thoroughly reliable. Mr. Owen is a member of the Society of American Engineers. At two different times he served

in the Kentucky State Guards, once with the rank of captain, and once as major.

BROWN BROTHERS. An important acquisition to the financial interests of the state of Texas generally, and of the city of Austin particularly, is exemplified in the enterprise of Brown Brothers, a firm which has been in successful operation here since 1883. The firm has at its command immense sums of money which it is prepared to loan to borrowers, simply to earn interest for the corporations which it represents, these latter being: The Scottish American Mortgage Company, Limited, of Edinburgh, Scotland; and the American Mortgage Company, Limited, of Edinburgh. The concern invests annually a half to one million of dollars in farm loans and has at present over three millions of dollars in mortgages on farms and city real estate.

At the time that this firm was organized, state laws regarding land titles were not well defined, and the firm of Brown Brothers has done more than any other firm in Texas towards getting the passage of proper legislation put through the Legislature in the protection of these titles. This is one of the two distinct services rendered by the company to the state, the other being the bringing here from Scotland and England of immense sums of money for the development of wild Lone Star land. R. L. Brown, the former directing head of the firm, died in November, 1910, and since that time R. L. Slaughter has been the executive director of the concern.

R. L. Brown practiced law in Glasgow, Scotland, before coming to the United States, having been educated in private schools and later graduating from Oxendean House, Berwickshire, Scotland. He was married in his native land to a daughter of Colonel Lamb, of the British Army, and his widow is still living in Austin. They had no children.

J. Gordon Brown was born in Scotland, where he was educated in Willfield House, Berwickshire, and on coming to the United States located in Galveston, Texas, where he was for some years engaged in the cotton business before he and his brother, R. L. Brown, organized the firm of Brown Brothers, of which he is still a member. Mr. Brown is unmarried.

R. L. Slaughter was born in Travis county, Texas, in 1872, and is a son of Capt. A. B. and Anna (Eanes) Slaughter, natives of Virginia, the latter of whom still survives and is a resident of Travis county, Texas. During the war between the South and the North, the father served as a captain in the army, and saw active fighting throughout that struggle. R. L. Slaughter received his early educational training in the public schools of Travis county, Texas, following which he took his academic course in Southwestern University, Georgetown, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. His law studies were pursued in the University of Texas, and his degree was secured in 1907. He has since been connected with the firm of Brown Brothers, and is widely known in business, realty and financial circles throughout the state. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1912, to Miss Helen Roling, daughter of Charles F. Roling, a civil service official. They are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

THOMAS DUDLEY WOOTEN, M. D. The late Dr. Thomas Dudley Wooten has a remarkably useful and commendable career in his profession, and those years that were passed in devotion to his work in Austin added much to his already wide prominence as a physician and surgeon of unusual skill and accomplishments. His history is one of unusual interest and there attaches to it much of importance because of the position in the medical profession to which his sons have attained in the years they have thus far devoted to their chosen work, concerning whom some brief mention will appear in later paragraphs.

Thomas Dudley Wooten, M. D., was born in Barren county, Kentucky, March 6, 1829, of Virginia parents, who moved from that state in the early days of Kentucky's settlement in the southern part. Joseph Wooten, his father, acquired extensive land interests in Kentucky after his removal there and established a large plantation which made him a wealthy and prominent man in his section of the state. His son, Thomas Dudley, was the youngest but one of a family that included several sons, and when he died, Thomas Dudley Wooten, then fifteen years of age, found himself virtually the master of the farm and the slaves. The boy grappled successfully with the task he saw before him and he was successful in the work, discharging the duties of proprietor of several years, and in the meantime gaining such education as his spare time permitted him to acquire in the country schools, and devoting his evenings to diligent study.

Nearing his majority, young Wooten began the study of medicine, and after a year's reading in the office of Dr. George Rogers in the town of Glasgow, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, in the fall of 1851. At that time that institution was second to none in the Union in the efficiency of its medical faculty, numbering among its professors such men as the elders Flint, Gross, Yandell, Drake, Caldwell, Silliman and Miller. Before completing his medical course he was married to Miss Henriette C. Goodall, a daughter of Dr. Turner Goodall, a successful practitioner of Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky.

In the spring of 1853 he was graduated and entered straightway into active practice at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, but removing in 1856 to Springfield, in southeastern Missouri, where for the first year he was engaged in building and improving a home and establishing a farm near the young and growing city. This accomplished, he at once resumed his professional life and he was soon established in a lucrative and constantly growing practice. Although then, as afterwards, he pursued the practice of his chosen science in all its branches, and set up no claims as a specialist, from the first his marked success and skill in surgery, gynecology and treatment of diseases of the eye, rendered his reputation in those special directions a matter of special comment and approval.

When the war began Dr. Wooten had laid the foundations of a comfortable fortune and a successful career, which were swept away by the progress of the four years of war. In June, 1861, the Doctor enlisted as a private in the regiment of Col. Richard Campbell. Upon the organization of the Confederate forces in southwestern Missouri a little later, he was made surgeon of Foster's Regiment, known as the Second Regiment, Seventh Division, Missouri State Troops, in command of General McBride. After the battle of Oak Hills, Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, he was appointed chief surgeon of McBride's Division. Following the battle of Pea Ridge he was appointed Surgeon General of all the Missouri forces, vice Dr. Snodgrass, resigned. When the Missouri army was turned over to the Confederacy, and, together with the Arkansas troops, formed into the First Army Corps of the West, he was chosen by the medical staff of the army for the post of Medical Director of the Corps, with staff rank as Major, General Sterling Price commanding.

Upon the transfer of this command to the east of Mississippi river, and after the battle of Farmington, General Price was placed in command of the District of Tennessee, embracing the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and part of Alabama, and Dr. Wooten was made Medical Director of the district. At that time the field and hospital service being consolidated and there being some 15,000 wounded and sick in the hospital, and continual engagements in the field, the labor

of the chief medical officer was immense, and required exercise of the greatest vigilance, firmness and skill, all of which qualities were displayed abundantly and satisfactorily by Dr. Wooten. When General Price was again ordered to the west and placed in command of the district of Arkansas, Dr. Wooten retained his position on his staff and served as medical director of that district to the end of the war, being for a time on the staff of General Magruder, during the last raid of General Price into Missouri.

Dr. Wooten's rapid rise and sustained success in the army was somewhat remarkable. Only thirty years old at the outbreak of hostilities, with but four years of residence in Missouri, with no previous military experience, no practical prestige or professional affiliations, he enlisted as a private, and after a few months, in competition with some of the most eminent and influential medical men of St. Louis and the west, he arose to the highest medical rank in the service of the state, and to the medical directorship of the western Army Corps, retaining to the close his position on the staff and his place in the confidence and affection of Missouri's devoted old warrior and chieftain.

At the end of the war, completely ruined in fortune, he settled in Paris, Texas, though urged by friends to locate in some of the larger cities of the south. He very soon built up a very large practice. Still maintaining his early aptitude and skill in the direction above referred to, and reinforced by a four years' experience in the active and stirring emergencies of the field and hospital, his success in all the more difficult tasks of surgery and general practice fully sustained in civil life the reputation won in military circles. During the ten years he remained in Paris, besides a large local practice, he drew patients from a large part of northern and eastern Texas, and from Arkansas, Louisiana and Indian Territory.

In January, 1876, Dr. Wooten came to Austin, and here he spent his remaining years of activity, maintaining the same reputation for skill that has made his career a part of the history of the Medical Profession of the state, requiring no detailed mention.

When the University of Texas was finally inaugurated in 1881, Dr. Wooten was appointed by Governor Roberts one of the first regents of that institution, to which position he was reappointed by Governor Ireland. He was from the first a most active and earnest friend of the university, and always labored for its successful and efficient establishment with a zeal and fidelity that never faltered. Being the only member of the regency who was resident at the state capitol, the greater part of the incessant vigilance and labor required to properly administer the affairs of the institution fell on his shoulders during the years of his incumbency on the Board of Regents.

In January, 1885, Dr. Ashbell Smith, President of the Board, having died in the previous autumn, Dr. Wooten was unanimously elected president of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, and it may be safely said that to him, more than to any other one man, the University of Texas owes its present existence and prosperity. Dr. Wooten died on August 1, 1906, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

The sons of this well known Texas physician and surgeon, Dr. Joe S. and Dr. Goodall H. Wooten, still continue the work of their father under the name of T. D. Wooten's Sons. Another son, Dudley G. Wooten, is at present located in Seattle, Washington, where he is engaged in the practice of law. He is the author of two Histories of Texas, and was a contributor to southern literature to a great extent. He was a representative in Congress for two terms and likewise was in the Texas State Legislature from Dallas, Texas, for three terms. Mr. Wooten is a man of exceptional education and has the degrees of M. A. from Princeton University, Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins, and is a graduate in law from the law university of Virginia.

Dr. Goodall H. Wooten took his M. A. degree from the University of Texas and Dr. Joe Wooten was awarded his B. S. degree from the same institution. Both were graduated in the same class from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbian University, New York, and both took post graduate courses in prominent hospital clinics of New York City. In 1895 the two young men began practice in Austin, in association with their father, and when he passed away they continued the work under the firm style previously recorded.

Dr. Joe Wooten was married on April 21, 1897, to Miss Blossom Greenwood, a daughter of Col. T. B. Greenwoods, of Palestine, Texas. She was a student in the University of Texas and a graduate of that institution. They have two children,—Greenwood and Blossom G. Wooten.

Dr. Goodall Wooten married in 1899, Miss Ella Newsome of McKinney, Texas, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of W. B. Newsome, a banker and wealthy planter. Their children are Thomas Dudley, Jr., and Lucy.

Both brothers are members of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Joe has affiliations with Austin Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., the Knights Templar and Ben Hur Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Red Men and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while his brother's Masonic relations are confined to the Austin Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He, too, is a member of the Order of Eagles.

James W. McClendon. The name McClendon has associations with two different fields of service in Texas. The mother of the Austin lawyer above named was twenty-two years in the active missionary work, under the auspices of the Woman's Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, among the poor Mexican population chiefly along the Rio Grande border. Her personality and service are well known by all familiar with this branch of philanthropic effort. In the profession of law her son is one of the ablest men at the state capitol, is still a young man and continued prominence and achievement may be expected of his career for many years to come.

Now a member of the firm Fiset, McClendon & Shelley, attorneys, in the Littlefield building, James W. McClendon was born at West Point, Georgia, November 1, 1873, a son of James W. and Annie E. (Thompson) McClendon. The McClendons are of Scotch stock, while the Thompson family was of mingled English and Welsh ancestry. James W. McClendon, Sr., was a merchant at West Point, Georgia, served as mayor of the city and lived there until his death in 1882. Owing to the condition of his health he was unable to take active service as a soldier during the Civil war, but at his own expense maintained a private commissary for the benefit of the Confederate government.

Mrs. Annie E. McClendon, whose unselfish devotion to welfare work in southern Texas has been mentioned, is a daughter of Dr. A. C. C. Thompson. He was a physician of high standing and education in Georgia, was a gifted linguist, speaking seven different languages and throughout the Civil war was surgeon with the Third Georgia regiment. His home was at Irwinton, Georgia, on the direct line of Sherman's march to the sea. His daughter Annie, who was at home at the time, endured the hardships and discomforts of those who were forced to be an unwilling witness of Sherman's bummers and their devastating work through the center of the southern states. In 1889, some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. McClendon entered mission work under the Woman's Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Until 1911 she was a missionary on the Mexican border, though for two years she was located at Guadalajara, Mexico. At Laredo, Texas, and also

at New Laredo, across the river in Mexico, a mission school was conducted under her management, and besides her work in instructing she devoted herself untiringly to looking after the social and economic welfare of the poorer classes of Mexicans in her vicinity. After twenty-two years in this active benevolence, she retired in 1911 on account of age and health, and now in her sixty-ninth year is on the retired list of the Woman's Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. While busy with her practical duties, she also found time to write and contribute to the publications of her church many articles descriptive of the social conditions in the districts where her lot was cast.

James W. McClendon, Jr., who was educated in the common schools of Georgia and lived there until he was sixteen years of age, came to Texas in 1889 and entered the University of Texas, from which he received his Bachelor's degree in 1895, and graduated from the law department with the degree of LL. B., in 1897. Taking up practice at Austin, he was associated with the firm of Fiset & Miller from 1897 to 1902. The firm name then became Fiset, Miller & McClendon, a relationship which continued until 1904, when another change occurred and Fiset & McClendon continued partnership until 1913. In the latter year George E. Shelley was admitted, making the firm as above stated, Fiset, McClendon & Shelley.

While he has a large private practice, Mr. McClendon is also devoted to the broader interests of the legal profession, and served as president of the Travis County Bar Association during 1912-13, is a member of the Judiciary Reform Committee of the Texas State Bar Association, and a member of the Local Council for Texas of the American Bar Association. He is also prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with Hill City Lodge No. 456, A. F. & A. M., at Austin; Philip C. Tucker Chapter No. 1, Rose Croix, Fidelity Lodge of Protection No. 4, and Galveston Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree, of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Texas Rho Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College fraternity. His church is the Methodist Episcopal South.

On December 14, 1904, Mr. McClendon married Miss Annie Hale Watt, a daughter of W. T. Watt of Waco, Texas. Her father was born in North Carolina, during the war between the states and saw service in the Confederate navy, and after the close of the war came to Texas and became a planter and merchant near Hearne, and is now president of the Provident National Bank of Waco. Mr. McClendon and wife have two children: Mary Anne and Elizabeth. Their home is at 1600 Pearl street.

James Graham McNary. Banker, lumber manufacturer, and director and stockholder in half a dozen of the largest and best known corporations of El Paso, Mr. McNary is a young man with a remarkable record of business achievements. Thirty-five years of age, he has used his brief active lifetime to exceptional purpose, and is now one of the most influential leaders in El Paso's commercial life.

James Graham McNary was born at Bloomington, Indiana, August 24, 1877. He was fifth in a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, whose parents were William P. and Elizabeth (Graham) McNary. His father, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1839, has been throughout the greater portion of his active career a minister of the United Presbyterian church, being still actively identified with his work, although at the age of seventy-four, and now residing on a model farm in Loveland, Colorado. Rev. McNary was reared on a farm and graduated from Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson College), in Pennsylvania, in 1861. He had an unusually long and interesting record as a soldier of the Union. Enlisting in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps in April, 1861, he arrived at Washington, April 22, 1861, and his regiment was one of the first three-year troops to report. This Pennsylvania Reserve Corps had been enlisted and drilled in anticipation of the second call for troops, and retained its first name throughout the war. It was a complete army in itself, fifteen thousand strong, composed of one regiment each of cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters or skirmishers, and twelve regiments of infantry. With his regiment, Mr. McNary was in the Seven Days' Battle in 1862, being in four of the engagements at Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Charles City, Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. He was also in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. In November, 1862, he was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and commissioned adjutant. In that regiment he was in the Battle of Fredericksburg under Burnside and in Chancellorsville under Hooker. The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment was a nine months' regiment, its time expiring in May, 1862, at which date he was mustered out. In Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863, an army of Pennsylvania militia was organized and mustered into the United States service for the defense of the state. Mr. McNary helped to recruit the Fifty-eighth Regiment and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. That regiment assisted in the capture of General John Morgan in his raid up the Ohio Valley. In the summer of 1864 he helped to recruit the One Hundred and Ninety-third Volunteers, was appointed adjutant, and served under the same colonel who had commanded the One Hundred and Twenty-third. This was a 100 days' regiment, and served only in guard duty in the border states of Maryland and Delaware.

In 1870, several years after the war, Rev. McNary moved out to Indiana, and has since been actively identified with his ministerial duties. His wife, Elizabeth Graham, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, in 1844, and died at Pittsburgh in 1901 at the age of fifty-seven, a true gentlewoman, endowed with rare beauty of person and charm of manner, the influence of her sweet christian character extended far beyond the rich circle of home life over which she presided.

James Graham McNary received most of his education in Tarkio College at Tarkio, Missouri. His father was for thirteen years president of the Board of Directors of that institution, one of the strongest small colleges in the middle west. After his graduation from Tarkio College in 1898, Mr. McNary was a student in the University of Chicago and later went abroad, completing his education in the University of Leipzig, Germany, where he remained one year. Few men in the learned profession in Texas have received more liberal education than Mr. McNary, and at the beginning of his career he took up work as an educator. In 1899 he was teacher of modern languages in the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, and spent five years in school work. His next line of endeavor was the newspaper business, and he became manager and editor of the Las Vegas Daily Optic. In politics he is a Republican. During his four years' connection with the Optic he took an active interest in politics. He served for three years as Public Printer of New Mexico, to which office he was appointed by Governor Miguel A. Otero.

Having sold his interest in this enterprise, Mr. McNary, in the fall of 1906, came to El Paso. He began as an employe of the First National Bank, and after two years was elected Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, and two years later elected a Vice President, and has since been chosen First Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of this institution. In 1911 Mr. McNary was President of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and has been an effective worker for business and industrial developments in this city. He is a Director and Treasurer of the Southwestern Portland Cement Company at El Paso; a Director and Treasurer of the El Paso Grain & Milling Company;

James G. McNary

a Director of The James A. Dick Wholesale Grocery Company; a Director and Treasurer of the Paso del Norte Hotel Company, and the El Paso Hotel Company, having been one of the promoters of El Paso's million dollar hotel, which has so intimately concerned the prosperity of the City; he is a Director and Vice President of The First Mortgage Company and also of the American Trust & Savings Bank; a Director of the Rio Grande & El Paso Railway Company, and a director of the W. M. Cady Lumber Company, and the McNary Lumber Company, at McNary, Louisiana, near Alexandria. The town of McNary, whose two lumber mills have a daily capacity of 500,000 feet, was named after him.

Mr. McNary, aside from business, is very much interested in musical affairs, and is himself a trained and accomplished musician. During his first four years' residence in El Paso he was musical director of the El Paso Choral Society, with a membership of one hundred. He possesses an excellent baritone voice, and in the different places of his residence he has done much to direct and elevate musical activities. For three years he served as Treasurer, Director and Vice President of the Toltec Club; in 1913 he was elected President of the El Paso Social Club; he is also a member of the El Paso Country Club; is a Director of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church.

At Las Vegas, New Mexico, October 8, 1902, Mr. McNary married Miss Ruth Raynolds, daughter of Joshua S. Raynolds, and a native of Central City, Colorado. Her father is one of the pioneer bankers of the west, beginning his career with the Colorado National Bank of Denver, of which he was elected Cashier in 1871. He is now President of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the First National Bank of El Paso, Texas. Mr. McNary has had the advantage of acquiring his experience in the banking business by close personal association with the foremost banker of the southwest.

Mr. and Mrs. McNary are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Graham Raynolds McNary was born in Las Vegas, February 4, 1904; Ruth Elizabeth was born July 4, 1905, at Las Vegas; one child was born October 21, 1906, and died at El Paso April 27, 1907; Marjorie May was born at El Paso May 5, 1910; Martha was born in El Paso, October 16, 1912. The McNary residence is 1617 Arizona Street.

From the age of twelve to twenty years, Mr. McNary spent his summers working on the farm of the late David Rankin, one of the greatest American farmers, and on the estate of that great farm king he earned his bread by the sweat of his brow and learned the value of a dollar.

Mrs. McNary takes an active interest in women's clubs and charity work, being a Director of the Y. W. C. A., the El Paso Women's Club, and an active member of the Board of Directors of the Charity Association. She is an accomplished musician, being a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, and a violinist and organist of unusual ability.

ROBERT LYNN BATTS, of the law firm of Gregory, Batts & Brooks, has, since locating in Austin in 1900, gained a reputation as one of the most forceful members of the local bar, and has few peers throughout the state. His clear, analytical mind affords him unusual facility in working out the details of a case, and his contemporaries are quick to acknowledge his special abilities and his high position among the lawyers of Texas. He is a native son of the Lone Star state, having been born at Bastrop, November 1, 1864, his parents being Andrew Jackson and Julia (Rice) Batts.

Andrew Jackson Batts was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the very earliest Colonial families of the Old Dominion. In 1857 he sought the West and located at Bastrop, where he was residing at the time of the outbreak of the war between the states, throughout which he participated as a soldier in the Confederate army. With the fall of the Lost Cause he returned to Bastrop and here rounded out a useful and successful career, passing away in 1890. He was married in Texas to Miss Julia Rice, who was born in Alabama, and came to Texas as an infant with her parents in 1845, the family locating in Burnet county, where for years they followed agricultural pursuits.

Robert Lynn Batts was granted excellent educational facilities, and after completing the usual preparatory courses entered the University of Texas, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1886. At that time he entered upon the practice of his chosen calling at Bastrop, and continued there until 1892, when he became assistant attorney general, under Attorney General Charles A. Culberson, now United States Senator from Texas. Mr. Batts' high accomplishments won him a full professorship when he was but thirty years of age, as a member of the law faculty of the University of Texas, a position which he held for a number of years. He took up active practice in 1900, becoming a member of the firm of Gregory & Batts, with Thomas W. Gregory, and in 1907 Victor L. Brooks was admitted to the firm, the style of which then became as now, Gregory, Batts & Brooks. This is known at this time as one of the strongest legal combinations in the state, and has been connected with numerous important cases including the noted case of the State of Texas vs. Waters-Pierce Oil Company, in which the firm represented the state. Mr. Batts is the author of numerous articles relating to his profession, which give evidence of excellent literary ability and taste, a broad knowledge of his calling, and a vigorous style. Among his technical works may be mentioned "Annotated Civil Statutes of Texas" and "Corporation Laws of Texas." The offices of the concern are located in the Austin National Bank Building, while Mr. Batts' home is at No. 2400 Lampasas street. He enjoys membership in the Masons, in the Odd Fellows and in the Kappa Alpha fraternity. His political affiliation is with the democratic party.

In 1889 Mr. Batts was married to Miss Harriet Boak, who is the daughter of the late John C. Boak, of Austin; and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Robert E. Lee, Mary and Margaret.

WILLIAM F. RAMSEY. One of the eminent representatives of the bench and bar in Texas, Mr. Ramsey has been actively connected with his profession for more than thirty-five years, attained to the highest honors in the Texas judiciary as Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeal and as associate justice in the supreme court, being the only person in history of the state who occupied both these positions. Since retiring from the bench he has attended to a large private practice at Austin. Judge Ramsey represents a Scotch family, which emigrated from Scotland in 1800 and settled in North Carolina, and has subsequently furnished many names notable in business, the professions, and in public affairs.

William F. Ramsey is a native of Texas, born October 25, 1855, in Bell county. His parents were John J. and Nancy (Clark) Ramsey. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas in 1853, settling first in Falls county, later moving to Gonzales county, and in 1861 enlisted for service in the Confederate army. His military record covers practically the entire conflict between the states, and at the close of the war he held the rank of second lieutenant. He then settled in Johnson county, where he acquired large interests as a farmer and merchant and where he lived until his death in 1904. His wife was a native of Tennessee, and she died in October, 1871.

Judge Ramsey spent most of his youth in Johnson county, attended the common schools of that locality,

and received his college training in Trinity University at Tehuacana, Limestone county. From that old and splendid center of Texas education he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1876, and received his degree in law in 1877. Judge Ramsey began practice at Cleburne on the 4th of July, 1877. Cleburne remained his home and the center of his large and growing practice as a lawyer until January 1, 1908. At the latter date he moved to Austin, having accepted appointment as one of the justices of the court of criminal appeals, qualifying for the office on the first of January, and filling out an unexpired term. In November, 1908, he was elected for the regular term of four years, beginning January 1, 1909. However, on January 5, 1911, he resigned to accept a place as associate judge of the supreme court. On March 29, 1912, he resigned this high judicial place in order to make the campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas. He was one of the contenders for this honor at the Democratic primaries in July, 1912, but in spite of his vigorous campaign did not succeed in wresting the honors from the incumbent of the office, Governor, Corquitt. On October 1, 1912, resumed private practice at Austin, and that city is now his permanent home. Judge Ramsey in 1884 was one of the presidents of electors on the Cleveland ticket.

He stands high in Masonry, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite, and in the York rite is Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Hilla Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. Other fraternal associations include membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Until he moved to Austin to accept judicial office, Judge Ramsey was prominent in banking. In 1900 he became president of the National Bank of Cleburne, was president of the First National Bank of Covington, and president of the Farmers and Traders Bank of Rio Vista. He resigned all these financial connections in 1908, on his removal to Austin.

On January 28, 1878, Judge Ramsey married Miss Emma Johnson, a daughter of Rev. Felix Johnson, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Paris, Texas. Mrs. Ramsey died April 1, 1885, leaving a son, William F. Ramsey, Jr., who is now a practicing attorney at Cleburne. On October 13, 1886, Judge Ramsey married Miss Rowena Hill, a daughter of Malcolm and Mary J. Hill, of LaGrange, Texas. There are three sons and three daughters by this marriage. Judge Ramsey and family reside at 106 27th street, Austin.

HON. JOHN L. LITTLE. Though only forty-one years of age at the time of his death at Kountze on December 14, 1913, the late John Lowery Little had a career filled with the successes of the able lawyer and with the distinctions of public life, and as a former member of the Legislature, county judge, and as a member of the Texas bar, his name was known and honored in many sections of the State away from his home community. After Judge Little had concluded his service in the State Legislature in 1903, he began the new year by establishing an office at Kountze, in Hardin county, where he continued the practice of law until his death. Besides a general practice he was local attorney for the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads.

John L. Little was born in Covington county, Alabama, in 1872, but spent most of his life in Texas, his parents having located in Milam county in 1876. His father, James M. Little, who died in Milam county in 1896, was born in Jefferson county, Georgia, of Scotch ancestry, and in early life was a lawyer and served for a time as district attorney of Covington county. Subsequently he left the law to take up the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and remained a consecrated and active worker in the church until his death. He had also been a soldier in the Confederacy, going through the entire war as a member of an Alabama regiment. The mother of Judge Little was Martha A. Pendry Little, a native of Jefferson county, Georgia.

John L. Little, who was reared in Milam county from the age of four years, had the advantages of the local schools, and then entered the Southwestern University at Georgetown, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. Taking up the study of law with Major John A. Green in San Antonio, he remained there until his admission to the bar in 1897, and then established his practice in that city. Judge Little was always actively interested in politics, and after four years as a lawyer at San Antonio was elected a member of the State Legislature and served one term. In the latter part of 1903 he moved to Kountze and began his practice on the first of the following year. The citizens of Hardin county manifested their confidence in his integrity and ability by electing him county judge, an office which he capably filled from 1910 until 1912. In the latter year Judge Little made the race for Congress from the Second Congressional district, being one of the five candidates for that honor before the primaries. While prominent in politics, a popular campaign orator, Judge Little was essentially a public-spirited citizen whose best work was the disinterested service of the community and State, rather than for the sake of personal advancement.

He also had a military record. During the Spanish-American war he was lieutenant of Company I of the First Texas Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. His regiment went to Mobile, Alabama, then to Miami, Florida, where it was transferred to General Lee's corps, and after being stationed at Jacksonville and Savannah, was sent to Havana, Cuba. Judge Little was well known in Masonic circles, having taken the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and was a member of El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Galveston, and was also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Little, who is now a resident of Beaumont, is of an old and prominent Texas family. She and Judge Little were married at San Antonio August 21, 1898. Before her marriage Mrs. Little was Miss Carrie Power, born in Independence, Texas, and a grand-niece of General Sam Houston and granddaughter of Colonel Charles Power, once prominent as a citizen both of Galveston and Independence. Judge Little and wife had four children: Weldon Lowery Little, now deceased; Charles Power Little; Marjorie Power Little, and John Lowery Little.

JOHN CHARLES TOWNES, LL. D. Extraordinary as as has been the growth of the common school system of Austin, as well as its trade and commerce, the progress made in the establishment here of higher institutions of learning has been no less remarkable, so that it is now probably the greatest educational center of the state, and it is also one of the important commercial centers. The University of Texas, established on a broad base, both as to endowment and plans and scope of instruction, is recognized as one of the leading educational institutions in the country, made so by the high standing and ability of the educators in charge of its multiform departments. John Charles Townes, LL. D., dean of the law school, is a member of a family long prominent in the profession of law, although it is in connection with the cause of education that his name will be best entitled to remembrance as one of the benefactors of his city and state.

Doctor Townes was born at Tuscumbia, Alabama, January 30, 1852, and is a son of Eggleston D. and Martha Cousins (Betts) Townes. His grandfather, a descendant of the early Virginia settlers,, was John Leigh Townes, a member of the Territorial Constitutional Convention of Alabama. Eggleston D. Townes was a large planter, became prominent in the field of law, and was chancellor of the Northern District of Alabama. He moved to Texas in 1856, and, settling in Travis county,

Jno. L. Little.

ame a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate of Texas. During the war between the es he was a major of Texas troops and saw active ice at Sabine Pass and other points in Texas and isiana, but during the progress of the struggle his ith was undermined and he was forced to resign his mission and return to his home, where his death oc- ed August 30, 1864. The mother survived until 1893. fter thorough preparation Doctor Townes became a dent at Baylor University, which he attended from 7 to 1869, and from that institution received the ree of Doctor of Laws in 1898. He took up the study aw in 1869 and in 1873 was admitted to the bar at tin, follwing which he was engaged in active practice his city until 1877, the next eight years being passed San Saba, Texas. In 1882 he became judge of the rty-third Judicial District of Texas, continuing to act that capacity until 1885, when he resigned and re- ed to Georgetown, there continuing in practice until 8, when he was appointed by Govenror Ross, judge the Twenty-sixth Judicial District of Texas, but in gust of the same year resigned the office and returned Austin where he formed a law partnership with S. R. her, under the firm style of Fisher & Townes. This ociation continued until 1896, when Doctor Townes appointed professor of law at the University of as, and in 1902 was made the first dean of the law ool of the University. After one year he resigned to ote his entire attention to his duties as professor of , but in the fall of 1907 was again made dean of the school and has held that position to the present e. In 1909 and 1910 he was president of the Asso- ion of American Law Schools. While he has borne air share of the labors of professional and public life, mplishing not less for the public welfare than for his advantage, he has at the same time preserved his of letters and his indulgence in the amenities of a ned and gentle life. As an author, he is well known he line of his calling, among his numerous contribu- s to legal literature being "Townes' Texas Plead- s" (1901, second edition 1913); "Studies of Amer- Elementary Law" (1903, second edition 1911); eneral Principles of the Law of Torts" (1907); ivil Government in the United States and in Texas" 08), and "Law Books and How to Use Them" 09). His political allegiance is given to the demo- ic party, while his religious connection is with the otist church, in which he is a deacon.

n December 28, 1871, Doctor Townes was married Miss Kate Wildbahn, daughter of Isaac and Ann D. dbahn, of Manor, Texas, who came to this state in 4 from Alabama. Four children have been born to union: Ernest W., who is engaged in the practice law at Houston; Edgar E., a legal practitioner of umont; John Charles, Jr., associated with the law of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, at Houston; Anne C., a teacher in Miss Whitis' school at Aus- Doctor and Mrs. Townes reside in their pleasant e at No. 2800 Rio Grande street.

WILLIAM THOMAS CASWELL. One of the comparatively whose genius for large undertaking and achievement ermines the business destinies of the localities in ch they live and labor is William Thomas Caswell, of tin. Brought in early manhood in touch with the on business, he seized upon his opportunity, mastered rudiments of the trade with a thoroughness that has racterized his every action in life, and upon this ctical knowledge has builded his exceptional business eer. One by one he has seen the possibilities as they e opened before him, and each possibility has first ome a probability and then made a certainty, until he is one of the largest cotton exporters in the ted States. Incidentally, he has become interested real estate and timber lands, and gives the benefit of his broad knowledge, clear judgment and vast experience to various other lines of industry.

Mr. Caswell was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1877, and is a son of Daniel Haskell and Louise (Broadwell) Caswell. On his father's side he is descended from Scotch-Irish stock which emigrated to America before the days of the Revolutionary War and settled in Maine, but later moved to the South. His mother's family trace their ancestry back to the *Mayflower* and to John and Priscilla Alden of Massachusetts. Daniel Haskell Caswell in his early life was a millwright and built flour and lumber mills, but since 1880 has been actively engaged in the cotton seed oil mill business, being now the oldest oil mill man in active service. He was the owner of the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Oil Mill, one of the first cotton seed oil mills ever erected, and in 1892 came to Texas and located at Austin, where he has since continued to carry on his affairs, and is actively engaged in business in spite of his eighty years. During his long and useful career it is estimated that he has erected fifty cotton seed oil mills.

William Thomas Caswell received his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he graduated from the High School, and entered Vanderbilt University, graduating therefrom in civil engineering in 1899. At that time he joined his father at Austin, and was associated with him in business for a short time. He then embarked in the business of cotton buying and exporting, which he has developed until it is now recognized as one of the leading enterprises of this section. At this time he is handling over 100,000 bales of cotton annually, and is one of the few cotton men in the business to buy direct from the farmer and export direct to the foreign customer, firms in Europe and Japan handling the greater part of his output. He also handles more wagon cotton than any dealer in the United States, his business during some years running up as high as $20,000,000. Mr. Caswell, in addition to being the owner of a chain of cotton gins in the vicinity of Austin, is president of the Capitol Compress Company and of the San Marcos Compress Company, and vice president of the Elgin Compress Company. He has been largely interested in real estate, and in 1910 bought and developed what is now known as the Ridge Top Addition and the Ridge Top Annex Addition to the city of Austin, which have proved the most popular additions to the northern part of the city, now being rapidly developed and settled as residential sections. He is also the owner of the Hyde Park Heights Addition to the city of Houston, which he has most successfully developed and settled, and is the owner of 5,000 acres of timber land in Montgomery county, Texas, on which he has erected an extensive sawmill which is cutting some 15,000,000 feet of timber. He maintains offices at No. 410 Chicon street and 625 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Tex. Mr. Caswell's success is one which is noteworthy even in a part of the country where a large measure of success is not uncommon and where forcible and capable captains of business abound. And it is all the more remarkable in that it has been practically self-gained. Active, alert, quick in his decisions and courageous in his undertakings, he has the entire confidence of his associates, who constantly look to him for leadership and counsel. Essentially a man of business, he has cared little for public life, except as a good citizen performing his civic duties, and his only fraternal connection is with the Chi Phi fraternity of the Vanderbilt University. But he is an active worker in all charitable movements of Austin and in the Y. M. C. A. work, of which institution he was president several years.

Mr. Caswell was married in 1904 to Miss Vivian Brenizer, daughter of Dr. Nelson O. Brenizer, a well-known practicing physician of Austin, and to this union there have been born two children: Anna Louise and Clair. The pleasant family residence is located at No. 1502 West avenue.

JUDGE T. W. HUDSON. A resident of the Lone Star State since 1871, of Grayson county since 1888 and of Sherman since 1890, Judge T. W. Hudson has had a praiseworthy career and one that entitles him to specific mention in the pages of this comprehensive historical and biographical work. A straightforward account of the leading activities of the life of Judge Hudson is here presented, as closely in accordance with fact as is possible with the information at hand, and it is offered as a worthy addition to the recital of achievement presented in this publication.

T. W. Hudson, justice of the peace of Sherman, Texas, was born on December 24, 1836, in Georgia, and is a son of J. R. and Martha E. (Banks) Hudson, both natives of that State. The father was a farmer and a well-to-do slaveholder before the war. He migrated to Arkansas in 1849, taking up land in Columbia county, and there continued to farm in a small way up to the time of his death in 1883. The mother survived until 1892. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, and of that goodly family seven are living today. Judge Hudson is the third son of his parents.

T. W. Hudson had his early education in a little log schoolhouse in Arkansas, and when one considers the period and the progress of the educational system of the country at that time it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that the boy came through his school experience with the meagerest addition to his mental equipment. However, in later years, after the close of the Civil war, he repaired that lack to a great extent by attending school in Magnolia, Arkansas. Young Hudson volunteered for service in the Confederate army in May, 1861, and enlisted in Captain Reed's company. This company later disbanded and the young man returned home, but in April, 1862, he joined the company of Captain Henry Perry, Colonel Tom P. Dockery's regiment, and straightway moved to the front. He was in the battle at Farmington and on October 4th was wounded at Corinth, a ball passing through his left knee. His leg was amputated the next day, just above the knee, and before he was able to leave the hospital he was taken prisoner, sent to Iuka, Mississippi, and there held until January 3, 1863. Then, through the kindness of a Miss Foster, of Florence, Alabama, he, with three other men who had each lost a leg, was taken in a mule wagon to Florence, Alabama. On March 25th following he went to Huntsville, thence to Mobile, and on April 13, 1863, started back overland to his Arkansas home. It was then that the young man, maimed and broken in health, decided that he must repair the lack he had experienced in his early schooling, and he began to attend school at Magnolia, Arkansas. As a result of this study he began teaching school in 1864 and he continued in that work until 1870. In 1871 he came to Texas, and he has ever since been identified with the State in one capacity or another.

The first location of Mr. Hudson in Texas was at Collinsville, and there he took up his teaching work again, continuing there for three years, until in 1873, when he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. That was his first civil office, and he served therein until 1885, when he went to Houston, and was elected there to the office of grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, an order to which he had long given allegiance as a member. He held that office for three years, then returned to Grayson county, and in November, 1890, was elected to the office of county clerk. He served faithfully for six years, during three successive terms, and in 1900 he was elected justice of the peace in Sherman, an office which he has continued to hold with all of credit to himself and to the city from then until now, or during a period of thirteen years. His service has been one of the most satisfactory order, and he has been returned to the office with pleasing regularity from year to year. Always a Democrat, he has done good work for the party in this county. Judge Hudson was a member of the county board at the time when the present Grayson county court house was completed and turned over to the public, in March, 1876, and he presided at the first court held in the new building. He also served as one of the first county officers after this building came into use.

Judge Hudson has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858, and he has advanced well along in the various bodies. He is a devout Baptist and has long been a member of the church. On October 23, 1872, Judge Hudson was married in Collinsville, Texas, to Mrs. S. M. Westworth, who was a daughter of J. M. Doty, a pioneer farmer of Grayson county, who died here several years ago. Mrs. Hudson died November 28, 1913.

The judge and his wife have four living children. Mrs. Hudson had a son by her first marriage, J. W. Westbrook, now about forty-five years of age and a resident of Oklahoma, where he is clerk of the county court at Ada, Oklahoma. The Hudson children are as follows: Nettie, the wife of R. E. Chambers, of Austin, Texas, cashier of the Citizens Bank of that city; Dan K. Hudson, a bookkeeper in the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Sherman, and Homer D., of Austin, a bookkeeper in the banking and insurance department of the State.

The judge has his office on the corner of Houston and Crockett streets, while his residence is at No. 414 South Elm street.

HON. ALFRED J. HARPER. The public career of Judge Harper began eighteen years ago when he was elected county judge of Limestone county, and his service has been continuous as county judge, as state senator and since 1911 as judge of the court of criminal appeals at Austin. His thorough qualifications as a lawyer, his broad experience in state and local affairs, and his disinterested and competent administration of every trust and duty of a public nature with which he has been honored, have been characteristic and influential in all his service, whether as a legislator or on the bench, and his dignity and industry have served to maintain the high standard of the Texas court of criminal appeals.

Alfred J. Harper was born in Scott county, Mississippi, May 17, 1864, a son of Robert E. and Fannie (Hodges) Harper, both of whom are natives of Alabama. His father, who was a merchant and planter in Mississippi, was a member of the Sixth Mississippi Infantry in the Confederate army during the war between the states, under the command of General Robert E. Lowery, while the regiment was commanded by Col. A. Y. Harper, an uncle of Judge Harper, and another uncle, James C. Harper, was a captain in the same regiment.

The education of Judge Harper was acquired in the schools of Mississippi, and his last teacher was J. R. Preston, now superintendent of public instruction in Mississippi. Coming to Texas in 1881, at the age of seventeen, in Limestone county, Judge Harper was employed for a time in the printing office of L. L. Foster, who was afterwards railroad commissioner of the state of Texas and later president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. Mr. Harper studied law in Limestone county at the office of Gibson & Doyle, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1891, and has ever since been actively engaged in the work of his profession either as a lawyer or judge.

Judge Harper served as county judge of Limestone county for six years, from 1896 to 1902. The district comprising Limestone county sent him to the state senate for eight years, from 1903 to 1911, and he finally resigned from the senate to accept his present position as judge of the court of criminal appeals. His service in the state senate had some noteworthy features. He was chairman of judiciary committee No. 2; was author of "The Medical Practice Act;" was author of the Texas

J. H. Hudson.

law compelling all railroads to fumigate their trains, the first law of its kind ever adopted in the United States, and one that since its passage by the Texas legislature has been adopted by many other states; was also joint author of the law authorizing the creation of drainage and levee districts for the reclaimation of bottom lands of Texas.

Judge Harper affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master of Groesbeck Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knights Templar; is Past Chancellor of Travid Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias; a member of the Knights of Honor, and belongs to the University Club of Austin and the Austin Press Club. Judge Harper married December 23, 1901, Miss Margaret L. Ingram, daughter of S. C. and Shelly (Mosely) Ingram, of Limestone county. Their four children are as follows: Alfred J. Harper, Jr., James O. Harper, Margaret Harper and Lloyd M. Harper. Judge Harper and family reside at 2830 Rio Grande Street in Austin.

W. W. Collier. For more than twenty years a prominent banker of southwest Texas, Mr. Collier must properly be included in that group of aggressive and forceful characters who have been chiefly instrumental in the development of this section of the state during the past half century. Mr. Collier is in every sense of the word a pioneer. He was during the early years of his life a member of the State Rangers force, and in that capacity offered himself for the protection and safeguarding of the frontiers of the Texas of that time. As a ranger he was all over west Texas from the rear grounds into the far northwest, and all rangers acquired a reputation for fearlessness and efficiency, qualities for which the ranger service has been noted since its establishment.

Mr. W. W. Collier was born at Rusk, in Cherokee county, Texas, in 1863, a son of Thomas Pierce and Anna (Lewis) Collier. The father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1847 and became one of the early settlers in Smith county. Subsequently he moved into Cherokee county, and in 1867 to Waco, the city which remained his home during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1877. During the war between the states he had served in the Confederate army under General Magruder in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Two of his brothers were killed while serving as Confederate soldiers. His wife also had one brother who lost his life while fighting for the cause of the south. Anna Lewis Collier was born at Rome, Georgia.

Mr. W. W. Collier spent most of the years of his youth at Waco, and completed his education by graduation from the Robinson high school, a well known institution of its time and located five miles south of Waco. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1883, Mr. Collier rode to Austin on horseback and enlisted for service in the Texas State Rangers. He became a member of Company D, which was then commanded by Captain L. P. Sieker. The first assignment to duty was on the detach work at the crossing of the Nueces River in Uvalde county, and from that time forward for a period of four years and four months, he was in active and constant service as a ranger. His duties often required him to undertake long journeys alone, while at other times he was on duty in co-operation with his company. No finer body of state soldiery has ever existed than the Texas State Rangers, and probably the only organization of a similar kind which can be compared with the Ranger force is that of the mounted police of western Canada. As Ranger Mr. Collier's service extended all along what was then the frontier of Texas from Laredo west to El Paso, and north and east into Hamilton county. The period of the eighties is remembered by old-timers and by students of Texas history as one of the worst in the history of the frontier. That was the great era of the range cattle business, when the cowboy and his followers were supreme, during which time also the first great railway pushed by lines into the far west, and brought with them many attendant scenes of disorder and outlawry.

On leaving the ranger service Mr. Collier located at Uvalde, the county seat of Uvalde county, and soon afterwards was elected to the office of County Treasurer. Few men have been honored more consecutively in public office than Mr. Collier. By successive elections he held the position of county treasurer for twenty years, and at his retirement was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed public officials that Uvalde county had ever had. In the meantime, in 1890, he organized the first bank of Uvalde county, known for some time as the First National Bank of Uvalde. The business of this bank was subsequently liquidated and Mr. Collier then established a private bank, under the name of Collier & Company. This institution was later merged into the Uvalde National Bank of which Mr. Collier served as president. He continued in the banking business in Uvalde until 1907, at which date he moved his home to San Antonio, where he has been since a resident, and also active in banking and general financial affairs of this southwest Texas metropolis. He is now active vice president of the State Bank & Trust Company of San Antonio, one of the strongest and most influential financial institutions of southwest Texas.

Fraternally Mr. Collier is affiliated with the Masons, being a Knights Templar and Shriner, and past master of his lodge at Uvalde. He is also a past deputy grand master of Texas. Mr. Collier married Miss Mattie Hale, who was born in Milan, Tennessee. Their five children are George Pierce, W. W., Jr., Shelley Hale, John Howell and Eleanor Collier.

Elisha Marshall Pease. While his administration through two terms as governor of Texas during the decade of the fifties has placed the name of Elisha M. Pease prominently in Texas history, his career was one of much greater service and variety of experience than the brief space usually assigned to a governor's official term in the ordinary school books on Texas history could adequately describe. For one thing, it is not generally known that Governor Pease was in Texas and an active participant in the events leading up to the revolution and the organization of the government of the Republic in 1835-36. His service as provisional governor of Texas after the Civil war was much misunderstood during the existing turmoil of the state at that time. A brief sketch of his life and character, it is hardly necessary to state, has a very appropriate place in this publication.

Elisha Marshall Pease was born at Enfield, Connecticut, January 3, 1812, a son of Lorrain Thompson and Sarah (Marshall) Pease. After his education in the public schools of Enfield and an academy at Westfield, Massachusetts, he began his career at the age of fourteen as clerk in a country store, and his early training in accounts and his habits of promptness and punctuality in business were decided factors in his later success.

His business duties sent him south to New Orleans in 1834. New Orleans was then a center of intelligence for all affairs concerning the Texas country, and Mr. Pease, having heard many glowing accounts of the province west of the Sabine, determined to investigate their truth and venture into what was then Mexican territory. His point of landing was at Velasco, and thence he proceeded to the frontier settlement on the Colorado, locating at Mina, now the town of Bastrop. Colonel D. C. Barrett, subsequently prominent in the affairs of the Republic, was practicing law at Mina, and received Mr. Pease into his office as a student. While prosecuting his studies, he quickly gained an acquaintance and established himself in the confidence of the people in and about Mina, and soon afterward his clerical qualifications caused him to be appointed secretary of the Committee of Safety for the jurisdiction of Mina. That was his first active relation with public

affairs, which continued with intervals until the close of his long and eventful life.

The Texas revolution actually began in 1835, and Elisha M. Pease was present at the first skirmish between the Texan patriots and the Mexican authorities at Gonzales, which preceded the siege and capture of San Antonio and all the notable events which followed in its train. Soon afterwards Mr. Pease was made secretary of the council of the Provisional government, and held that position until the inception of the government *ad interim* in March, 1836. While Mr. Pease was not a member of the convention which declared the independence of Texas and formulated the first constitution for the republic, his abilities were so pronounced and his aid and skill in both the detailed and the comprehensive working out of the plans of government were so invaluable that he was called in to assist in a very material way in framing the ordinances for the new government, and did much more towards drawing up and perfecting that instrument than many of those who actually sat in the convention as delegates.

During the summer of 1836, after independence had been won, Governor Pease served successively as chief clerk of the navy and treasury departments, and for some time acted as secretary of the treasury after the death of Secretary Hardeman. In November, 1836, came his appointment as clerk of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, and in that capacity he drafted the laws creating and defining the duties of the various county officers. At the close of the first session of Congress, in December, 1836, President Houston offered him the portfolio of postmaster general, a high honor which he felt obliged to decline, since it was his desire to continue the study of law and enter active practice. His law studies were accordingly resumed in the office of Col. John J. Wharton at Brazoria, and in April, 1837, Mr. Pease was admitted to the bar of the Republic at the old town of Washington on the Brazos. An appointment as comptroller of public accounts gave him official duties which he resigned in the following December and returned to Brazoria, where he took up the active practice of law in co-partnership with Col. John Wharton. In 1838 John W. Harris became associated with them, and after the death of Col. Wharton the firm of Harris & Pease continued for many years and as advocate and counselors probably no firm at the time ranked higher and had a better record of success than this.

While a successful career as a lawyer was adding to his fame, Governor Pease was seldom without some official vocation. He served as district attorney for a term and after the annexation of Texas to the Union in 1846 was elected a member of the first legislature from Brazoria county. In the following session, which had a great burden of duties, Mr. Pease had a prominent part and was author of the law regulating proceedings in District courts and of many other notable measures of the session. Re-elected to the house for the second legislature he became chairman of the judiciary committee, and originated the probate laws of Texas in 1848. In the third legislature he sat in the senate, to which he was elected in 1850, and served during the regular session, but was absent from the state when Governor Bell convened an extra session, and at that time he resigned and terminated his legislative service.

In 1853 the people of Texas elected Elisha M. Pease as their governor, and he was re-elected in 1855. Those two administrations are characterized in the history of the early state as one of great prosperity, governmental economy, the promotion of much wise legislation whose fruits are still bearing in the state. The revolutionary debt was finally cancelled, a school fund of two million dollars was created, and alternate sections of lands granted to railroads under old charters were set apart for the benefit of public schools; the lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind were established and ample grants of land made for their support. A notable provision of his term as governor was the setting aside of one hundred thousand dollars to provide for the state university. All these measures and reforms were recommended by Governor Pease and were carried out largely through his active influence and leadership. While so much was done to lay the foundations of the later educational and charitable institutions and in other progressive ways, the cost of the goverment administration was remarkable for its economy. The expenses of the various state departments aggregated less than the amount of revenue derived from taxation, and at the end of Governor Pease's second administration Texas was free from debt. Perhaps no governor of the time showed a more watchful interest in behalf of the people of the state and more closely safeguarded the future welfare than Governor Pease. An illustration of this is seen in his rejection of the attempted deposit of the spurious Pacific railroad bonds, which would have constituted an onerous burden upon the people for many years to come. In other ways he saved the state large sums of money.

Governor Pease always acted with the Democratic party until the policy of secession drove him out of its ranks in 1861. In his opinion, nothing in the situation of affairs justified the secession movement, and it was viewed by him as opening a sure path to disaster and humiliation. Though opposing secession and occupying much the same high ground as Sam Houston, Governor Pease continued a resident of Texas throughout the war, but was not active in public affairs. After its close he subsequently was affiliated for the greater part with the Republican party. In 1867 came his appointment as provisional governor of the state by the military authorities, an office which he held until 1869. His resignation at the latter date was the result of the difference of opinion between him and the commander of the district in regard to the re-organization of the state government. A few years later, in 1872, Governor Pease represented Texas in the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for president. In 1874 the office of collector of the port of Galveston was offered him by Secretary Bristow under the Grant administration, but was declined; however, in 1879, he accepted the same position when it was tendered him by President Hayes, and his official administration as collector of the Galveston port was his last public service. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Austin, and took an active part in its management as vice president until his death.

G. W. Pease died at Lampasas on August 26, 1883. There survives him one daughter, Julia M. Pease, who lives in the old homestead in Austin.

Governor Pease had intellectual talents of a high order. Much of his success, especially in the law, was due to his ready perception of the basic principles and the gist of any proposition. An ability to act in accordance with the promptings of his sound judgment was also an important element in his public life. While deferential to the opinions of others, and in affairs of state often submitting his course of action to a council of advisers, Governor Pease was noted for his independence and his course of action was usually his own, and not the product of the judgment of others. As a lawyer, these qualities naturally made him a safe counselor. His conclusions were the result of a deep and patient search for truth, sustained by a calm, impartial and discriminating mind, and his views, once formulated, were maintained with honesty and candor to the end. It is said that few lawyers of his time were more expert in determining the merit of a case upon proper statement of the facts, and he would never advise fruitless or doubtful litigation, but made it a rule to instruct his clients to accept a bad compromise rather than a successful suit without practical advantage.

His briefs were clear, fair and logical, and revealed a

ent research which placed to his advantage every l resource. However, it was noteworthy that he ld never seek nor accept any undue or unfair ad- tage over his opponent. Chief Justice Wheeler once that the statement of the facts in his briefs were ays so lucid and just that he could rely upon them out reference to the record.

Ie was honest and steadfast in his political convic- s. In private and social life Governor Pease was con- ial, generous and kind-hearted, and his home was seat of a flowing and generous hospitality.

overnor Pease was married in 1850 to Miss L. C. es of Windsor, Connecticut. After his death she ntained at her home near Austin the hospitality ch during his lifetime had welcomed friends to a erous board. In conclusion, it can be said that Gov- or Pease in all the relations of his long life made the den Rule his motto. He was a model husband, father friend, and above all an honest man and a true riot. The record of his public services form some the brightest pages of Texas history, and it is not to be soon forgotten and in succeeding generations ikely to receive even truer and better appreciation n it has in the past.

IMON J. CLARK, M. D. Among the younger mem- of the medical fraternity who are rapidly winning r way upward to positions of eminence in their chosen ing, few have gained the distinction already attained Dr. Simon J. Clark, already recognized as one of leading eye, ear, nose and throat specialists in the e. He was born July 21, 1882, at Titusville, Penn- ania, and is a son of William and Mary (Nesbit) k, both of whom are now residents of Nocona, Texas, which point they came from the East in 1890. Wil- Clark, who is now engaged in the real estate busi- and is known as one of his adopted community's stantial citizens, is a veteran of the Civil War, ough which he served as a member of the Second iment, New York Volunteer Infantry.

lthough born in the East, Doctor Clark is by nurture training a son of the Southwest, for he was but e years of age when he was brought to Texas by his nts and here he grew to sturdy and self-reliant man- d. His early education was secured in the graded high schools of Nocona, Texas, following which he pared for his medical career, for which he had shown atural inclination from boyhood. After his gradua- from the medical department of the University of as, in 1907, he spent two and one-half years in the hattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, at York City, and for one year thereafter was asso- ed with Doctors Wood and Alport, of Chicago, the ner being acknowledged as one of the greatest eye ialists to be found in the world. Doctor Clark estab- ed himself in practice at Austin in 1912, and this city since been the field of his labors and the scene of his y successes, and he has rapidly advanced towards leaders in his special line. Indeed, it is claimed that his time he controls the largest professional business any eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in the city, ough Doctor Clark is a very modest and unassuming and prefers to let his accomplishments speak for nselves. However, his many friends are confident in r assertions that if past achievements may be taken criterion of future performances his name will be wn not alone locally, but nationally. He continues e a constant and assiduous student, attending lectures, scribing to the best literature of the profession, and g an active and interested member of the Austin lical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He maintains offices No. 402 Scarborough Building.

Doctor Clark is unmarried. He is popular in social les of the city, belonging to the Austin Rotary Club, is also a valued member of the Masons, Austin Lodge No. 12. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he has taken an active interest. His home is located at No. 205 East Ninth street. Although Doctor Clark's practice has been of such a nature as to preclude the idea of his entering actively into public matters, he has ever shown a commendable public spirit and has assisted in movements which have made for the betterment of the community, thus showing himself one of Austin's helpful citizens.

DEE DAVIS. Mr. Davis is sheriff and tax collector of one of the most orderly counties of Texas. He was reared on a ranch in Sterling county, and has been known to the citizenship of this section for a number of years as a progressive and capable young citizen.

Dee Davis was born October 23, 1885, in McLennan county, Texas, a son of Henry and Fannie E. Davis, now of Sterling City, where his father, who has been a successful ranchman, is now engaged in the loan business. He came from Missouri to Texas, settling in McLennan county, and there are several families of the Davis name in Missouri, where Grandfather Davis was a slaveholder before the war, and the result of that conflict impoverished him as it did so many other southern planters.

The third in a family of nine children, Dee Davis was educated in the public schools of Sterling City, where he has been a resident since childhood. After graduating from the high school he took up work as a cowboy on a ranch, and is thoroughly familiar with the chief industry of West Texas. For three years he served as deputy to Sheriff John B. Ayers, and in November, 1912, was elected to the office of sheriff and tax collector, his candidacy having received the approval of the people not only because of his personal popularity, but because of his previous excellent record as deputy. He gave bond and took charge of the office on November 18, 1912. Since he took charge, as one of the duties of his office, of the county jail, only three prisoners have been confined in that structure, two Mexicans and one white man. There has never been a murder in Sterling county since its organization in 1892. These facts show the high character of the citizenship of this locality.

Mr. Davis has always been a stanch Democrat, and has been one of the interested workers for party welfare since he was able to cast his first vote. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and has taken the Royal Arch degrees.

BENJAMIN F. BELLOWS. Thirty-seven years a resident of Texas, Mr. Bellows has enjoyed prosperity as a business man in this state, and is one of the men who has helped develop the southwest county. As a young man he lived in the northeastern states and is a veteran of the Civil war.

Benjamin F. Bellows was born at Granville, New York, June 20, 1844, a son of Levi D. and Hannah M. Bellows. He resided in New York state most of his years up to 1876, in which year he came to Texas. His early education was in the schools of his native state, finishing in the high school at Troy, and on leaving school he took up the carpenter and builders trade. That was his regular occupation until he left New York. During the sixties he went to Massachusetts to take up some work there, and while in that state enlisted in the army and spent two years as a soldier of the Union. After the war he returned to New York and in 1876 came to the southwest and located in Bandera county, which continued to be his home for about twenty years. During that time he was engaged principally in the sheep business, and is one of the pioneer sheep men of the county which was then, as well as now, to a considerable extent, noted for its great sheep herds. In Bandera county Mr. Bellows built a little town of Medina. He was a pioneer in enterprise in this locality, and erected the

first cotton gin in Bandera county, and brought in the first steam engine operated within the limits of that county. Finally ill health and overwork compelled him to sell out all his holdings there, after which he spent a time in travel for recuperation, and finally located at Sonora in Sutton county. Here he has since been engaged in the lumber business, carrying a complete line of building material, and having an extensive retail business throughout this section of the state. Mr. Bellows in line with his early occupation, also follows contracting and building. It is said that he has erected more than one-half of all the buildings in Sonora and vicinity.

Mr. Bellows was married at Woburn, Massachusetts, October, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth M. Fowle, daughter of Luke Fowle and wife of Woburn. Four children have been born to their union, two sons and two daughters, namely: May and Warren, both now deceased; Hattie M., wife of J. J. North, a resident of Sonora; and Albert F., who is married and lives in Sonora. Mrs. Bellows is an active worker in the Baptist church and her husband is a liberal contributor to all religious and benevolent enterprises. He is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, and is a member and at one time was president of the Sonora business men's club. He and his wife are very fond of travel, and he has used a portion of the competence gained by his many years of business and industry in traveling throughout the state and enjoying the pleasures of all the noted resorts.

Edwin E. Sawyer. A resident of Sonora, Mr. Sawyer's interests are so extensive in banking and general financial circles that he is actually identified with some four or five towns and cities of western Texas. He has had an unusually successful career. At the age of fourteen years he began for himself in farm labor, a few years later obtained a position in a shoe factory, and at the age of twenty-two came to Texas and engaged in the cattle business, which was the foundation for his present large and generous prosperity.

Edwin E. Sawyer is a native of the state of Maine, and all his people have been New Englanders. He was born at Stillwater, May 10, 1855, a son of Enos and Frances Sawyer, both of whom were born in Maine. He received a good common school education in the public schools of his native state and then started in the meat and poultry business in his native state, at Stillwater, but this venture resulted in his financial ruin and prompted him to come to Texas, where he arrived in January, 1877. He first located in Bandera county, where he lived for about ten years, and was actively connected with the stock and ranching industry. He next transferred his operations to Kerr county, where he continued as a rancher for about eight years, and then in 1896 came to Sutton county and bought the Fort Terrett Ranch. After more than thirty years of enterprise as a rancher and stock farmer, he sold out his interests in that business in 1909. He is still the owner, however, of a large amount of real estate property, in different sections of the state.

In banking affairs, Mr. Sawyer has been particularly prominent for some years. In 1911 he bought an interest in the First National Bank of Del Rio, and has been its president since that time. He is also a stock holder and director in the First National Bank of Sonora, is one of the organizers and stock holders of the Commercial National Bank of El Paso; was one of the original promoters and is now a stock holder in the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of San Antonio; and also owns a large share of the stock in the Del Rio Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Sawyer has been twice married. He was married at Fort Terrett to Miss Gertrude Brown, who died in 1907 at the age of twenty-seven. At Maxfield, Maine, in September, 1912, Mr. Sawyer married Miss Mae Clough, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clough of Newport, Vermont. Mr. Sawyer affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and has no regular membership in church, but gives his support to all denominations alike. In politics he is independent. For his diversions he finds much pleasure in fishing, and is the owner of automobiles both for business and pleasure. Mr. Sawyer believes that for stock raising and for modern stock farming western Texas stands above any other section of country in the United States, and in addition to this possible feature of the country, it possesses an almost unequal climate.

Clifford E. Heffler. Among the active and progressive business men of the city of El Paso, Clifford E. Heffler holds a prominent place. Starting out to earn his own living when he was only a boy he has steadily forged to the front, gathering experience and profiting by this experience as he went along. He has lived in many parts of the world and as a member of the United States hospital corps he had the inestimable benefit of service in foreign countries and of contact with men of many kinds. All of which gave him a broad view of the world and his popularity in El Paso is due rather to his geniality and splendid character than to his business success.

Clifford E. Heffler was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 8th of June, 1872. His father is Captain Edward Heffler, who has been in the service of the Canadian government for thirty years. He has been in the revenue service and is a well known resident of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he and his wife, Annie Heffler, have lived for many years. Clifford E. Heffler received his education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, for a time being a student at one of the city high schools. He had to leave school at the age of fourteen and he entered the employ of the Maverick Drug Company, of Boston. He rose steadily in the estimation of his employees and made a remarkable success for a young boy, for he was at one time manager of one of their branch stores. He remained in the employ of this drug company for about six years and although the future held out bright prospects for him, he determined to go into the hospital service. He enlisted when he was about twenty-one years of age, in the Massachusetts Hospital Corps and served through the Spanish American war, being detailed for duty in the Philippines. When he was mustered out of the volunteer service, the interest and fascination of the service had taken so strong a hold that he enlisted in the regular hospital corps of the United States army, and served about two and a half years. Part of this time he was stationed in the "land of dopy dreams," and upon leaving the islands he went to China where he served until he was discharged on account of disability, his long service in the tropical countries having been too much for his constitution. He then went to Fort Huchucha and remained for about six months in the attempt to regain his health.

He returned to Boston, as yet far from well and started on the road as a traveling salesman. He was thus engaged for about a year when his health again began to fail and he came west again, this time settling in El Paso. Here he accepted a position with the electric light company and worked for this concern for a year at the end of which time he went into business for himself. He established an electric supply business and carries a full line of electric supplies and fixtures, and he has a large and growing patronage. He is also engaged in the contracting and manufacturing of electric fixtures and does a general wholesale and retail business, his trade extending all through western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He has also erected and sold many houses in the city and always has several for sale. Although his years in the army almost ruined his health, Mr. Heffler considers them the most valuable perhaps that he has spent, for it was then that he learned self reliance and dependence on his own judgment. One of

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most striking characteristics is his confidence in him-, not that he is aggressively so, but no matter how ge the task if in his judgment it is possible of mplishment he does not hesitate about starting out accomplish. He has had many obstacles to overcome e locating in El Paso and this quality is what has ried him through. This spirit which he carries into business relations makes him a valuable man in lic matters and since he is always interested in every vement for the public good, he holds a prominent e in the life of the city.

Ir. Heffler is a communicant of the Protestant Episco- church, and in political affiliations he is independent. takes no active part although he is keenly interested local politics. He is a member of the Ancient Free Accepted Masons and also belongs to the Sons of e and to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a mem- of the Canadian Club of El Paso and is one of the sent officers.

lifford Heffler was married at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 899, to Nellie McLennan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. vard McLennan, of Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. Heffler e three children, as follows: Clifford E., Jr., Norma and Gerald.

Ir. Heffler says that he came to El Paso a sick n and that he has not only fully recovered his health has also established a prosperous and lucrative busi- s and that in his opinion El Paso and western Texas estined for continued prosperity in the years to come.

DR. NEWT LONG. Among the successful physicians of eetwater, Texas, Dr. Newt Long takes a high rank. is one of those men who is never content with what nas accomplished but feels that he must do yet more. gressive and up-to-date, the doctor never lets an ortunity for further study and research along the s of his profession slip by, and as a result he is e to offer to the people of Sweetwater medical serv- of the highest order. His wide personal popularity ves that he is a man as well as a physician, and he ne of the citizens whom Sweetwater is proud to claim. r. Long is of Scotch-Irish descent, coming from e of the old Southern families, his ancestors having n large slave-owners before the war. He was born the 28th of February, 1869, at Marquez, Texas, the of William C. Long and Elizabeth Long. His father a native of Alabama who settled in Marquez in the y days of Texas, about 1847. He entered the Con- erate service with the outbreak of the Civil war, was wounded in one of the engagements. He con- ed his business, which was that of a merchant, in rquez after the close of the war and there made his e until 1896 when he removed to Santa Anna. He red from active business after a time and died on il 18, 1902. His wife was born in Texas, a daughter William M. Vann of Nacogdoches, Texas. Her father an early settler of the state. Mrs. Long died in 3, on the 9th of March. Nine children were born William Long and his wife, four boys and five girls the doctor was the youngest of these.

r. Long received his early education in the grammar high schools of Texas. Then having determined become a physician he entered the medical depart- t of the University of Texas, from which he was duated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. He has e studied further, taking a degree from the Post- duate Medical College in Chicago on April 15, 1905, being graduated from a course in the Chicago rclinic on March 15, 1907. After his graduation n the state university Dr. Long began to practice profession in Santa Anna, Texas. He opened his e on February 1, 1897, and practiced in this city l October 10, 1910. He then removed to Sweet- er where he has resided ever since. He has built up urishing practice in this city, being both a physician surgeon, and his services are in constant demand.

In politics Dr. Long is and has always been a member of the Democratic party. He is active in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belonging to the Commandery. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is Exalted Ruler of the local lodge. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is deeply interested in all civic questions. In his religious affiliations the doctor is a member of the Christian church and he is an elder in this congregation.

On September 13, 1893, Dr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Ida Spencer, of Marquez, Texas. Her father was an ex-Confederate soldier and had been through the entire war. Dr. and Mrs. Long have become the parents of three daughters, Gladys, Leah and Adriene. They are all in school and their ages are fourteen, twelve and ten respectively.

J. D. CARROLL. One of the pioneer citizens and business men of Quanah is J. D. Carroll. Mr. Carroll was at one time a young man dependent upon the labor of his hands and his native intelligence to give him his living and his start in the world. Many months of his earlier career were spent in work at fifty cents a day. He had a long training both in farm work and in clerking in a store. Through this varied experience he has come up until for a number of years he has been recognized as one of the most influential and most prosperous business men of Quanah.

J. D. Carroll was born in the State of Georgia, in Henry county, in December, 1852, the first of two children born to Elbert and Elizabeth (Harrison) Carroll, both natives of Georgia. The father, who was a planter, enlisted and served in the Mexican war of 1846, and thus was one of the early residents of Texas, having remained a short time in the State about the time of the war. He returned to Georgia, where he died at a comparatively early age in 1856. The mother was educated and married in Georgia, and died in Corsicana, Texas, May 5, 1910, at the age of seventy-seven.

As a boy J. D. Carroll attended schools in Georgia, and his first regular employment was on a farm. He worked in a store in Mississippi for eighteen months, and then came to Texas, and after spending a while in different portions of the State, located in Freestone county in 1872. Freestone county at that time was sparsely settled, and he arrived in time to take part in its pioneer period. He worked on a farm for one year, and then was employed in a store. In 1889 Mr. Carroll moved out to Quanah, about three years after the railroad was built through the town, and was thus one of the first business men to locate in the little village. He established the first stock of hardware in Quanah, and from that original enterprise has developed a large and very important business, with a trade throughout this section of Texas. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the name of Stittler & Carroll Implement Company. The firm owns the buildings in which the business is conducted and eight clerks are employed in attending to the trade. Mr. Carroll is also a director in hardware companies in Hardeman and Foard counties, and one of the directors in the Texas Hardware and Implement Association. As a citizen Mr. Carroll has served as a member of the city council of Quanah and is a loyal Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order. On December 24, 1878, in Navarro county, he married Miss Bettie Burelson, a daughter of Edward and Julia Burelson, old residents of Texas, and now deceased. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are: Mrs. Belle O'Dell, born in Freestone county, now a resident of New Mexico, and the mother of two children; Homer Carroll, born in Corsicana, Texas, and secretary of the Carroll Company; Jennie B. Carroll, born at Quanah; J. D. Carroll, Jr., born at Quanah; Dorris Carroll, born at Quanah.

ROBERT A. WHITLOCK. Among the most popular business men in the city of El Paso, Texas, is to be found Robert A. Whitlock, the well known lumberman. He has resided in El Paso for ten years or so and during this time has succeeded not only in building up a fine business but also in making myriads of friends. He is vice president and manager of one of the largest lumber concerns in this section of the country, and it is due in no small measure to his practical business ability and unlimited energy that the business has attained its present size.

Robert A. Whitlock was born in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of May, 1872. He did not grow up in the Keystone state, however, for when he was only two years of age his parents moved to Indiana. Here he spent his childhood and he well remembers the date, the 23rd of October, 1883, when his father and mother left Indiana for their new home in Nevada, Missouri. Here he received his education attending the grammar and high schools, and after finishing the courses herein offered he was ready to go forth and play his part in the world. It was in the spring of 1894 that he left home to go to St. Louis where he had accepted a position of a clerical nature in the office of the Bogwell Timber Company.

After remaining in St. Louis for about three years he came south to Alexandria, Louisiana, where he engaged in the lumber business with the Tioga Lumber Company. He remained with this firm for about two years, and then accepted a position with the Central Lumber Company at Lincecum, Louisiana. He was with this company for a year and then in 1901 came to Texas.

Upon first coming to the state he settled in Pine Ridge where he held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Pine Ridge Lumber Company. After three years spent in this section of eastern Texas, he removed to El Paso and in company with C. S. Woodworth, organized the El Paso Lumber Company. He is now vice president and manager of this concern, and the business which started in a modest way has grown to large proportions, and still continues to grow. The firm handles lumber of all kinds and also deals in building materials. Mr. Whitlock has given all of his life as a business man to the lumber trade and no one is better equipped than he to manage a large business such as the El Paso Lumber Company. Much of the success which the firm has met with has been due to the judgment and expert knowledge of the young manager.

In his religious beliefs Mr. Whitlock is a member of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Texas grand lodge of this order. He is also a member of the Hoo Hoo, a lumbermen's society, and his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by his business associates is clearly shown by his record as a member of this society. He was appointed for western district of Texas a vicegerent snark just ninety days after becoming a Hoo Hoo, which in itself is a record unequaled in the history of the order, and he has held this office for five consecutive years, a most unusual honor, and one seldom attained by a man. Mr. Whitlock is an active member of the chamber of commerce. In politics he is a member of the Republican party, but takes no active part, other than casting his vote at election time. When he resided in eastern Texas he was connected with the school board at one time, but his business cares have been too heavy to permit of many other interests since coming to El Paso.

Mr. Whitlock owns a fine automobile and is very fond of this form of travel or sport. He thinks that this section of Texas is one of the finest spots in the world, and says that a man who is honest and ambitious and willing to work will make no mistake in settling in this valley for the climate and opportunities are here.

At Lincecum, Louisiana, on the 28th of May, 1902, Mr. Whitlock was married to Miss Anna Janney Woodworth, a daughter of C. S. Woodworth of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth now make their home in El Paso. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, namely, Fred Janney and Jessie Jane.

WAYMAN F. WELLS. (A sketch published in 1893.) In portraying the lives of the pioneers of Texas, the heroes of San Jacinto and the first settlers of Bastrop and Travis counties, no name is more worthy of men than that of the subject of this sketch. In lookin over the now thickly populated and finely cultivated country it is difficult for one to imagine what g changes have taken place during the active lifetime as early a resident as Mr. Wells.

In 1826 Mr. Wells, then a lad of eleven years, accompanied his father's family from their home in Alab to this new and wild country, at that time belonging Mexico. There were then but few small civilized settlements in what is now the great State of Texas, one of which was situated in what is now Fayette county With this last settlement the Wells family cast their lot during the first year. The next year, however, the pushed their way forward to the frontier, until they cam to what is now Bastrop county, which locality was then principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals, Wells family being among the first settlers, the mot and sisters of Mr. Wells being the first white women that had ever ventured as far north on Texas soil. Amidst these surroundings the youth of Mr. Wells was passed, his time being occupied in assisting his father, in opening up the frontier farm and in caring for the stock. The farm was situated on what has since be known as Wells' Pyramid, fifteen miles from where the city of Bastrop now stands. For some years Mr. Wells' life was spent much like that of other boys of his age, but in those days boys matured to man's estate early, and, being the oldest son, many of the cares of the farm and stock devolved on him, thus materially strengthening his independence and natural firmness of character.

This sort of life continued without interruption unt the year 1835, when the oppression and tyranny of the Mexican government became so strongly felt that the settlers resolved to bear their burdens no longer, and war was declared. Mr. Wells was among the first to join the army, which was composed of as brave men could be found on the globe. On account of his familiarity with the country Mr. Wells was selected by his c mander as a spy, and through his efforts the army w enabled to secure much important information of th movements and number of the enemy. He participate in the celebrated battles and defeats at San Anton and Goliad, and followed the fortunes of the Texas ar until its reorganization under General Sam Hous when it was resolved to make a last resistance. Accordingly, on April 21, 1836, the battle of San Jacinto was fought, when a little army of 783 brave men, poorly equipped, scantily clothed and half starved, marched and in less than half an hour (eighteen minutes say Houston in his report), crushed to atoms an army 1,500 men, splendidly accoutered, well fed and ably generaled by Santa Anna. This is little short of marvelous but these men were each a Hercules; their war cry was "Remember the Alamo," and ten thousand men could not have daunted their courage. They were fighting for their lives and those of their loved ones, as well as avenging the death of those who had been murdered by the Mexicans. This little army was made up of such men as Mr Wells, and they followed their leader, General Houston with no thought other than victory. It is such men that gained for Texas her independence and made her a Republic. It is such men as these that have made Texas the greatest State in the Union which constitutes the grandest nation on the face of the earth, and the posterity of these men will look back over the history of Texas with pride in the knowledge that their forefathers were the ones who so nobly fought and bled that they might lay the foundation of a commonwealth of peaceful

and happy homes, which their posterity now enjoy. Too much cannot be said in honor of the veterans of San Jacinto. They will live in the memory of their posterity as well as in that of the newer comers, who are enabled to enjoy the fruits of their courage and valor.

Besides serving in the Texas and Mexican wars, Mr. Wells subsequently took an active part in all the Indian wars, and his extensive knowledge of the frontier aided the settlers materially in keeping the savages at bay.

The early record of his life having been omitted, it is now inserted. Mr. Wells was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, May 11, 1815, and was the oldest son of Martin and Sally (Boyd) Wells, both natives of the same state and county. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Marengo county, Alabama, where his father followed agricultural pursuits until the latter emigrated to Texas in 1826. As previously stated, Wayman lived at home with his father until the outbreak of the Texas and Mexican war, which he entered at the age of nineteen. After the war Wayman returned home, where, during the same year, 1836, his father died, leaving the care of the family and farm to him. The family consisted of five sons and three daughters, two daughters being then married.

He efficiently continued the management of the homestead until 1855, at which time he removed to Travis county. He there first purchased eighteen hundred acres on Walnut creek, to which he afterwards added one hundred and sixty acres more, and subsequently bought one hundred and seventy-five acres of timber land. He was here extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. Besides his large landed estates and extensive stock business Mr. Wells owned numerous slaves, of which latter property he was deprived through the result of the late war. Not being discouraged by the loss of his property, however, he pushed on, and being a shrewd trader he continued to increase the value of his property, and at the time of his death was considered one of the wealthy men of his section of Texas.

March 4, 1848, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Mary E. Bacon, native of Tennessee, born in Washington county, October 30, 1817. Her parents, Thomas and Julia Ann (Harderman) Bacon, were both natives of the same county as herself, where they were married, and whence they emigrated, in 1835, to Texas. They first settled in San Augustine county, but in 1839 removed to Wells prairie, Bastrop county, and afterward to Travis county, where Mr. Bacon died in 1851, and Mrs. Bacon in 1859.

Were but simple justice to be done the memory of the subject of this review, it would be most consonant that more particular attention be directed to those noble characteristics which were a dominating power in his life and which animated his every action during the long years which were a power for good to the extent of their duration. He maintained a lively interest in all that tended to conserve the welfare and advancement of the community in which he lived and he contributed liberally to public institutions of all denominations and his benevolence was as unstinted as it was unostentatious. He was particularly concerned in the providing of educational facilities for the youth of the State, and contributed largely to the building of the Southwestern University of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Georgetown, and the Baptist high school at Walnut Creek. All public enterprises found in him a ready friend. He was one of the board of trustees of the State Insane Asylum, under Governor Lubbock, and simultaneously served as County Commissioner. He had ever a responsive recognition of the sufferings of the fatherless and the widow and was never known to refuse the extending of a helping hand. A man cast in the finer mold, one who dignified humanity and made the world better for his having lived, there was in his death a consistent consummation which can but rob the grave of its victory and death of its sting.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells had nine children, six of whom lived to be grown and five of whom still survive: Amanda, wife of George LaRue; Sally Boyd died aged seventeen; Julia Ann died aged four; David L. and Martin Thomas died in infancy; Peter C., of Elgin, Bastrop county, married Katie Walling and they have five children; George Henry married Annie Anderson and resides in El Paso, Texas; J. M., and Wayman Thomas.

Mrs. Wells, a lady of strong force of character, was well fitted by nature and experience to be a helpmate for a man making a frontier home. She dispensed hospitality with a cheerful hand to friends and strangers alike, in true Texas style, and in a way known only to the true Texas frontier families. She has survived her husband, and now, at the age of seventy-six, retains in a remarkable degree the vigor of her youth. She is a devoted member of the Baptist church and interested in all good works.

After a long, active and useful life in Texas, Mr. Wells was called to his last home, February 25, 1878, but before his death, he espoused the cause of Christ and died with a full conviction that he would be saved and meet his loved ones in that place which knows no parting. He was deeply mourned by a loving family and a large circle of friends. His wife lost a loving and tender husband, his children an indulgent father, and the community a generous charitable citizen. He was identified fraternally with the A. F. & A. M., under whose auspices his funeral services were conducted.

Since this memoir was written, Mrs. Wells has been called to the home beyond, dying on the 19th of May, 1898.

G. F. LaRue. Much has been said concerning the remarkable transformation in the live stock industry of Texas, concerning the changes which have caused the disappearance of the old Texas long-horn and the substitution of modern high-grade cattle, and at the same time the subdivision of the open range into fenced fields and pastures, and a development of the modern stock farm. For the permanent economic wealth and welfare of Texas no change has been more important than that, and in a history of a development which has been so significant wherever possible mention should be made of and credit given to the individuals whose work was responsible for this transformation. There were many instances of Texas cattle men who were successful as range stock men, and who steadily resisted the progress which brought about the division of the range into stock farms. At the same time there were others, of a more progressive nature, who advanced with the time, who accepted the changing conditions of agricultural economy, and who became leaders in the new movement. One of those prominently identified as a leader in modern live stock farming, and who was abreast of if not often in advance of the times was the late G. F. LaRue, who was for thirty years actively engaged in the leading Texas industry, and whose stock interests were large and important in Travis county.

A son of David and Rebecca (Fauss) LaRue, G. L. LaRue was born October 9, 1839, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, the son of a farmer and stockman of that state. Educated in the public schools of his native state and with a training in a business college, he partly earned his way while attending school by clerking in a store. Early in life he went west, was in Nebraska for a time, and from there in 1861 moved to Texas, and at the beginning of the war joined Allen's Brigade. He was captured with his command at Arkansas Post and taken back to Pennsylvania, being released in 1862. Thenceforward he remained in the north during the war, and during a portion of the period of hostilities was engaged as a clerk in the war department at Washington.

His early experience in Texas led him in 1867 to

return to the state, and the first three years were spent in the revenue service at Cameron in Milam county. On March 3, 1869, Mr. LaRue married Miss Amanda Wells, a daughter of Wayman F. Wells, one of the veterans of the battle of San Jacinto, a noteworthy Texas patriot, of whom a sketch will be found in preceding paragraphs. After his marriage Mr. LaRue and his wife located on the Wells' farm in Travis county. It was there that his career as a stockman reached its greatest prosperity and influence, and before he died in 1897 Mr. LaRue was credited with having one of the finest farms for registered stock in this section of the state. He gave his attention not only to cattle, but to sheep and fancy poultry. While he shipped stock to the regular markets, the greatest benefit that came from his enterprise was in supplying stock for other farms all over the state, and it would be impossible to estimate the great value which his leadership in improving and maintaining the finest grades of live stock had upon that industry in this state. He believed that high-grade stock was just as profitable to Texas as to older parts of the country, and his own success in that line did much to stimulate other stockmen to follow his example. The character which he exemplified in his business was carried into all his relations, and he was a man of fine personality, the soul of honor, and highly esteemed for his integrity and ability. In his home and community he was a public spirited citizen and a loving husband and father. After his death Mrs. LaRue moved to Austin in 1901, and still resides in that city. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and for a number of years has been one of the regular patrons and readers in the State University library, and has kept herself fully informed on the many subjects of interest in the world of art, science and history.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. LaRue are: Inge, wife of Robert Walling of Austin; Myrtle, who lives with her mother; Etta, wife of H. L. Yeager, an extensive farmer of Milam county; Fay, wife of H. H. Harris, a farmer and real estate man of Austin; Norton, who is interested in the oil fields of California; Miss George, a trained nurse and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Texas; Ruth, graduate from the University of Texas in 1910, and is the wife of I. S. Kibbe, cashier of the First State Bank of Fowlerton, Texas.

James R. Middlebrook, M. D. After five years of active practice at Alpine, Dr. Middlebrook has been accorded the position of the leading practitioner of medicine in that town and vicinity. He has won this distinction by ability of unusual order, and is one of the skillful representatives of the modern class of medical men, who are fortified by thorough training and who bring to their practice the experience and knowledge of all the generations of doctors who has preceded them.

Dr. Middlebrook not only has an excellent practice in his profession, but enjoys a place of special esteem as a citizen of Alpine, and has a most happy family life. James Middlebrook was born in McLennan county, Texas, August 29, 1879, and all his career with the exception of the years spent in the study of medicine have been passed in Texas. His father was John W. Middlebrook who was a Virginian by birth, but came to Texas when a young man and followed farming in McLennan county for many years. The maiden name of his wife was Sallie O'Donnell, who was born in Missouri, and was married in Arkansas. Dr. Middlebrook, the oldest in a family of five children, had his early education in the public schools, and then went to St. Louis, where he was a student for a time in the Marion Sims medical college. He completed his preparation for the profession in the Memphis Medical Hospital College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1903. Equipped with his degree in medicine, Dr. Middlebrook first located at Stratford, Texas, but after two years moved to Fort Worth, where he was engaged in practice for three years, and from that city came out to Alpine and established his office and began acquiring patronage among the inhabitants of this locality.

On April 16, 1901, Dr. Middlebrook was married at Leroy, Texas, to Miss Laura Waters, whose family is one of the oldest in Texas, and its members bore an honorable share in making Texas during its pioneer period. Her father, Samuel E. Waters, who now resides in Hutchinson county, Texas, was born in Alabama, and came to Texas after the war. He went through the war as a Confederate soldier, serving with the Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, and his record of engagements include many of the notable battles of the war. At the present time, as for a number of years past, he is engaged in ranching and has also had an active part in politics, having filled various public offices. He is a member of the Masonic Order. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Matthews, was born in Texas, and her father lived in this state under four different governments and flags, first during the Republic, then as a state, then as a confederate state and finally as the modern Texas. There were seven children in the Waters family, and Mrs. Middlebrook was the fourth.

Dr. Middlebrook prefers the Baptist church among the various religious denominations, but gives his support to all without discrimination. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Pretorians, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, while his wife is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter. Dr. Middlebrook is examining physician for the Woodmen of the World, and is local surgeon for the G. H. & S. A. Railroad. In politics he is a Democrat, though never active in party affairs. For recreations he enjoys hunting and reading, and is one of the well informed men who see a great future for western Texas, not only as a mining and stock raising region, but as a country which in the course of a few years will be settled up by prosperous farmers.

Julian Clarence Feild. The precincts assigned for this review of the career of an active and eminent member of the profession of civil engineers are wholly inadequate to give even a cursory notice of the many brilliant works which he has planned and executed. It must suffice to make allusion to those incidents of a useful life which will afford the best clue to the character of the man and to his admirable achievements. Julian Clarence Feild was born in the city of Denison, Texas, his present field of activity, September 9, 1881, and is a son of Dr. J. C. and Susan Elizabeth (McClain) Feild. The father was born at Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, of French-Scotch ancestry, July 5, 1841, received a good education, graduating from Tulane University, and began the practice of medicine at Little Rock, Arkansas. At the outbreak of the Civil war he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, serving for a time as surgeon and subsequently rising to the rank of colonel in the command of General Benjamin McCulloch. He served valiantly throughout the war, and was wounded slightly on several occasions, his engagements including the battles of Oak Ridge and House of Seven Gables.

After the restoration of peace Dr. Feild took a post-graduate course in medicine at Philadelphia, and in 1865 went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he remained in practice for five years. In 1870 he removed to the Old Boggy depot, in Indian Territory, but in 1872 came to Denison as one of this city's earliest physicians, here continuing in practice until the time of his death, January 31, 1906. Dr. Feild was justly accounted one of Denison's most helpful and progressive men. At all times he did all in his power to promote the interests of his adopted community and saw his labor bear fruit in the various walks of life. A successful physician and surgeon, he also demonstrated his ability in financial matters as one of the founders of the National Bank of

Julian C. Feild

enison, was prominent in Masonic circles, and met with e appreciation of his fellow citizens in public matters, s record during his two terms in the State Legislature id in other offices of the county and State being an tive and honorable one. Dr. Feild married Susan lizabeth McClain, who was born September 23, 1855, at sceola, Missouri, of Scotch-English descent, and of eir children two are living: Mrs. W. J. Mathis, the ife of Judge W. J. Mathis, of Sherman, Texas, and ulian Clarence.

Julian C. Feild received his early education in the ublic schools of Denison, subsequently attended Harraw's Academy, of this city, and then became a student the University of Texas, at Austin. In 1902 he was raduated from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenssee, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and his rst work at his profession was that of railroad location id construction, in which he continued to be engaged om 1902 until 1907, thus gaining excellent practical perience. In the latter year he resigned his position return to Denison, and here he has rapidly risen to high place among the civil and consulting engineers of orthern Texas. At this time he maintains offices at uite 5-8, Feild Building. A list of Mr. Feild's achieveents and incumbencies shows that he has been city gineer of Denison for more than five years; he is conlting engineer for the Southwestern Surety Insurance mpany; engineer of the Red River Bridge Company of enison; engineer of Milam and Robertson counties, exas, and consulting engineer of the Oklahoma, Texas & ulf Highway Association. It is probably in the line of od roads that Mr. Feild has been brought most promiently before the public, however. One of the first road uilders in this part of the State, he has been connected ith work that will run into millions of dollars spent in nproving roads in the northern part of Texas, this eing the third system of its kind in the State. He is so engineer of Road District No. 1, and is just cometing about $300,000 worth of improvements radiating om Denison. That he has not devoted his entire attenon to the building of highways is shown by his active rticipation in all movements making for the welfare Denison in any way. He has seen the city grow nazingly since his residence here and in no small degree s contributed to this wonderful development. In his ofession Mr. Feild is known as a man who combines udence with boldness, who is able to differentiate tween the valuable and the impracticable and visionary, id whose untiring energy keeps him constantly active nong the helpful men of his vocation. He seldom kes vacations, and when he does is generally found in e or another of the large cities, combining business ith pleasure by studying the methods and ideas of her communities. Devoted to his profession, he has und little time for politics, yet is known as an earnest id enthusiastic supporter of the best principles of the emocratic party. He is a member of the Chamber of mmerce and chairman of the good roads committee. fraternal life he has been more active. While at mberland University he became a member of the eta Theta Pi fraternity, and he now holds membership the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and s risen to a high place in Masonry, being eminent comander of the Knights Templar of that order. With s family he attends the Episcopal church, and for some me has served in the capacity of vestryman.

On June 10, 1903, Mr. Feild was married at Lebanon, ennessee, to Miss Mary Lea Sanders, daughter of John and Katy B. (Lea) Sanders, the latter the daughter the Hon. Benjamin J. Lea, who was chief justice of e Supreme Court of Tennessee. Mr. Sanders is a ominent practicing attorney of Lebanon, and also ominent in business life as president of the Cedar ty Mills. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. eild: Katherine Elizabeth, born February 24, 1908. The Feild home, one of the modern residences of Denison, is located at No. 1123 West Gaudy street.

R. F. Pool is the president of the Sherman Overall Factory, one of the prominent industries of Sherman and its vicinity. Although born in Alabama, his natal day being the 14th of May, 1862, Mr. Pool has been a resident of Texas since boyhood, and here he has gained his success and at the same time added to the material prosperity of his community. His father, Gabriel Pool, was an Alabama farmer who came to Texas in 1870, locating in Milan county, where he resumed his vocation of farming and continued it to the end of his days, dying in 1905. His widow survived him until 1909. They became the parents of twelve children. When Mrs. Pool passed away she was in her ninety-second year, and in the seventy-fifth year of her marriage she could count the births of one hundred and sixty-six children in her family, including her own children, her grandchildren, her great-grandchildren and her great-great-grandchildren and her great-great-great-grandchildren—a circumstance most unique and seldom encountered in genealogical and biographical research. Of that number one hundred and thirty-eight were living when she passed away, and during her seventy-five years of married life there were only twenty-eight deaths in the entire family, only nine of that number being adults. She was Alpha Brussell in her maidenhood, and she came of a family that is noted for its good health and longevity.

R. F. Pool, the youngest of the twelve children of his parents, received a limited education in the public schools of Texas, and his first business enterprise of an independent nature was as a general merchant at Cameron, Texas, where he launched a small business in 1881. From there he went to Amarilla, and in 1911 came to Sherman, here buying the Sherman overall business, in which he has since continued successfully. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of overalls and as wholesale dealers in the men's furnishing goods, and the trade of the establishment extends throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. About sixty people are given employment, and it adds very materially to the business enterprise and industrial activity of the city.

Mr. Pool has been a life-long Democrat, active in the interests of the party, and is fraternally identified with the Knights of Pythias. With his family he is a member of the Baptist church.

In 1886, in Milano, Texas, Mr. Pool was married to Miss Minta Fraim, a daughter of John R. Fraim, a merchant of that place for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have four living children: C. L., aged twenty-six, is secretary and treasurer of the business of which his father is the president, the Sherman Overall Factory; Roy F., aged twenty, is a student in the College of Mines at Rolla, Missouri; Miss Lorine, aged sixteen years, is in school, as is also John, now thirteen years of age.

Though a resident of the city for only a short time R. F. Pool is highly impressed with the many advantages of Sherman, and regards it as a growing city and one that will play an important part in the history of the state in the years to come. He and his family have an excellent social and business standing in the community, and they already enjoy the friendship of an ever widening circle in and about the city.

Roland Jones. One of the important business concerns of Nacogdoches is the Nacogdoches Compress Company, an establishment which represents the chief business activity of Roland Jones, president and manager of the company. Mr. Jones has lived in Nacogdoches since 1890. His first experience in the cotton business began with Mayer & Schmidt as classer and shipper, and he subsequently became a buyer on his own account. For six years he held the position of public weigher. From that he turned to compress work, leasing the

compress at Nacogdoches, and after a time joined Herman Loeb and John Schmidt in purchasing the plant. The business was reorganized and the first officers of the company were: Herman Loeb, president; Roland Jones, vice-president and manager, and John Schmidt, secretary and treasurer. Later Mr. Loeb sold out his interest to Mr. Jones, and the latter then became president and manager with E. A. Blount as vice-president, while Mr. Schmidt continued as secretary and treasurer. This company does the compress work for a large proportion of the cotton raised in the vicinity of Nacogdoches.

Roland Jones was born in Caddo parish, Louisiana, on December 27, 1862. His family is one that for more than seventy years has been prominent in western Louisiana and eastern Texas. His father was Roland Jones, Sr., a North Carolina man, a graduate of the Cambridge Law School and who came to Shreveport in 1840, and was one of the original stock company which established the town of Shreveport. He was a successful lawyer and business man, and died at Shreveport in 1869 at the age of sixty years. He was elected and served a term in Congress; was an ardent southerner, but physically unable to go into the army, and did his part during the war in connection with the legal department of the Confederacy at Shreveport. During most of his years, he was identified with public affairs in Louisiana, served as district judge for a long time, and there was seldom a year in which he was not performing some official duty in his home city. Judge Jones was a member of the Episcopal church and fraternally is a Mason. In Wilkes county, North Carolina, near Salisbury, he married Miss Anne Neville Stokes. Her father was Governor Montford Stokes of North Carolina, and her mother's maiden name was Rachel Montgomery. Mrs. Roland Jones died in 1894 at the age of seventy-eight. The children are given brief record as follows: Montfort Stokes Jones was a prominent jurist of Louisiana, was widely known as a journalist, had much part in state politics, and died at Shreveport in 1904; Mrs. Kate B. Pickett, the wife of James B. Pickett, died in Shreveport; Mary died in Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Conway Moncure, lives in Shreveport; Mrs. Charles K. Randall is also a resident of Shreveport, and the youngest is Roland Jones, Jr.

Roland Jones, Jr., grew up at Shreveport, where most of his education was supplied by Thatcher Academy. His early training was for the profession of civil engineer, and in that profession he worked several years on the New Orleans, Pacific & Mississippi Valley Railroad, going out as an ax-man, and was eventually promoted to the position of superintendent of track on the Mississippi Valley Road. Soon afterwards he began his career in the cotton business, and that has absorbed practically all his attention and energy for the past twenty-six years. Mr. Jones has a very successful record as a business man, and is very popular in Nacogdoches and vicinity. He is interested in affairs outside of his private business, and home community, and is one of the life members of the Texas State Historical Association.

Roland Jones was married in Nacogdoches, February 14, 1892, to Miss Esme Matthews, a daughter of Henry P. Matthews and Lela (Hill) Matthews. Her father, a native of Texas, was the son of a pioneer Texan, and Mrs. Matthews was a daughter of Judge Hill, one of the ablest men in public affairs in the state, during his time. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children: Genevive, wife of A. B. Patterson of Nacogdoches; Roland, Jr., and Ashford.

Captain John M. Mays. For more than a quarter of a century Captain John M. Mays has been connected with the commercial interests of Henderson, and during this time he has not alone attained material success and prestige but has also risen to a high place in the esteem and confidence of the people of his community through his constant and sustained public spirited citizenship. The firm of which he is now the head is one of the oldest in this part of Rusk county, and the straightforward and honorable principles by which it has been conducted have brought it a deservedly high reputation in the marts of trade and commerce. Captain Mays came to Texas in 1866, just after the close of the Civil war, from Abbeville, South Carolina, having been born in that section of the Palmetto commonwealth March 16, 1846, a son of Meade and Mary E. (Porter) Mays, and a member of an old slave-holding family of South Carolina.

Meade Mays was born in South Carolina, and died there a young man of thirty years. He married Mary E. Porter, a daughter of John Porter, a Methodist minister and of an old family of South Carolina, and there were two children born of this union, John M., of this review, and Anna L., who was the wife of John M. Trasker, who died at Bethany, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Trasker had three children: J. M. Trasber, of Greenwood, Louisiana; Mrs. Alice Edgar, of Bethany, Louisiana; and Mrs. J. C. Miller, of Ponca, Oklahoma. Mrs. Mary E. (Porter) Mays married for her second husband W. M. Griffin, and she died at Kilgore, Texas, in 1907.

The early home of John M. Mays was a rural one and his education came chiefly from the Cokesbury school of South Carolina, an institution of some note at that time, under the supervision of the Methodist church. When the bitter war between the North and the South was being contested Mr. Mays left the military school at Columbia, where he was completing his education, and in 1863 took the place of his stepfather in the regiment, subsequently enlisting in Company B, Second Kentucky Cavalry, which was recruiting and rendezvousing in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia. This proved to be a part of General John Morgan's command, and Captain Mays was with that daring commander until the latter was killed at Greenville, Tennessee. Among the engagements of this command with which Captain Mays was connected were the battles of Wytheville, Virginia, and Saltville, Virginia, and on the great Kentucky raid he took part in the fight at Cynthiana, Lexington and Mount Sterling. Later he was transferred with others to General Johnston's army at Atlanta, and was engaged in scout duty on the Savannah river when word was received of the close of hostilities.

In 1866 Captain Mays left his home in South Carolina, and with his mother and stepfather made his way to the Lone Star state. They settled in Harrison county, and there he was early employed in freighting goods as a teamster from Shreveport to Elysian Fields, but later became a teacher and had a school for a few months near the dividing line between Harrison and Panola counties. Still later he became a farmer in that locality, and contented himself with tilling the soil for a few years or until the opportunity presented itself to become a clerk at Bethany, Louisiana, where he received his introduction to the general mercantile business. Following this experience he came back into Texas and accepted a position as clerk at Deberry, and after some more preparation felt himself capable of handling a business of his own and accordingly opened a store at Harmony Hill, in company with J. M. Trasper. There he spent nearly ten years and laid a firm foundation for his future success.

Captain Mays came to Henderson in 1887, and here continued the mercantile business as junior partner of the firm of Trammell & Mays. This concern has been succeeded by several others, but Captain Mays has always been the partner to remain in the business. It was first succeeded by Mays & Miller, next by Mays & Harderian and finally by Mays & Harris, which association still continues. The Captain is a man of rare business ability, keen discernment and excellent judgment, and his thorough knowledge of the needs and demands of his community allows him to place before the trade the highest class of articles to be secured. Aside from his commercial interests he has various other business holdings, and at

Ed Duggan

this time is a director of the First National Bank of Henderson and a stockholder in the oil mill here, of which he was one of the promoters.

Captain Mays was first married at Lawrence, South Carolina, in 1867, to Miss Alice Starnes, a daughter of Robt C. Starnes. She died near Bethany, Louisiana, in 1869, leaving one son, Robert M., who married Alice Beaty, and is engaged in business at Shreveport, Louisiana. Captain Mays married his present wife at Henderson, Texas, in February, 1877, she having been a Miss Georgie N. Trammell, a daughter of Thomas J. Trammell, a Georgian and an early settler of Texas. To this union there have been children born as follows: Foster W., a resident of Henderson; John M., Jr., a merchant of Greenwood, Louisiana; Anna L., the wife of W. F. Chamberlain, of Henderson; Miller, of Greenwood, Louisiana, and Ralph L., Georgie, Alice, Thomas and Helen, who reside with their parents.

In his sphere as a citizen Captain Mays has been unreservedly a man of commercial affairs. He has essayed politics only at times along with other delegates bent on nominating local or state candidates, and has had a seat in several Democratic conventions. He is a Master Mason in his fraternal connection, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Veterans' reunions have found a place near Captain Mays' heart, and he has attended many during the era of popularity of those gatherings of the men and boys who wore the "gray."

VALENTINE L. PUIG. In Laredo and vicinity a name that suggests large financial responsibility and civic influence is that of Valentine L. Puig. While he is now and for a number of years has been one of the big men in this part of the state, there are some who remember him twenty or twenty-five years since as a hard-working, earnest youth, with no capital save his untiring energy and with only a record of steady fighting against heavy odds from early boyhood. At the present time Mr. Puig and his brother, B. A. Puig, own fifty-five thousand acres of land in Webb county, lying about fifty miles northwest of Laredo, and they are extensively engaged in the cattle business. Theirs is one of the largest ranches now remaining undivided in southwest Texas.

Valentine L. Puig is a native of the city of New Orleans, and a son of Valentine Puig, still living and a resident of Laredo. The family in 1896 moved to Laredo in Duval county. Mr. Puig had little or no formal education, and started out to earn his own way when only nine years of age. Between the years 1886 and 1893 his life was one of struggle and continuous labor, chiefly as a clerk, and his wages ran between eight or ten dollars per month to as much as sixty dollars per month. His first position was as a messenger boy, and he was then employed at seventy-five cents a day for seven months in railway construction work. On leaving his previous employment and moving to Laredo in 1894, Mr. Puig found work with Mr. E. Cruz as a clerk at twenty-two and a half dollars a month. This employment lasted for eight months, and he was next with the Stoneburg people in their dry goods store for eight dollars a week, and at the end of a year they gave him twelve dollars a week. This employment continued for two years until Mr. Puig married, and by 1897 he had accumulated a small capital of fifteen hundred dollars, and with that as a nucleus his success has been one of rapid increase. It is noteworthy that as success has come to him he has been eminently liberal in helping others less fortunate, and even in the days when he was a struggling clerk he took care of his father and mother, and still supports them in comfort at Laredo.

In 1908 Mr. Puig was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Webb county, and has served in that capacity with efficiency and general satisfaction ever since. The handsome new seventy-five thousand dollar county court house was built during the administration of the board of which Mr. Puig is a member. A fact that should be noted in this connection is that before the court house was completed thirty thousand dollars were needed to bring it to completion, and it was feared that long delays might possibly ensue if the money were raised by a bond issue. Under the circumstances, the commissioners wisely borrowed thirty thousand dollars on their individual notes, and thus allowed the work to go on without interruption and Webb county has its present fine county building largely due to the generous efforts of the board of commissioners.

Valentine L. Puig has a wife and four children: John, Valentine, Joe and Bruna. Mrs. Puig, formerly Miss Bruna Ortiz, is a daughter of the late Juan Ortiz, a prominent Laredo citizen. Juan Ortiz was the son of Reyes and Maria Antonia Ortiz. In 1872 Juan Ortiz built the substantial and interesting residence on Zaragosa street in which the Puig family now live.

EDMUND DUGGAN. One of the best known men in public affairs in Tom Green county was the late Edmund Duggan. He was a pioneer, having located in the county more than thirty years ago, and remained closely identified with its business and official life until his death.

Edmund Duggan was born in Travis county, Texas, September 19, 1840, four years after the establishment of the Texas Republic, and five years before Texas became a State of the Union. The family were, as this date indicates, among the early settlers of Texas. His parents were Thomas H. and Elizabeth Duggan, who came from Mississippi. The father had been a merchant in his home State, and after moving to Texas about 1839 settled in Travis county, but afterwards moved to Guadalupe county, where he served as clerk for several terms, did farming as his regular vocation, and also was sent to the Legislature several times. His death occurred in 1865, and his widow survived him many years until 1902. There were six children in the family, and the late Edmund Duggan was the oldest.

As a boy he had private instructions, and later studied in a school of collegiate grade. His first business was that of general merchandising at Prairie Lee. In 1867 he sold out his business and moved to Guadalupe, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for several years. In 1877, having sold his ranch, he took a place at Austin as bookkeeper in the State treasurer's department. He worked at the State capitol until 1881, when he resigned and moved to Tom Green county. For a number of years he was well known as a sheep raiser, and did a good business in that line. In 1888 he was elected to the office of county and district clerk of Tom Green county. Others had held similar places for a longer time, but it is doubtful if any county official in the State enjoyed more completely the confidence and esteem of its citizens than the late Edmund Duggan during the twenty years in which he filled the place of clerk of county and district. He finally was obliged to give up the position on account of ill health and several years later, on April 22, 1911, he died at his home in San Angelo. His funeral was conducted by Rev. A. B. Perry, and was largely attended by hosts of friends who had learned to esteem Edmund Duggan, not only for his social nature but for his high character and influence as a man and citizen. His remains were laid to rest in the Fairmount cemetery near San Angelo. His body rests beside those of his only two sons, who had died before him. During the war Mr. Duggan volunteered for service in the Confederate army as a member of Company D of the Fourth Texas regiment, becoming lieutenant of the company, John B. Hood being the first colonel of that regiment, and in the latter part of the war Mr. Duggan served as a member of General Ford's staff in Texas. He went through the war and was promoted from lieutenant to captain of his company. In politics he was always a good Democrat, and fraternally belonged to the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At different times he filled all the

chairs in the Masonic Lodge, and went through the York Rite, Commandery degrees. His funeral service was conducted under the auspices of the Blue Lodge. He was also a member of the San Angelo Club.

On November 21, 1867, at Seguin, Texas, Mr. Duggan married Miss Julia Coor-Pender of Seguin, a daughter of Dr. Lewis Coor-Pender and Mrs. M. M. Coor-Pender. Her father was a physician of Mississippi, having lived and practiced at Clinton for many years, and during his early life had served in the War of 1812 as lieutenant of his company. He died in 1845 at the old home in Mississippi, and the mother passed away in 1877 in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Duggan had but two children, the two sons already mentioned, Thomas Jefferson and Edmund, Jr. The first named died May 29, 1899, at the age of thirty-one, and Edmund died August 24, 1907, at the age of thirty-two. Mrs. Duggan survives her husband and children and has an attractive home at San Angelo, where she enjoys the friendship and solace of many kind friends, who have known her and her husband for a great many years.

Shipton Parke. President of the First State Bank of Fort Stockton, of which he was one of the organizers, Shipton Parke easily ranks as one of the largest stockmen and ranchers in Pecos county, and as the possessor and manager of large industrial and financial resources is a man whose leadership and activities are very closely identified with the solid prosperity of his home community.

Shipton Parke is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Madison county of that State, March 10, 1848, a son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Cruve) Parke. The parents were native Kentuckians, and came to Texas in 1853 when the son, Shipton, was twelve years of age. The father was a farmer, and contractor and builder, a prominent member in his Masonic Lodge, devoted to the cause of the Baptist church, and had an influential place in political affairs. His death occurred in 1884 at the age of about seventy years. His wife was also a devout member of the Baptist church, and she died in 1871, when about fifty years of age, and they are laid side by side in the Masonic graveyard in Gonzalez, Texas. Of their ten children, Shipton was the fifth.

Shipton Parke was reared to manhood in Texas, had his early education in private schools up to the time he was seventeen and then was introduced to practical affairs by work on his father's farm. Leaving home he took up the battle of life on his own responsibility and earned his first money by varied occupations of freighting, ranching and any other honest toil that came in his way. During these years he several times accompanied large herds of cattle over the trail to Kansas, and has known all the interesting phases of the cattle industry since the days of the free range down to the present modern stock farm. For three years he was in the employ of the Houston boys in the Panhandle, and then in 1883 came out to Pecos county and was employed by the well known rancher J. D. Houston for about eight years. At the end of that time he was far enough along to begin operations for himself, and since then the career of Shipton Parke is a matter of common knowledge to all the stockmen of the state. His largest ranch is thirty miles east of Stockton and contains about fifty thousand acres of land. His headquarters are equipped with all the modern improvements for raising and handling cattle and other live stock. Mr. Parke was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Fort Stockton, and has since been its president. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank in this city, and also has a large share of its stock.

In Fort Stockton, on February 26, 1896, he married Miss Emma Lea Shelton, a daughter of Gabriel Shelton, who was formerly a resident of Illinois. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parke was celebrated in the old government guardhouse at Fort Stockton. Their four children, two sons and two daughters, are Iva, deceased; Gladys, Shipton V. and Chester. Mr. Parke and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the Fort Stockton Commercial Club. His politics is Democratic, and on public questions, as well as in business affairs, he has always been noted for his ready and effective utterance of his opinions and convictions, and such has been his success that his judgment is relied upon implicitly by all who seek it or are sufficiently within his friendship to be accorded the privilege of his advice and counsel. Mr. Parke served as county commissioner of Pecos county for one term. He is fond of all kinds of social amusements and outdoor sports, particularly baseball.

Ralph B. Slight. Now postmaster and proprietor of a drug business in Alpine, Mr. Slight began his career in Texas about thirty years ago as a cowboy, riding the old cattle trails, both north and south, and having an experience in the cattle business which took him all over the state, into several of the western territories, and into Old Mexico. By industry and good management, and an honesty for which all his old and new friends would vouch, he prospered as a business man and has attained to a position of esteem in his community.

Ralph B. Slight is a native of England, where he was born on November 25, 1868. His parents were William C. and Charlotte Ann (Gadsby) Slight, both natives of England, where they were married. The family moved to Texas and located at San Antonio in 1888. The father had settled there in 1884, and was engaged in the plumbing business until his death, in 1904, at the age of sixty-two. He also took much interest in local affairs and politics at San Antonio. The mother passed away in England at the age of forty-two, and her body rests in her native land, while that of her husband is interred at San Antonio.

The early education of the Alpine postmaster was attained in the English schools, although he did not attend after he was fourteen years of age. The first position in which he began earning his own way was as clerk in a drug store, and at the beginning his wages were only 75c per week. A short time later he got a better place, in a lawyer's office, as office boy, and followed that work until he came to the United States, at the age of eighteen. After living in San Antonio only a few months, he came out to Brewster county, which has been his real home ever since, although his activities have taken him pretty much over the entire southwestern country. He worked on a ranch for several years, and then became connected with some of the large cattle concerns in capacities which took him over the trails through cattle country. He was for about twelve years engaged in that work, and during that time did considerable business in the buying and dealing in cattle on his own account. In 1898 he took a place in a mercantile establishment at Alpine, and two years later bought his present business, where he carries a full line of drugs and druggists' sundries and enjoys a large trade in this community. Mr. Slight was first married at Alpine in 1898, to Miss Lottie Williams, who died in 1903, leaving two children, a son and daughter, named Gladys and Bernal. At San Antonio, on October 12, 1910, Mr. Slight married for his present wife Miss Mary Sanford, daughter of William Sanford, now of Alpine. They are the parents of one child, Ralph B. Jr. Mr. Slight and family are regular members of the Methodist church at Alpine. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Masonry, having been master of the Blue Lodge three times and for two years district deputy grand master. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. For a number of years he has done much practical politics as a Republican, and in January, 1913, was appointed to the office of Postmaster at Alpine, taking charge of the office at the same time the parcel post system was inaugurated. Mr. Slight is fond of outdoor

sports and athletics and at one time was manager of the Alpine Baseball Team.

Benjamin Franklin Shepherd. While the career of Mr. Shepherd for the past six years has identified him with the old Panhandle town of Memphis, where he is proprietor of the Memphis *Democrat* and the present postmaster, his work as a newspaper man has taken him to various localities, both in Texas and Oklahoma, and he has a large acquaintance among Southwestern people and numbers among his friends many prominent men in business and public affairs.

Benjamin Franklin Shepherd was born December 11, 1879, at Tupelo, Mississippi, a son of Jeremiah George and Nancy Caroline Shepherd. His father, who fought on the side of the South during the Civil war and lost a leg at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, was engaged from early manhood until 1885 in the practice of medicine, and in the latter year was elected district clerk of Hunt county, Texas, and held that office fourteen years. His death occurred March 5, 1906, at Clarendon, where his widow still lives.

Benjamin F. Shepherd was reared chiefly at Greenville, graduated from a select school, and later, in 1898, took a business college course. His early experiences were such as happen to the average boy who lives at home with his parents and attends the local schools and is subjected to the usual influences of a small community. Through the influence of some friends, he was directed, after leaving school, into the printer's trade, and was employed in that line with more or less regularity until September 27, 1904. At that date, with his father, mother, two sister and two brothers, he moved to Clarendon, and was employed as a printer on the *Banner-Stockman* until October 1, 1905. Mr. Shepherd then moved to Memphis and became foreman for the Hall county *Herald*, but about a year and a half later, on March 2, 1907, went to Hollis, Oklahoma, to take the position of editor and manager on the *Post-Herald* of that city. On September 15th of the same year he returned to Memphis, which has since been his permanent home. From his work as foreman on the Hall county *Herald* he graduated on December 15, 1908, into a half interest in the Memphis *Democrat*, a weekly paper, which was established July 8, 1908. Mr. Shepherd was its editor and business manager until October 13, 1913, when he bought the interest of his partner, and is now sole owner and proprietor.

After the election of Woodrow Wilson as president, Mr. Shepherd began an active campaign for the office of postmaster at Memphis, and secured an almost solid endorsement of the business men and citizens who were patrons of the office. Then, at his personal urging, the congressman from the district ordered a postoffice primary, and seven candidates for the office were voted upon. Out of four hundred and twenty-four votes cast, Mr. Shepherd received two hundred and four, only nine votes less than a majority of the total. This primary was held January 3, 1914, and his appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate February 11, 1914, and he took office March 4th of the same year. Since devoting his attention to the Memphis postoffice, he has turned over the management of his paper to an editor and manager.

Mr. Shepherd served three years as a member of the Texas Volunteer Guards at Greenville. Politically, his stanch Democracy has always been in evidence, and Texas has no more enthusiastic supporter of Woodrow Wilson and his broad and beneficent policies, his statesmanship and progressive political economy, than Mr. Shepherd. Since the age of fourteen he has been a consistent member of the Christian church, and for three years was church clerk, and deacon five years. Fraternally, he joined the Pretorian Lodge in 1906, the Odd Fellows in 1907, the Maccabees in 1906, and the Masonic Lodge in 1910. On July 2, 1905, at Clarendon, Texas, Mr. Shepherd married Miss Barbara A. Pirtle. Their four children are all sons, as follows: Praetoria Ben Shepherd, born June 2, 1906; Ronnie James, born December 22, 1907; Donald Ellis, born January 25, 1910, and Eugene Claude, born October 11, 1911, and died October 10, 1912.

Andrew Stephens Lowrey. One of the most picturesque figures among the citizens of Colorado county is Andrew Stephens Lowrey, an ex-ranger, for many years identified with practical business affairs, and now living retired at his home in Colorado. He was one of those brave and hardy men who risked their lives almost daily during the seventies in safeguarding the wild and dangerous frontier along the Rio Grande. Many of the adventures and exploits can be recalled by Mr. Lowrey, and his conversation is exceedingly interesting when directed to his experiences as a ranger. While talking of those days, his eye kindles with a light which indicates the fire and enthusiasm needed for a good soldier, and he was one of the best of his time.

Mr. Lowrey was born in Georgia, March 27, 1849, a son of Andrew P. and Margaret C. (Beaty) Lowrey, both natives of Georgia. The maternal grandfather, Robert Beaty, was a planter and slaveholder in that state. Two of the great-grandfathers were natives of Ireland. A special characteristic of the Lowrey family is its genius for mechanical accomplishment. Mr. Lowrey's father was a farmer all his life, but combined with that vocation great skill as a mechanic and millwright. In character his father was stern, of decided convictions, and lived a life of great usefulness both to his family and to the public community. For many years he served as justice of the peace, later was tax assessor of his county, and finally a member of the Georgia legislature. The parents moved to Texas in 1868, settling in Colorado county, where they purchased land upon which they lived the balance of their days. Mr. Lowrey has six brothers, all of whom are mechanics. Four of these brothers went through the war in the Confederate army, and all returned safely. These old soldiers are: R. H. Lowrey, of Lubbock, Texas; John A., a resident of Columbus, who was in the Virginia army under Lee and took part in nearly all the bloody battles of that state, serving at the Wilderness and at Gettysburg and many others: J. R. Lowrey of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and James C. Lowrey, of Weimar, Texas. The other living children are: George, of Eagle Lake, Texas; Frances Barto, of Graham, Texas; and Mrs. Margaret Thomas of Eagle Lake. The children, Sallie, Nancy, Martha, William, David and Eason, are all deceased.

As a boy Mr. Lowrey had very few advantages to acquire an education. Early in his childhood five months of rural schooling were given him and when he was sixteen years old he had the privilege of attending school four months longer. All the rest of his mental equipment, and he is by no means an unintelligent nor poorly informed man, was received from private reading, and close observation of men and affairs. He was nineteen years of age when the family located in Colorado county, and for the first few years he did farm labor. Always of a venturesome spirit, loving a life in the open, not unmixed with danger, he spent five years on the open range as a cowboy. In 1875 he joined the Texas rangers under the famous Captain McNalley, who had gained the rank of captain by service in the Confederate army, and was one of the bravest men that ever lived. The territory patrolled by this command of rangers comprised the two hundred miles of wild region along the Rio Grande River. Those familiar with the history of South Texas forty years ago will recall that a wide belt of country existed as a zone for the operations of outlaws, Mexican and Indian bandits, and all the riff-raff of the frontier. A complete account of all the outrages, thieving, murdering that went on in that zone during the seventies will probably never be compiled. It was in that region that Mr. Lowrey gained

his experience as a ranger. At one time he was a member of a company of thirty men who went across the river into old Mexico after a band of cattle thieves. For two days they subsisted there, holding off an attacking army of three hundred men. In the end the Mexican raiders were brought to terms and the cattle recovered. These rangers were trained to endure long, hard rides, and quick and accurate shooting was of course a prerequisite of membership in the organization. Often Mr. Lowrey and his companions had no food except game killed on the plains. Many a batch of bread was mixed up on a saddle blanket and cooked on a stick before a fire. Mr. Lowrey was a ranger when the famous desperado King Fisher was captured. They took him alive at Cuero, Texas, although the noted outlaw had vowed he would never be taken alive.

After leaving the ranger service Mr. Lowrey returned to Colorado county and took up farming. He next bought a blacksmith shop at Weimar, and lived and prospered there seventeen years. Selling out his shop, he took up carpenter work for three years until as a result of a fall he was badly crippled in the ankle and foot. He then bought a shop at Altair and followed the blacksmith's trade there thirteen years. On selling out that enterprise he was about four years proprietor of a boarding house at Eagle Lake. For the past four years his home has been in Columbus, and he is now largely retired.

In 1879 Mr. Lowrey was united in marriage with Miss Ora Walker, of Colorado county, a daughter of R. S. Walker, a native of North Carolina, and a pioneer Texan. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey were: Wallace Walker Lowrey, of Houston, and Charles Barnett Lowrey, living at home. After the death of his first wife Mr. Lowrey was married in 1898 to Miss Virginia Little. She was born in Georgia, a daughter of J. R. Little. She died at childbirth, and the child also died. The present Mrs. Lowrey before her marriage, which occurred February 5, 1900, was Miss Lulu Strahan. She was born in Colorado county, a daughter of J. R. and Cornelia Elizabeth (Walker) Strahan. Her father, also a native of Colorado county, is now living in Eagle Lake, and grandfather, Howard William Strahan, came from Scotland, was a pioneer physician and early planter in Texas. J. R. Strahan served as a Confederate soldier all through the war as a member of Company D of the Texas Mounted Infantry. Before the war he had a plantation and worked it with his slaves. He has lived a long and useful life, is a Democrat in politics, served as constable in Colorado county for many years, and is one of the best known local citizens. Mrs. Lowrey's mother died January 21, 1913. She came to Texas when but three years of age. The mother of Elizabeth Walker died soon after the family moved to Texas, a victim of cholera, and left five little children for her husband to look after. Mr. Walker did not break up his home, but took the children out to the fields with him while he planted and tended the crops, and then came home at mealtime and cooked and prepared food for them. Later he married Miss Polly Cone, who proved a kind and good mother to the children and reared them well. Mrs. Lowrey comes from a military family. Her younger brother Whit was a member of her father's company during the war. The other brothers were also soldiers, James and Edward, and died at Sabine Pass. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey are members of the Campbellite church and are living lives consistent with their faith. They also belong to the Independent Puritans. For many years Mr. Lowrey has been affiliated with the Masonic order.

Robert Henry Norris. In the death of Robert Henry Norris on March 17, 1911, Childress lost a business men and citizen who had been a very efficient factor in making his home city one of the best commercial centers of North Texas. He was in business there as a banker and merchant from the pioneer days until permanence and prosperity became a surety, and none were more zealous, more public spirited, more practical in promoting that end than the late Mr. Norris.

In Franklin parish, Louisiana, he was born July 22, 1866, and was less than forty-five years of age when he died. His parents were Tolbert Wallace and Thekla (Patten Dobbs) Norris. Tolbert Wallace Norris was a son of Thomas Lane Norris, who was born in 1800 and came to Mississippi from the Carolinas, locating in Franklin parish, Louisiana, some time between 1830 and 1840, and died there in 1852. He was a prominent planter. Tolbert was the second in a family of ten children. He first married Miss Laurena House, and three children were born, two of whom died in infancy, while Lizzie grew to maturity and married Dr. J. A. Holloway, a prominent physician of Round Rock, Texas. Tolbert W. Norris for his second wife was married in Franklin Parish, March 8, 1860, to Thekla Patten Dobbs. She became the mother of twelve children, most of whom lived to maturity, and the late Robert H. Norris was fourth among them. The father died April 30, 1890, and the mother is still living in Childress.

Robert Henry Norris received his early education in the parish schools of his native locality, until he was twelve years of age, and assisted in the work of the home plantation until he was eighteen. At that time he went to Georgetown, Texas, spent one year on a farm, was then employed in a drug store at Round Rock, after which a brief employment in a bank gave him his first experience in that business, but the work proved too confining, and he left it for the hardware business in Round Rock. Two years later he took charge of a store at Elgin, Texas, from there moved to Belton, was in the hardware business there for two years, and then, on September 1, 1891, arrived at Childress, which was to be the scene of his most successful efforts and influence as a business man and citizen. In partnership with Dr. Holloway, who, as previously mentioned, married his half-sister, he bought the business of the Swift Hardware Company. It was from an humble beginning, with a limited education and with no assistance from anyone, that Robert H. Norris grew to be one of the leading men of North Texas. After four years in a partnership he bought Dr. Holloway's interest, and the business was thereafter conducted as the Norris Hardware Company. He built up an establishment which was the pride of the community, and considered the largest store of its kind in all this section of the State. He was also one of the organizers of the City National Bank of Childress, was vice president of that substantial institution, and was president of the First State Bank of Kirkland. He organized the Norris Implement Company, which is also a big concern, and had many other relations with the commerce of his locality.

The late Mr. Norris was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a Democrat, served his community as a school trustee, and his support was always offered to any movement toward the public good. From early childhood he was a church worker, and when only nineteen years of age was made a deacon in his church and at the time of his death was an elder of the Southern Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was president of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association at Childress. His religion was of the kind that finds its way into all the business and social affairs of the world, just as it was exemplified in church and Sunday school. The result was that no man ever had cause to doubt his sincerity and absolute integrity.

On July 3, 1901, in Childress, he married Miss Nannie Edgerton, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of T. M. and N. D. Edgerton, of North Carolina, a family which settled in the Texas Panhandle in the early days, her father having become one of the well-known stockmen of his section. Her father enlisted from North

A. T. Morris

rolina in the Civil war, and went throughout the con-
t in the Confederate army. Both her parents are
v deceased, her mother having passed away in June,
9, in Childress, at the age of sixty-eight, and her
her died there at the age of seventy in 1899. Mrs.
rris, who was fifth in a family of eight children, was
red in Texas, attended the Childress high school, and
vas after graduation from that school that she became
uainted with Mr. Norris. She is a member of the
ptist church. The four children of Mr. Norris and
e were: Nannie N. T. Norris, born at Childress,
ril 28, 1902, and now attending school; Robert H.,
born at Childress, June 1, 1904, and in school; Tol-
t Norris, born June 12, 1906, in Childress, and in
ool; Janet Irene Norris, born in Childress, January 9,
9. The late Mr. Norris built and owns the large
lding in which his hardware business was conducted,
the Norris home in Childress, which is one of the
st attractive and comfortable residences of the city, in
ich his widow and children now live.

His church, the lodges of the Elks and Knights of
hias, all paid his memory high tributes, showing that
ordinary man had been taken from their brotherhood.
will serve to supplement, at the risk of some repe-
on, the above general review of his career to quote
ne sentences from some editorials in the two local
pers, written by men who were closely familiar with
activities in the community:

'Starting his business in Childress in a small way
ne years ago, Mr. Norris' unusual qualities gradually
racted to him the best trade of the country, and for
ny years his name and goods were household words for
ndreds of miles around on every side. His strict hab-
honesty and high business ideals caused his business
grow year by year, until the firm became one of the
t known in all Northwest Texas. Of recent years
retail trade of the firm had been somewhat circum-
bed by the advent of more railroads into the country,
in lieu thereof they have built up a large wholesale
de with surrounding towns, and the business still
ains one of the largest in the country.

'Ever since coming to Childress Mr. Norris has
en a leading part in the social and religious life of
city and was ever ready to give his labor and money
ny worthy cause that had for its purpose the advance-
nt of the city in any laudable direction. He was a
ural leader of men, and his influence was felt in all
affairs of Childress. Not many of the permanent
provements of the city were ever accomplished in
ch he did not perform a leading part, both with
ns and safe counsel, and it has often been most
hfully said of him that he was one man of means
t was always willing to use it for public benefit as
l as personal use. He will be missed in the business
social life of our town and county, but above all
will be missed in the religious life, especially in
t of his own church. He was always at his post of
y, letting nothing interfere with the performance of
obligations to his God. He assisted in the organiza-
of the Presbyterian Sunday school, and was the
superintendent it ever had up to the time of his
th."

nother editorial reads in part as follows: "R. H.
rris was a man among many thousands. He was
ved and highly respected by all, no matter what their
ner of life might have been. He was looked upon as
of the highest type of a business man. He was
npt and truthful in his business dealings, and it is
btful if there was ever a man who had a larger
naintance among the farmers and ranchmen of the
e than he, and each one of these men had the most
licit confidence in the integrity of Mr. Norris.

Not only was he attentive to business, prompt in all
demands, but he found time to work for the churches
the schools of the town and county. He was a mem-
of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and had
been superintendent of the Sunday school since its organization. He was liberal with his money for the cause of the church, and there never was a subscription list presented to him calling for money with which to build a church but what his name was placed upon the list, and the amount was among the largest given. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of this city, being made a knight on December 30, 1891. In the early years of the order in this city he was one of the hardest working members of the lodge. He rarely missed a meeting, it is said, and took delight in assisting in the work. When the Elks were organized in Childress he went in as a charter member, and has been a friend of the lodge ever since.

"In the work of building up the schools Mr. Norris had few equals among our people. He has been a member of the board of trustees many times, and held that position at the time of his death. He was a strong advocate of the building of the first brick school building of the city, and when the question of voting taxes for this purpose came up, he not only advocated the tax, but got out and worked for it. The same way in building up the town. He was ready and anxious to give of his money and time to any enterprise that was for the betterment and upbuilding of the place. He was a man of strong views, and did not hesitate to express them, but gave to others the same courtesies that he asked and did not fall out with a man because he did differ with him.

"He will be missed not only among his business associates, by his customers, but by the people of the town and county, irrespective of their calling or vocation. He was the leader among the people and they will miss that leadership and it will be a long time, we are afraid, before another man takes his place."

Capt. Edgar Schramm. To the struggle for more liberal government in central Europe, which had its culmination in 1848 in the suppression of the patriots and in the self-expatriation of many of their leaders, the United States owes some of its best citizenship. Capt. Edgar Schramm, one of San Antonio's most distinguished citizens, was still a child in Prussia when the revolt against the Bavarian government was suppressed, and five years later was brought to America by his parents. Here his career has been one crowded with interesting experiences and notable achievements, and as an early Texas ranger, soldier, merchant, publisher and diplomat he has attained unqualified distinction in the land of his adoption. He was born in Prussia, in 1841, and is a son of Ernest von Schramm and Apolonia (von Wyschetzki) von Schramm.

The paternal grandfather of Captain Schramm served with the Prussian army throughout the Napoleonic wars as a military surgeon, and achieved eminence both as an officer and in his profession. Ernest von Schramm was born in the beautiful and historic city of Danzig, Prussia, on the Baltic sea, in 1808, soon after the edict of Napoleon declaring Danzig a republic. He received excellent educational advantages in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, and in 1853 came to the United States with his family and located at New Braunfels, Texas, having cast his fortunes with the colony founded by Prince Solms-Braunfels. About one year later he removed to Guadaloupe county, locating on a farm on the San Geronimo river, about six miles from Seguin, and there spent the remainder of his life. His wife was the Countess Apolonia von Wyschetzki, who was born in Poland, a member of a distinguished family of the nobility and a beautiful woman of rare talents. She died in Prussia, to which country she had returned in her latter years.

Capt. Edgar Schramm's interesting, varied and eventful career began during a time of great hardships to the early settlers of Texas, arising from lack of money-making crops, high prices for the bare necessities of life, depredations by the hostile Indians and numerous other adverse conditions. One of his earliest occupa-

tions was driving ox-team freight wagons from Indianola, on the coast, to the interior of Texas, a journey fraught with great danger and numerous hardships. Prior to the outbreak of the war between the South and the North he had joined the volunteer Ranger service for protection against the Indians, and in that capacity patrolled the frontier from Red river to the Rio Grande. When hostilities were declared between the states, in April, 1861, he entered the Texas State troops, becoming a member of the First Texas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, which had been organized mainly for protection against the Indians. He remained with this organization for nearly a year, and then joined the regular Confederate army, receiving a lieutenant's commission in Company F, Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, Gen. X. P. DeBray's Brigade, Wharton's Cavalry Corps. This company, of which the dashing young lieutenant later became captain, was recruited at New Braunfels, and was noted for the men in its ranks who could lay claim to nobility, and many of whom had seen active service in the Prussian army. Captain Schramm commanded his company throughout the campaign against Banks, in Louisiana, and among others participated in the sanguinary engagements at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou.

On the close of his military service Captain Schramm engaged in the mercantile business at New Braunfels, and subsequently went to Galveston, where he was the proprietor of a wholesale grocery enterprise until 1870, in which year he transferred his operations and activities to San Antonio. He disposed of his mercantile interests in 1888, when he established the first Democratic German newspaper in San Antonio, the *Texas Staats-Zeitung*. Under his direction and editorship this became one of the important influences in Texas politics, and contributed materially to the success of a number of Democrats who rose to high position. At this time Captain Schramm became himself a prominent figure in San Antonio politics, and was nominated and made the race for mayor against Bryan Callaghan, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1893, during President Cleveland's second administration, Captain Schramm's abilities and talents were recognized by his appointment to the post of consul-general to the Republic of Uruguay, South America, a position he held until 1897. Captain Schramm is now living a somewhat retired life, having disposed of his interests in the *Staats-Zeitung* to his son-in-law, Albert Hohrath, the present publisher and editor. However, he still retains the vice presidency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of San Antonio, and daily attends to his property interests in this city. A man of strong and dominating personality, he has made his influence forcibly felt in the various fields of endeavor in which he has been engaged. He has borne a useful and honorable part in the conduct of public affairs, has adorned social life by his genial spirit, and set before the community an example of enterprise in business, integrity in office and moderation in the conduct of life.

Captain Schramm was married to Miss Antonia von Benner, daughter of Adolph von Benner, who came to New Braunfels, Texas, as chief of commissary with the founder, Prince Solms-Braunfels. Seven children have been born to Captain and Mrs. Schramm: Gilbert Ernest, a talented singer, graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, later a professor of voice culture in that noted institution, and now the leader of his profession in Texas; Milton, who is connected with the Southwestern Telephone Company of San Antonio; Harold, who is secretary of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of this city; Darwin, who is connected with the Southwestern Telephone Company; Texas, attorney-at-law in San Antonio; Hertha, who married Albert Hohrath, publisher and editor of the *Texas Staats-Zeitung*, and Miss Tonny, at home with her father.

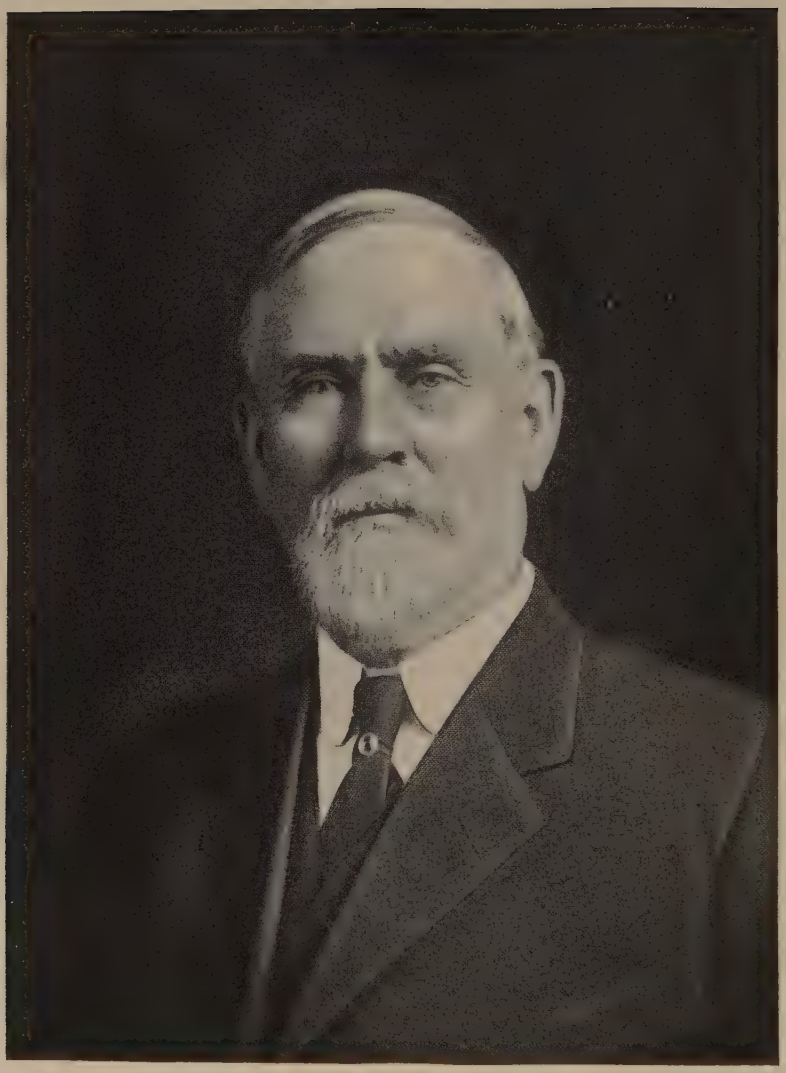
JAMES EVERETT MCASHAN. Besides his well-known position as a Texas banker, being vice-president and cashier of the South Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston, Mr. McAshan was president of the Houston Clearing House in 1911-13, was vice president twice for Texas of the American Bankers Association, is president of the M. P. Oil Company, president of the Rice Land Lumber Company, a director of the Houston Hotel Association and of the Houston Printing Company, and is trustee and vice president of the William M. Rice Institute for Advancement of Literature, Science and Art.

Mr. McAshan, who is remotely descended from Scottish covenanters and French Huguenots, was born in Fayette county, Texas, October 20, 1857. His father, Samuel Maurice McAshan, was an early settler in Texas, arriving in 1844, before the annexation to the United States and while Texas was a republic. His wife, Martha Rebecca Eanes, came to the state about the same time. They were both natives of Virginia, but did not meet until after they came to Texas. Both were consistent members of the Methodist church, and their elegant home in Houston during the early days was often offered for the entertainment of the bishops and other prominent dignitaries of the church while at Houston. They were among the best known citizens and social factors in Houston of the past generation, and personally combined the finest integrity of character with agreeable manners, and the fine culture of educated people.

James Everett McAshan received his education largely in private schools in Houston and elsewhere, and has been practically all of his active career of more than forty years identified with banking. He began as a clerk in 1872, and has been continuously at the same line of business ever since. He was for a number of years with the private banking house of T. W. House, then went with the South Texas National Bank at its organization in 1890, and later with the succeeding organization, known as the South Texas Commercial National Bank, in which he holds the office of vice president, cashier and director. His standing among Texas bankers is well indicated by his election as president of the Texas Bankers Association for 1902-03.

Mr. McAshan is a Democrat in his political views, and for a short time served as a member of the board of liquidation of the city of Houston. Although a practical business man, he is in many respects a student, has a wide and interesting range of knowledge such as would hardly be expected of a successful banker. To many he is known as an orator and after-dinner speaker, has done much work as a writer and lecturer on religious and secular subjects, and particularly as a lecturer and as an often-consulted authority on banking. Mr. McAshan belongs to the Z. Z. Club, the Houston Country Club, the Texas Historical Society, the National Geographical Society, and the American Forestry Association. Since 1876 he has been a steward and one of the active working members of the First Methodist Church of Houston.

Mr. McAshan was married October 20, 1880, at Huntsville, Texas, to Miss Lizzie Smith. Mrs. McAshan herself has an interesting family history, and belongs to one of the best known households of the South. Her parents were Dr. Hildreth H. and Mary Brent Hoke Smith, formerly from North Carolina. Mrs. McAshan is a sister of the Georgian statesman, Senator Hoke Smith, and another of her brothers is Burton Smith, one of the ablest lawyers of the South. Her father, Dr. Smith, a graduate of Bowdoin College of Maine, was a great scholar and one of the ablest educators of his time. His name properly has a permanent place in the history of the city of Houston, as the founder of the public schools in that city. Mrs. McAshan's maternal uncle, Robert F. Hoke, was the youngest general in the Confederate army. Mrs. McAshan in 1878 graduated from the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, New York. To their marriage were born the following children: Samuel Maurice, who married Aline Harris; Mary Brent, the wife of Dr. J. P. Gibbs; Hoke Smith McAshan; Hildreth Nabors, who married Alline Rhode; James Everett,



Sincerely
K. M. VanZandt

Jr., who married Laurie Ward; Robert Burton, and Virginia, who died in 1894.

ROBERT EMMETT SWINNEY. One of the old residents of Chambers county, and representing both on his father's and mother's side two of the pioneer families in southern Texas, Robert Emmett Swinney is an old cattleman and merchant, and at the present time is honored with two important public offices, that of postmaster at Anahuac, and as county treasurer of Chambers county.

Robert Emmett Swinney was born at Wallisville, the old county seat of Chambers county, in 1857. His parents were Newton and Julia (Wallis) Swinney, both now deceased. His father, who was born and reared at Atlanta, Georgia, came with his widowed mother and her family to Texas about 1834 or 1835. Their settlement was at Moss' Bluff in Liberty county, just north of what is now the Chambers county line. Grandmother Swinney brought a number of slaves to Georgia, and her farming and other business affairs were managed by her older son, John Swinney. From that time, still within the period of Mexican rule, until the present, the Swinney family has had large and substantial interests in business and affairs in this part of the state. Newton Swinney lived a long period of years at Wallisville. Julia Wallis, the mother of the Anahuac postmaster, was a daughter of E. H. R. Wallis, a native of Louisiana, and among the very earliest American pioneers of Texas. He settled in Liberty county during the early twenties, and his name has long had a secure place in the geography and commercial history of the state as founder of the town of Wallisville, which became the county seat of Chambers county when that county was formed out of Liberty county.

It was at Wallisville that Robert Emmett Swinney was reared, and most of his education was obtained at Rockport. His early interests were identified with stock raising and farming, and later he engaged in business at Anahuac, in which old community his home has been more or less continuously since about 1888. In 1894 he was first appointed postmaster at Anahuac, and has given efficient and satisfactory service to the public ever since. About ten years previous to his first appointment he had also served a short time as postmaster. In 1907 Mr. Swinney was appointed county treasurer of Chambers county, and was regularly elected in 1908, again in 1910, and by reelection in 1912 still holds that official honor.

Mr. Swinney married Miss Mattie J. Perrin, who was born and reared at Montgomery, Alabama. They are the parents of one daughter, May, wife of G. F. Mitchell, a merchant of Anahuac.

CHARLES C. HIGHSMITH. This well-known Houston lawyer, who has practiced in that city since 1904, and who came from Bastrop, is the son of an old settler of Bastrop county, and a venerable lawyer, who was a member of the Texas bar for the extraordinary period of fifty-nine years. Mr. Highsmith, aside from his work as a lawyer, has interested himself in one of the most important social and benevolent movements of this century, in behalf of what are known as delinquent boys, and belongs to the national organization of workers in that field, and as a member of the Texas legislature was joint author of what is known as the Delinquent Boys' Bill, one of the most important social statutes now written in the laws of Texas.

Charles C. Highsmith was born at Bastrop, Texas, in 1867, a son of Captain William Andrew and Lelia (Dabney) Highsmith. His father, who was born in Missouri, came to Texas in 1853, being one of the early settlers at Bastrop. He married in that locality, and in a few years became very prominent in local affairs. During the Civil War he was a member of Green's Brigade. Following the war he took up the practice of law at Bastrop, and at the time of his death in December, 1912, was one of the oldest residents and lawyers in that section of the state, having lived at Bastrop for nearly sixty years. Among other honors he served as the first county clerk of Bastrop county, after the Civil War. He was retired from active practice during his later years. The mother, who came of a Virginia family, is still living.

The early education of Charles C. Highsmith was a product of local schools, and he subsequently was a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and took his law course in the University of Texas, where he graduated LL. B. in 1887. His experience as a lawyer covers a full quarter of a century, and at its beginning he was associated with Wash Jones in Bastrop. For four years he was county attorney of Bastrop county. Since 1904 he has had a larger field for his professional efforts in the city of Houston. Mr. Highsmith has his offices in the Prince Theatre Building.

He represented Harris county in the thirty-first and thirty-second legislature, from 1908 to 1912, and while in the house was chairman of the Judiciary Districts Committee, member of Judiciary Committee No. 1, Criminal Jurisprudence Committee, Cities and Towns Committee, and various others. As already stated, he assisted in the preparation of and introduced and secured the passage of the "Juvenile Training School Bill," more popularly known as the Delinquent Boys' Act. Mr. Highsmith has taken the York degrees in Masonry, being a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and also belongs to Ben Hur Temple, Mystic Shrine. His other affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and others. In 1899 occurred his marriage to Miss Nora V. Olive, daughter of Ira W. Olive of Lexington, Nebraska. They have no children, and their home is at 2504 Hamilton street.

KHLEBER M. VAN ZANDT. The close of the great struggle between the North and the South found many of the best citizens of the Southwest in decidedly straitened circumstances. Men who had fought valiantly throughout the four years of the terrible warfare returned to their homes to find that the hardest battles were still before them, the cruel, grinding battles that must be won before they could place themselves in the positions which they had left to go forth and fight for the "Lost Cause." Many were broken in health and fortune, but few in spirit, and among the leading men in every activity in Texas today are found those who were compelled to start life anew during the dark period that followed the close of actual hostilities. At the cessation of the war there came to Fort Worth from Marshall, Texas, a young lawyer, Khleber M. Van Zandt, who had deported himself so gallantly during his military service as to win the rank of major. Today the humble lawyer is the directing head of one of the largest financial institutions of Texas, is prominently identified with the commercial and industrial enterprises of wide scope, and is firmly established as a man whose influence is felt in every walk of life. His career is an excellent illustration of what was accomplished by those who retained their courage in spite of all misfortunes and disappointments—who were large enough to rise above the discouragements that had been theirs.

Khleber M. Van Zandt, president of the Fort Worth National Bank, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, November 7, 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Frances Cooke (Lipscomb) Van Zandt. Before he was three years of age he was brought by his parents to Marshall, Texas, and his early education was secured in private schools at that place, this being supplemented by attendance at Franklin College, Nashville, Tennessee. On his graduation from that institution, he returned to Marshall, where he began the study of law in the office of J. M. Clough, and after his admission to the bar, in 1858, formed a partnership with Mr. Clough, under the

firm style of Clough & Van Zandt. This association proved of mutual benefit, and the firm was rapidly gaining recognition as one of the leading law firms of its section when war was declared, and the partners immediately gave up their private interests that they might offer themselves to the cause of the South. Mr. Clough was made lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Texas Infantry, while Mr. Van Zandt was elected captain of Company D in that regiment and the former law partners fought side by side until the battle of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 15, 1862, when Mr. Clough met a soldier's death. On the surrender of the fort to General Grant Captain Van Zandt was captured with the Confederate troops. On the following day when the chief aide of the Union general visited the camp the captain applied for the privilege of having Colonel Clough's body carried to Clarksville, Tennessee, to be buried where it could be later disinterred and removed to his Texas home. This request was very graciously granted by the Federal commander, to the gratification of Colonel Clough's regiment. On his release Captain Van Zandt rejoined his regiment, with which he continued to serve bravely to the close of the war, subsequently being promoted to the rank of major for meritorious service.

After Appomattox had closed the events of the war, Major Van Zandt, impoverished in health and pocket, returned to his home in Marshall, but soon decided that the associations were such that it would be advisable to move farther west, and, pulling up stakes and packing his belongings into an ox-wagon, he started on a journey which culminated in his arrival, three weeks later, at Fort Worth, to which city he had been advised to make his way by a former college chum whom he had met on the way. Opening a small general merchandise establishment, he followed that line of business, and soon found himself on the way to recuperating his lost fortunes. In 1874 he embarked upon his career as a financier, becoming a partner in the private bank of Tidball, Van Zandt & Company, which, ten years later, became the Fort Worth National Bank, now one of the oldest and most substantial institutions in the State. For nearly thirty years he has continued to direct its policies, and at this time it is capitalized at $500,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $875,000. A list of its officers, all well known in banking circles of the Southwest, follows: K. M. Van Zandt, president; N. Harding, R. L. Ellison, vice-presidents; Elmo Sledd, cashier, and R. E. Harding, E. B. Van Zandt and W. M. Massie, assistant cashiers. While he has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to banking matters, Mr. Van Zandt has been interested also in various other enterprises, being president of the K. M. Van Zandt Land Company, and a director in the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company and numerous other extensive business concerns. He built and operated the first street railway in Fort Worth, which was sold some ten years ago to the North Texas Traction Company. Essentially a business man, he has not cared for the struggles of the political arena, but in 1873 was induced to make the campaign for legislative honors. He was subsequently elected, and for one term represented the counties of Dallas, Collin and Tarrant in the State Legislature, then returning to his activities in the fields of business and finance. Ever taking pride in the accomplishments of his adopted city, he has identified himself with all movements that have insured its progress and welfare, and his support has been withheld from no measure which has promised the advancement of morality, education or good citizenship.

Few men either in Fort Worth or in the State of Texas stand so high not only as a financier and business man, but as a citizen and leader in all important interests as Mr. Van Zandt. Mr. Van Zandt has the quiet manner of the man who accomplishes much and is always confident of his individual resources, and needs no bluster to effect his purposes. Every day he may be found in his office in the Fort Worth National Bank and his door is open to all who have legitimate calls upon his time and attention. He is named among a small group of men still surviving who did great things for Fort Worth in the early days, and his influence is as effective at the present time as it was thirty-five or forty years ago, when Fort Worth was a village waiting on its hills for the advent of the railroad.

HON. THOMAS H. BALL. Among successful law firms in south Texas, none enjoyed a better and more valuable practice than that of Andrews, Ball & Streetman, of Houston, with offices in the Union National Bank Building. The second member of this firm was Thomas H. Ball, who has recently retired therefrom and who has been for twenty-five years a member of the Texas bar, has served eight years in Congress from his home district, and in many ways has been not only a successful lawyer, but an important factor in public affairs.

Thomas Henry Ball was born at Huntsville, Texas, January 14, 1859, and all his family relationship connect him with some of the best people in the south. His parents were Thomas Henry and M. O. (Spivey) Ball. The father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church south, was born in Virginia, came to Texas about 1855, located at Huntsville as president of the Andrew Female Methodist College, and died there in 1859. The mother was born in Alabama, and she and her husband were married in Texas.

Thomas H. Ball grew up at Huntsville, was educated in private schools, and later at Austin College, which at that time was still located in Huntsville. His early career was one of hard work as a farmer and as a merchant up to 1884. His public career began with his election to the office of mayor of Huntsville, a position he filled for three terms, serving from 1882 to 1888. In the meantime he had attended law courses at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Mr. Ball practiced at Huntsville until 1902, and since then had his home in Houston.

For twelve years he served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Walker county, and has been a delegate to every state democratic convention since 1886, and was a delegate to the democratic national conventions in 1892 and 1896 and delegate at large in 1900, 1904, and 1912. In 1896 the first Texas district elected him to congress, and he sat in the House of Representatives from the first district up to 1900 and thereafter represented the eighth Texas district until 1905. He was a member of the Fifty-Sixth, Fifty-Seventh, Fifty-Eighth, and Fifty-Ninth Congresses, and among the most important committees on which he did service were those of rivers and harbors and on the revision of the laws. Mr. Ball is a director of the Union National Bank of Houston, a director of the W. T. Carter Lumber Company, of the Southern Drug Company, and is vice president of the Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Ball did a very important work as chairman of the state-wide Prohibition campaign committee during 1911. He is a steward in the Methodist church of Houston. His home is at 2004 Travis Street, and he has a wife and three children. In 1882 he married Minnie Fisher Thomason, daughter of Dr. J. A. Thomason of Huntsville, who was a physician and also a prominent planter in that part of the state. The two daughters and one son are: Minnie F. Ball, David Ball, and Rebecca Ball.

JACOB A. HERRING. The recent appointment of Jacob A. Herring as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Texas has brought into the federal service one of the most capable business men and experienced managers of public affairs in the state. Mr. Herring has had a long and active career, has been a banker, a farmer, superintendent of the State Penitentiary

stem, and those who are best acquainted with his rk say that in every post of responsibility he has quitted himself with credit and with an efficiency at makes a certainty to the value of his service in present position.

Jacob A. Herring was born in Cass county, Texas, vember 21, 1863, spent his early life there on a rm, and secured an education from the public hools. Until he was grown, he lived on the home ace, and from the age of sixteen had actively con- buted to the management and work of the old farm d to the support of his widowed mother. At the e of twenty he was married and began life for him- f, and continued as a farmer in that section of the te until 1892.

Mr. Herring in that year became sergeant in the nitentiary department of Texas in Fort Bend county, d continued that line of work until March, 1899. at was followed by his removal to Madison county d the beginning of his extensive operations as a rmer and stock raiser near Midway. After some en or eight years he was again called from his du- s as a farmer and business man in January, 1907, en he was appointed superintendent of the state ison system by Gov. Thomas M. Campbell as suc- ssor to Searcy Baker. In the performance of those erous responsibilities he spent four years, with resi- nce at Huntsville, and then returned to Madison- le, and had his home and looked after his business erests there until, in 1913, he came to Houston, to office as United States Marshal in the Federal ilding of that city.

It was during Mr. Herring's superintendency of the nitentiary system that Texas accomplished many re- rms in the management of its convicts and undertook abolish the lease system. In the four years of his perintendency fourteen thousand acres of land were ught and paid for to be used in connection with the nvict labor of the institution, approximately two hun- ed eighty-five thousand dollars being paid for that d. Thirty-one and a half miles of railroad were built m Rusk to Palestine, thirteen miles from Brazoria ough to the Clements plantation, owned by the state, d also seven and a half miles of railroad from Anchor Ramsay Farm, which plantation also belongs to the te. Besides those improvements, many new buildings re erected and sufficient live stock was bought to stock all the plantations. When Mr. Herring left his office superintendent, the books of that institution showed y-one thousand dollars balance cash and altogether enty thousand dollars in cash assets, and the only ots outside of current bills were the one hundred usand dollars due the state school fund for money d in building the Rusk-Palestine railroad.

During his residence at Madisonville and vicinity ptain Herring has acquired a large importance in busi- s affairs. He was president of the First National nk of Madisonville, having assisted in the organiza- n and incorporation of that bank, with a capital stock fifty thousand dollars. He was president of the Cot- Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, in the same town, l president of the company that organized and in- lled the waterworks. He was a member of the firm Turner, Herring & Barton, at Midway, engaged in neral merchandise trade, and is still senior member of firm of J. A. Herring & Company, extensively en- ged in stock farming in Madison county. Of his large icultural interests, he has twenty-five hundred acres ler cultivation, and almost all of that land has been proved by his own work and supervision.

Captain Herring's first political service was in Cass nty, where he was deputy sheriff for several years. bsequently, during the Hogg and Culbertson adminis- tions, he was sergeant of the Harlem plantation four rs, and this experience led to his further promotion managing the prison system of Texas. Captain Her- ring's politics might be described as progressive, prohi- bition, Tom-Ball Democratic, and he was one of the original Wilson men in the state. He has attended all the state conventions since the time of Governor Ross. Fraternally, he is prominent in Masonry, and also be- longs to both orders of Woodmen. His Lodge and Chapter affiliations with Masonry are at Madisonville; he belongs to Trinity Commandery No. 29 at Hunts- ville, and the Elmina Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Galveston.

Captain Herring was married in Clay county, Texas, November 21, 1883, on his twentieth birthday, to Miss Blalock, daughter of Jesse R. Blalock. To their mar- riage have been born the following children: Ennis T., a farmer of Madison county, who married Margaret Hardin; Leslie, wife of J. A. Sowel of Madison county; Robert B., who lives at Midway and married Annie Gresham; Inez, who married John Price of Madison- ville, and Jacob A. Jr., who is in school at Houston.

Captain Herring's father was Rev. Jacob Herring, and the maiden name of his mother was Rhoda J. Jackson. The father came to Texas in 1849, settling in Cass county, and was originally from Wayne county, North Carolina, where he was born in March, 1812. His early education was supplied by the common schools, and forty-two years of his life were spent as a Baptist min- ister, and it was in that calling that he did his chief work, and never had any military or public service rec- ord. He was a southern Democrat. His death occurred in 1880, and his wife passed away in 1910, at Hunts- ville, Texas. Their only child was Captain Jacob A. Herring. The Herring family is of colonial stock, and the name was spelled originally with one r, instead of two. Mr. Herring's great-great-grandfather was per- haps the first to leave old England and settle in the Colonies, and secured a patent for land from King George III in Wayne county, North Carolina. Both the great-grandfather and grandfather bore the name of Jacob.

A. A. Fielder. It is practically thirty years since A. A. Fielder engaged in the lumber business in Sherman, and he is still active and prosperous in that field of en- terprise. Prior to that time he had been variously iden- tified with business activities, but it remained for him to make the success of his life in the field to which he has so long devoted himself. Mr. Fielder is a native Mis- sissippian, born in Iuka county in 1850, and he is a son of A. R. and Louise (Dean) Fielder.

A. R. Fielder was a slave-holding planter of Mis- sissippi and Alabama. He served in the Confederate army through the Civil war in the command of General Breckenridge, and was present at the battle of Shiloh as a participant. He continued in service until near the close of the war, when he was discharged and sent to his home on account of failing health. He was at that time a resident of Alabama, and in 1866 he left that state and moved to Texas, locating in Smith county, and identifying himself with farming and stock raising up to the time of his death in 1887, and enjoying a generous degree of success in the work. His widow survived him until 1908. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living, and A. A. Fielder of this review is the eldest of the number.

A. A. Fielder had his early education, which was extremely limited because of the Civil war and resultant conditions, in the district schools of his community, but though his actual attendance at school was very slight, he is by no means an uneducated man, for he has applied himself to study along general lines and is well informed on many topics, with a good, sound knowledge of funda- mentals as an aid to continued self-improvement.

The first business activities of the young man was teaming and freighting from Jefferson, Marshall and Shreveport before the day of the railroad. In 1870 he accepted a position as a clerk in a dry goods store at

Tyler, Texas, and in 1875 he went on the road as a traveling salesman for a St. Louis wholesale grocery house. In 1880 he engaged in the retail grocery business in Sherman, and in 1884 he changed his line, embarking in the lumber business, which enterprise has since held his undivided business attention.

Mr. Fielder has been a lifelong Democrat, and as a member of the Sherman school board he has done excellent work for the advancement of the school system. In 1896 he was induced to accept the candidacy for the office of mayor, and he was elected to the office by a flattering majority, the people retaining him at the head of the affairs of the city for the next ten years, or during five consecutive terms of office.

Mr. Fielder is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the United Friends of Work. He was Grand Marshal for the state in the Odd Fellows order, and has held numerous offices in the other fraternal societies mentioned here. He and his family are members of the First Baptist church of Sherman.

In 1879 Mr. Fielder was married in Sherman to Miss Bell Light, a daughter of Col. D. W. Light, who was long a prominent stockman in Grayson and Denton counties, this state. He was an officer in the Southern army during the war and died in about 1907.

One child of Mr. and Mrs. Fielder, D. R. Fielder, is living, and he is associated with his father in the lumber business. He is a capable and progressive young business man of about thirty years, and had an excellent standing in business and other circles of Sherman.

A resident of Sherman since the year 1876, Mr. Fielder is especially well prepared to express an opinion as to the growth and prosperity of the city, for he has seen it emerge from a small village to a fine little city of about 20,000 inhabitants. He has seen the city grow in population, in wealth, in prominence and in power in this section of the state, and he believes that it is not yet at the zenith of its progress.

Arthur B. Hamm. The vice president and manager of the National Live Stock & Commission Company of Texas, at Fort Worth, Mr. Hamm is a stock man from the ground up, began his career without education, and from boyhood has had a skillful and accurate knowledge of all the practical details of stock raising, which his energy and enterprise has since enabled him to make use of in his promotion to one of the most important posts in the live stock business of the southwest. Probably no successful man in the stock industry in Texas has more completely won his success strictly on merit than Mr. Hamm.

The National Live Stock Commission Company, as may be stated for the information of readers not identified or familiar with the live stock business, is one of the largest concerns of its kind in America. Its various branches are located in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, and Fort Worth. The general officers are Charles Kelly, president; A. B. Hamm, vice president, and Fort Worth manager; A. F. Crowley, vice president; Edgar E. Overstreet, vice president; Walter H. Abernathy, secretary and treasurer; and George Beggs, loan agent. The offices at Fort Worth are at the stock yards and in the Live Stock Exchange Building.

Arthur B. Hamm is a native of Mississippi, born at Baldwin, March 18, 1869. The parents were Captain J. T. and Eva Hamm, and they came to Texas in 1873, locating in Van Zandt county, settling on a ranch. Thus from the age of four years, Arthur B. Hamm was reared in the atmosphere and environment of the stock business, and has never known other occupation and certainly his success is largely due to the concentration of his energies upon one end. His early education would agree with one of the most important definitions of education, that it is a preparation for life, and he prepared for his career in the old-style fashion, when boys learned to do by doing, but so far as book learning was concerned Mr. Hamm had a minimum of that sort of training.

When only a boy he was in the saddle riding the range, and learned all the practical methods of tending and raising cattle and hogs. He was only a young man when he came to Fort Worth and established himself in business with the firm of Thomas, Hamm & Dupee, in the buying and selling of cattle, hogs and sheep. A year later he was given charge of the sales department of the Cassiday-Southwestern Commission Company, spending the next two years in selling hogs and sheep for that concern. He then associated himself in the same business with Mr. W. D. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Hamm, and they were among the well known commission traders in Fort Worth for five years. At the end of that time they joined forces with the National Live Stock Commission Company, and he has since been vice president and manager of the Fort Worth branch. The National Live Stock Company in 1913, handled more than 5,000 cars of live stock.

Mr. Hamm has the reputation of being probably the finest judge of hogs and sheep in the business. From his long and thorough experience he has been able to do much more than merely buy and sell, and has also used his influence in promoting the live stock industry in various ways. As an illustration of this it may be remarked that Mr. Hamm has always advocated and endeavored to persuade Texas ranchers to raise maize and kaffir corn as feed for their hogs. The value of this advice has only recently been emphasized in practical fashion to Texas farmers. In November, 1912, the National Live Stock Commission Company bought a number of "razor back" hogs and shipped them to George L. Simms, at Panhandle, Texas. These animals were fed milo-maize exclusively. When put in the feedlot they averaged eighty-five pounds in weight, and when shipped to Forth Worth and sold to Armour & Company, on February 5, 1913, they averaged two hundred and forty-five pounds apiece and topped the market. Moreover, Armour & Company pronounced the meat of most excellent quality.

Mr. Hamm was married to Miss Bettie Gilchrist, daughter of H. A. Gilchrist of Wills Point. They are the parents of three sons, Angus, Joe and Jack.

Dr. Henry F. Stevens. A resident of Denison since 1905, Dr. Stevens is established here as a veterinary surgeon, and has shown such capacity for his work as to give him an almost constant practice in the city and in the country for thirty miles around.

Henry F. Stevens was born November 7, 1876, in the State of Iowa, a son of V. F. Stevens and Mrs. Almira Stevens. The father was born in Ohio, but the mother was a native of Iowa. V. F. Stevens followed the trade of blacksmith, and during the Civil war went out from Iowa in Company F of the Thirteenth Iowa regiment of Infantry, and was away fighting for the flag of the Union four years, or until the close of the great war. He was in active fighting in many of the most fiercely contested battles and campaigns, and at Gettysburg his clothes were pierced with seven bullet holes. His death occurred in May, 1909, while his widow is still living and makes her home with her son, Dr. Stevens, at Denison. There were seven children and Henry was the third in line.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of Nebraska, the family having moved to that State when he was about five years of age. From an early age his inclinations for handling live stock opened the way for a professional career, and he finally entered the University Veterinary College of Kansas City, Missouri. He took a full course, and was graduated in 1905. He quit with ample experience and a diploma and at once came south and located at Denison. Since beginning practice

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that city in December, 1905, he has increased his cilities, and has made himself a fixture and affords very competent service to all stock owners in the inity. He has a barn at 217-219 West Chestnut street, uipped with all the operating facilities, and he has ared no expense in getting the best material for sup- ementing his professional skill.

Dr. Stevens affiliates with the Woodmen of the World d the Royal Highlanders, and is an active member of e Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Republi- n of the progressive brand. At Denison in June, 10, occurred his marriage to Miss Phyllis S. Heath, a ughter of Milton Heath, who is sales manager for . D. Collins, manufacturer of bank fixtures. Dr. evens and wife have two children: Earl, born April 1911, and Irene, born June 24, 1912. Their home is 408 West Day street.

MARCELLUS E. KLEBERG. It has been well said that in e American state the great and good lawyer must ways be prominent, for he is one of the forces that ve and control society. Public confidence has usually en reposed in the legal profession, and no political eferment, no mere place, can add to the power or in- ease the honor which belongs to the pure and educated wyer. A great and true lawyer in every sense of the rase was the late Marcellus E. Kleberg, of Galveston. conspicuous ability and services in his profession he ded the distinction of a fine and disinterested public irit, and a remarkable talent as an orator. Through a reer of forty years in the law he directed an effective fluence in behalf of the city in which he had his resi- nce for a long period of years, and among those to om most honor is due in supporting Galveston during era of "sturm und drang," the name of Marcellus Kleberg must always be prominent.

Marcellus Eugene Kleberg was born in Meyersville, eWitt county, Texas, February 7, 1849. The Kleberg mily was among the earliest of the German colonists Texas. Their arrival is set some ten years before e great immigration of the early forties. The parents the late Mr. Kleberg were Robert Justus and Rosa on Roeder) Kleberg. R. J. Kleberg was born in 1803 the town of Hertselle, Westphalia, Kingdom of Prus- . He graduated from the Gymnasium of Holzminden d received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the iversity at Goettingen. Being a man of democratic eas, and not an admirer of monarchical government, emigrated to America in 1834. In the fall of that ar he married Rosa von Roeder, and they with some of r brothers and sisters came to America. At New leans they chartered a boat and sailed for Brazoria, xas. Caught in a storm, they were shipwrecked on lveston Island. Here Kleberg left his people, and th a few men went exploring the land. After reach- g the mainland of Texas they went on foot to San lipe, where they met Captain Moseley Baker, who formed them that their advance party had settled at t Springs, which was not fourteen miles distant. eberg on his arrival at Cat Springs found that two of brothers-in-law had died. After a few days he re- rned to Galveston, and encountering a stormy voyage the bayou, landed with his company at Harrisburg. e city of Houston had not yet been established and rrisburg was one of the most prominent centers in at section of Texas, and soon afterwards became for a ef while the capital of the province. After living a v months at Galveston, the Kleberg party went to t Springs to start their little settlement. Not being le to move all of their furniture at once, a great many uable articles were left in Harrisburg. These about ear later were burned when Santa Anna and his Mexi- n army arrived at Harrisburg.

As soon as the news of the fall of the Alamo reached settlement at Cat Springs, Kleberg's patriotism was rred, and he went to join the Texas forces. He be- ne a member of Captain Moseley Baker's company. It was a hard and trying moment in his life, for he had to leave a young wife and child to suffer the perils of the vengeance-seeking Mexicans. From that time on he was engaged in Houston's campaign, and fought in the culminating battle of San Jacinto. He was also in Rusk's command, following the Mexican army as it retreated beyond the Rio Grande. When the family parted at San Felipe, Mrs. Kleberg mounted her pony, and taking her infant in her arms, started on her journey of safety, thus participating in what is known in Texas history as "Runaway Scrape."

When the war was over the family returned to their settlement at Cat Springs. In 1848, with his family, Mr. Kleberg moved to Meyersville, DeWitt county. Some years later the Civil War began. At that time he was too old to go into military service, but he showed his loyalty to his state by organizing a militia company. He died a soldier, a hero, a patriot, at his home near Yorktown, Texas, October 23, 1888. He held many offices of honor, and was a noble husband and father. His wife, Baroness Rosa von Roeder, one of Texas' noblest women, died in July, 1907, in her ninety-fourth year. Both are buried in the family burial ground near Yorktown.

Marcellus Eugene Kleberg received his early education from a private tutor. There were no public schools available during his youth. When he was twelve years of age the Civil War began. Thus it fell to him to help take care of the farm, as his older brothers went to war, and his father had official duties to perform. During this period he herded the sheep, and while thus acting as shepherd, carried books with him and read and studied. Later he attended Concrete College, situated thirty miles from Meyersville. His college career had to be discontinued owing to financial misfortune which overtook his father. Eighteen years of age at the time he went to Indianola, where for two years he was engaged in teaching school. After borrowing money and adding this to what he had earned as a teacher, he set out for Lexington, Virginia, and studied law at Washington and Lee University. There he made a three years' course in two years, and was graduated with honors in the law class of 1872.

Returning to DeWitt county, he established himself as a lawyer. Soon afterwards he was urged to go to the legislature, and was elected to represent his county in the thirteenth legislature of Texas. When his term of office expired he moved to Bellville, Austin county, where he practiced law in partnership with Mr. B. T. Harris.

On October 24, 1875, Mr. Kleberg married Miss Emilie Miller, a daughter of Mr. H. Miller, a well-known merchant of Austin county. After his marriage Mr. Kleberg located in Galveston, and in a short time became recognized as an able lawyer, and one of the influential citizens. He was a member of the law firm of Street & Kleberg, then of Hume & Kleberg, then Kleberg & Neethe, then Kleberg, Davidson & Neethe, and lastly Kleberg & Neethe. Outside of his large practice as a lawyer, he was almost continuously identified with some form of public service. He served as a trustee of the public schools of the city, and for eighteen years was president of the school board. He was president of the board at the time the great storm of 1900 demolished the school building, and it was through his efforts that the New York City public schools gave a large sum of money to help rebuild the local school houses of Galveston, and the example of New York was followed by other public schools throughout the United States.

Resigning his office with the schools, Mr. Kleberg accepted the appointment of city attorney of Galveston in January, 1904, and served the city most nobly in one of the most important and trying periods of its history. During his term of office, when the citizens were about to give up the idea of protecting Galveston from overflows, on account of the lack of funds, his profound knowledge of constitutional and municipal law cleared all objections to the bond that had been issued. He

went to New York, and succeeded in selling a large quantity of the issue. Some years before he had been one of the chief supporters and advocates of the commission form of government. How the community estimated his civic service is well stated in summary form by the Galveston *Tribune* of December 31, 1909, which spoke of him as the "Pilot of the Municipal Ship of State. He is the strongest man in the city government. His value to the city cannot be overestimated." With his work as a public servant accomplished, Mr. Kleberg resigned his position of city attorney in July, 1911, to devote his time to his large private practice.

The late Mr. Kleberg was one of the charter members of the State Bar Association of Texas, and was the first president of the Galveston County Bar Association. At the 1912 State Bar Convention, held in Galveston, in the summer of that year, he was elected as one of the delegates to the National Bar Association, which convened in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Kleberg served as a regent of the University of Texas, during the governorship of Mr. Lanham.

That the late Mr. Kleberg was one of the most eloquent and forceful orators of Texas and the nation has been abundantly testified. His influence as a speaker was increased by his fluency in the German as well as the English language. One of his first great speeches was that on the "Review of the Bloody Battles of the Texas-Mexican War," a speech delivered in Galveston April 21, 1896. It was at the time, and has since been referred to as a masterpiece of oratory. He was not only noted for his formal addresses in commemoration of historic deeds and great events, but used his ability many times to move and mould public opinion in behalf of current needs of his state and city. When Galveston was in its crisis and sorely needed the help of the state, he made the appeal at Dallas which brought the Democratic Convention to Galveston. In his address on that occasion he displayed such eloquence that when the vote was taken on the question no one was found to oppose it. On March 2, 1902, Mr. Kleberg delivered an address to the students of the University of Texas, and that was regarded as a peculiarly effective example of oratory. His power in this direction was recognized much beyond the limits of his home state. The Union League Club of Chicago invited him to make the address on Washington's birthday of 1910. The cheering and applause at the close of his speech were said to have been more enthusiastic than had greeted any speaker in the history of the Chicago Auditorium. It was on that day he established himself as one of the orators of the nation.

Marcellus E. Kleberg died March 1, 1913, at the age of sixty-four, leaving a widow and six children, namely: Robert M. Kleberg, a printer; Marcellus Kleberg, county judge of Runnels county; Walter Kleberg, physician and surgeon and present city health officer of Galveston; and Misses Rosa, Emilie, and Alice Kleberg.

The late Mr. Kleberg was a patriotic citizen, a knightly gentleman, devoted to his family and friends. He was distinguished as a lawyer, a man of philosophical and high ideals which placed him at the head of his profession. His wonderful intellect and intelligence made him a benefactor to his city, above what he accomplished in its behalf through his professional capacity. He was a patriot, orator, and legislator of first rank, and his name and good deeds are fitly honored in any history of his home state.

WILLIAM JACKSON FLESHER. A member of the Canyon City bar since 1909, Mr. Flesher has been successful in practice, has been honored with official promotion, and is one of the enterprising and public spirited men of Randall county.

William Jackson Flesher was born at Reedy, Roane county, West Virginia, September 14, 1882. On his father's side his ancestors came from Germany, and his mother's ancestry was Irish. The father, Andrew L. Flesher, was a native of West Virginia, and his grandfather John Flesher was an old West Virginia farmer, and when the Civil war came on, enlisted with Breckenridge's mounted troopers, and served from the West Virginia campaign, early in the war, until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. His death occurred soon after the war, partly a result of the wounds and hardships which he had undergone as a soldier. Andrew L. Flesher, the father, who now resides at Rock Island, Texas, brought his family from West Virginia to Missouri in 1888, and in 1900 came to Texas. He is a contractor and builder, and in politics is a Democrat. The family are Methodists in religion. The maiden name of the mother is Henrietta Summerville, who was born in Jackson county, West Virginia, and has been the mother of seven children, three deceased, and the four now living being residents of Texas.

William Jackson Flesher had his early schooling in Sullivan county, Missouri, and spent one year in the Kirksville Normal in that state. When eighteen years old the family came to Texas, and from 1902 to 1904 he was a student in the Texas State Normal School at Denton. His early career was spent on a farm and in the fall of 1900 he filled his first regular position as a teacher. He taught a country school in Colorado county for three years, resigning to enter the State Normal at Denton, and from there moved out to Mason county, Texas, where he was elected superintendent of schools. He filled that important office for three years. He had depended upon his own exertions to advance his education, and early in his career it was his ambition to become a lawyer. With the means acquired as a teacher he finally entered the law department of the University of Texas, and after studying two years was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1908. In June, 1909, he opened his office in Canyon City, and was soon recognized as one of the rising young attorneys of the Randall county bar. In November, 1910, he was elected to the office of county attorney, and by reelection in 1912, still holds that office. Mr. Flesher is also a stock holder and director of the First State Bank of Canyon.

In politics he is one of the workers for Democratic support. During the recent campaign, he was one of the active advocates of the amendment to the state constitution, providing for state-wide prohibition, and while the campaign was unsuccessful great headway has been made, and with a view to securing the final elimination of the liquor traffic from Texas Mr. Flesher determined to devote much time and labor to extending the work which was so well begun previous to the last election on that question. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, also belonging to the Eastern Star. He is a trustee and steward in the Methodist church and one of the teachers of the Sunday school.

On December 25, 1910, he married Miss May Ballard, who was born in Texas, a daughter of J. W. Ballard. Her father was one of the old settlers of Wise county, having come across the country with an ox team to that region. For the past twenty-two years he and his family have resided in Swisher county, Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Flesher have been born one son and one daughter: William James, Jr., born September 21, 1911, and Henrietta May, born June 6, 1913.

WILLIAM C. BLANKS. Since 1907 a prominent member of the San Angelo bar, William C. Blanks has been a Texas lawyer for twenty years, and has made a very successful record in his profession.

William C. Blanks was born August 24, 1873, in Maysville, Arkansas, the oldest of the five children of R. A. and M. A. Blanks, both of whom were natives of Virginia. On the father's side the ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and French on the mother's. Before the Civil war both families were large planters and slave holders in Virginia, and the maternal grandfather was

the owner of about two hundred slaves, so that the result of the war was especially disastrous to his property. In 1874 the parents moved out to Texas, locating at Gainesville, from there to Wills Point. At the latter place the father was engaged in the mercantile business, and lived there until his death in 1902. The mother passed away in 1910 at the old home in Sherman. Previous to his removal to Texas, the father went through the war as a Confederate soldier. He was wounded in the first battle at Manassas, but after a furlough returned to the army and continued through many other engagements until the final surrender. He was a business friend and associate of Stonewall Jackson.

Mr. William C. Blanks attained his education in the public schools of Texas, having been a resident of this state since he was one year of age. He subsequently was a student in the Battle Ground Academy in Franklin, Tennessee, and during 1892-93 was a student in the law firm of Judge Gordon Russell and W. B. Wynne at Hills Point. His entrance to the bar followed in 1893, when he was only twenty years of age. He began practice in Wills Point, his old home, and remained there until 1907, at which date he established his office in San Angelo.

Mr. Blanks has always been a stanch Democrat and has spoken and contributed in other ways to the success of his party and to good government in his community and state. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the San Angelo club, and belongs to the State Bar Association. His religious membership is in the Methodist church south, of which he is a steward. On June 12, 1875, Mr. Blanks married Miss Julia Gilchrist, daughter of A. J. Gilchrist of Wills Point. Her father was for a number of years a merchant at Wills Point, having come to Texas from Missouri many years ago. Her mother, Mrs. Kate Gilchrist, is now living at the old home, but her father died about 1887. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Blanks are two girls and two boys. Miss Ruth and Miss Mary are both in school, and the boys are William, aged ten and Olin, aged six, the former also being a school boy. Mr. Blanks has been well pleased with conditions in west Texas since he took up his residence here, and as it is the portion of the state which will have the greatest development within the next quarter of a century, it is his purpose to identify himself closely with its progress and assist in every capacity to promote the substantial welfare of San Angelo and all other sections of the state.

Judge Milton Mays. Many years of experience in legal work has won for Judge Milton Mays of San Angelo, Texas, a wide reputation as a lawyer of wisdom and ability. Of late years the judge has devoted his attention to his duties as a member of the bench, and his success in a judicial capacity was no less than was expected from the record he made as an attorney. Judge Mays has also taken an active part in politics and in fact has entered actively into every phase of the life of the communities in which he has made his home.

Judge Milton Mays was born in Madison county, Tennessee, on the 7th of November, 1840, the son of John M. and Sarah (Fulbright) Mays. John M. Mays was a farmer of Madison county and a member of a well known Tennessee family. The Mays family were prosperous planters before the war, being land owners and slave holders. John M. Mays came to Texas in 1849 and located in Rusk county where he farmed and raised stock. Here he lived until his death in 1887 at the age of seventy-five years. He was justice of the peace for a number of years in Rusk county and was a prominent citizen. His wife died in 1880. There were twelve children in the family, six boys and six girls, an even division and a similar coincidence occurs in the fact that four of the children, three boys and three girls were born in Tennessee, while the other six were born in Texas. Of these children Judge Mays was the fourth. Their ancestry was German and Scotch, and characteristics of both these strong races may be seen in the person of the judge. Milton Mays first attended a private school in Tennessee and then upon the removal of his family to Texas he continued his education in private schools in the latter state. He next entered the Cumberland Presbyterian College at Daingerfield, Texas, remaining there from 1857 to 1860.

When the storm cloud of 1860 broke, however, young Milton Mays would have no more of school. He enlisted in the Confederate army, being a member of Company F, of the 7th Texas Cavalry in Sibley's Brigade. He took part in a number of battles, among them being those of Valverde and Glorietta in New Mexico. He served all through the war and in addition to the larger battles he was in hundreds of skirmishes.

With the surrender of General Lee and the consequent close of the war Judge Mays again became a private citizen. He returned to Texas and taught school for a time, spending his spare moments in reading law. He later studied under Colonel William Stedman Henderson and in 1870 he was admitted to the bar. He first began to practice in Rusk county, Texas, and in 1872 he located in Brownwood, Texas. He remained here for ten years and then, in 1882, he came to San Angelo. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession here ever since and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has held the office of county judge for the past fourteen years, being one of the most widely respected of the judges of Tom Green county.

Judge Mays has always been a member of the Democratic party and has worked for the success of the party in every election. In 1896 he was one of the electors on the Democratic ticket. His sole fraternal allegiance is with the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Judge Mays was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Sanford, of Rusk county, Texas, and his second marriage took place in 1882, his wife being Miss Aline Standenberg, of Brownwood, Texas. The judge has two daughters, Mary and Hermione.

James E. Grimland. A long and steadily prospering business career has been that of James E. Grimland of Sonora, and along with success in merchandising he has been honored with official position and places of trust which indicate the confidence of the community in his ability and integrity.

James E. Grimland, who is a Texan both by birth and by preference, was born in Prairieville in Kaufman county, March 3, 1866. His parents, Yern and Inger (Holverson) Grimland, were both natives of Norway, whence they came to Texas as young people and were married in this state. The father has been a resident of the state since he was sixteen years of age. During his younger years he followed farming and is now retired. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has been honored with various public offices. He is a very influential member of the Lutheran church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Grimland celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on July 13, 1912. They not only prospered in the material sense, but reared a fine family of fourteen children, all of whom consider Texas as their permanent home.

James E. Grimland had his education in the public schools and after leaving high school finished at a business college. Until he was twenty-one years of age he lived at home on the farm, and was thoroughly familiar with all its duties. He then went into a store as a clerk, and followed mercantile lines for twenty-five years in the employ of various firms and at different places. He has been a resident of Sonora in Sutton county for a number of years, and in April, 1911, he established there his present business. He has a first-class store and carries a good stock of men's furnishing goods, shoes, hats and other wares, and does an extensive retail business.

In Bosque county, Texas, on New Year's Eve of 1899, Mr. Grimland married Miss Lucy Wallace, daughter of S. J. Wallace of Bosque county. Their family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, are named: Fred C., Lucile, Winona, Roy, Wade, Jack and Lawrence. The son Fred is a graduate of Byrne's Commercial College at Tyler, and Lucile is a teacher in the Sonora Public Schools. All the family are active members of the Methodist church. Fraternally Mr. Grimland is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, being secretary of his lodge, and is also one of the local commanders of the Knights of the Maccabees. He has membership in the Sonora Business Men's Club.

Politically he is considered one of the most active men in the Sutton Democracy. As a citizen and as a business man the people have shown their confidence in him by electing him five successive times to the office of county treasurer, and he is now serving his fifth term. On two elections he had no opponent for the office. Among the avocations of life Mr. Grimland gets a great deal of pleasure out of music, and is proficient with nearly every instrument.

Hon. Asher Richardson Smith, of Laredo, Texas, is one of the prominent young lawyers of his district and gives promise of making a name for himself in the Southwest.

Mr. Smith was born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1887, while his parents were temporary residents of that place, but he was reared at their home town, Snow Hill, Maryland. His collegiate education was received at St. John's College (University of Maryland), at Annapolis, where he graduated with honors in 1907. Immediately after his graduation he came to Texas and (his parents being deceased) made his home with his uncle and guardian, Col. Asher Richardson of Dimmit county, one of the largest land owners and stockmen of Southwest Texas. The town of Asherton, in Dimmit county, was founded by Colonel Richardson, and he has since made his home there. He also built and is owner of the Asherton and Gulf Railroad.

Having decided to enter the legal profession, Mr. Smith took up the study of law in the Law Department of the University of Texas, from which he graduated in the class of 1911. He then came to Laredo and identified himself with the practice of law here, under the firm name of Atlee & Smith, being favored with the conduct of important litigation in the various courts of Southwest Texas. Mr. Atlee having retired from the practice, he is now practicing by himself.

In the general election of 1912 Mr. Smith was honored by election on the Democratic ticket as a member of the lower house of the Texas Legislature to represent the district of which Webb county is a portion.

Juan V. Benavides. Among the members of the Webb county bar probably no lawyer is better known than Juan V. Benavides, who has practiced his profession in Laredo since 1877 and who is the present county attorney. In infancy he was adopted by the late Santos Benavides, who died at Laredo in 1891. His foster-father treated him like a son, sending him to some of the best schools in the country, particularly those of San Antonio and Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama. After completing the course at the last-named institution, he entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, where he was graduated with the class of 1877. Upon leaving the university, he returned to Laredo, where he opened a law office and soon acquired a high standing as a lawyer, a profession for which he is admirably fitted both by nature and education. In 1909 Mr. Benavides was appointed county attorney, though previous to that time he had served several terms as county or city attorney. He was elected to the office at the regular election in 1910, and re-elected in 1912, the people thus giving their unqualified indorsement to the manner in which he had discharged his official duties. In his political views, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and he has been active in securing victories for that organization at the polls.

Mr. Benavides married Miss Laura Allen, a native of Canada, but who at the time of her marriage was a resident of Corpus Christi, Texas, where their marriage was solemnized.

George Richardson. Among Texas sheep men and wool growers of the present time there is none whose extended business and success have excelled the record of George Richardson, the well-known wool commission man and sheep raiser at San Angelo. His sheep ranch, located in Tom Green, Sterling and Irion counties, has for a number of years borne a high reputation among the sheep men throughout West Texas. Mr. Richardson has jealously guarded the substantial reputation of his flocks, and as a result there are few men in the country who have upheld the standard of the sheep business more uniformly through a course of many years.

George Richardson, like many other successful men, started out on a small scale in West Texas as a sheep grower about thirty-five years ago. He comes from a sheep country, and his father before him was an expert in the industry in Scotland, where George was reared and trained to his future life work. He was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1857. His father, D. B. Richardson, was a sheep raiser and farmer, and one of the most successful in his line in all Scotland. He continued in that industry until his death in 1911. The mother still living in Scotland.

George Richardson attained his education in the schools of his native land, and his first regular work on his father's farm began at the age of fifteen and he continued until he was thoroughly familiar with all the departments of sheep raising. In 1879 he emigrated from Scotland, and after one year in Uvalde county, Texas, moved out to Eden, in Concho county, where he was among the early settlers, and where he had a sheep ranch for some years until 1887, at which time he transferred his headquarters to San Angelo. In San Angelo, besides being a large producer of wool, he has for many years been engaged in the wool commission business. In West Texas when he made his start he had a flock of about four hundred sheep. Since then he has directed his energies not only to increasing his sheep numerically, but has laid special emphasis on grading up and bringing the flocks to the highest standard. He has continued this work with great care and efficiency for more than thirty-five years. The stock to which he has given special attention is the Delaine Merinos, and his ranch is famous all over West Texas for this breed. He now runs ten thousand head of sheep, and his wool clip will average ten pounds to the head. During the years in which Mr. Richardson has been a factor in wool production in West Texas prices have had a great range, from five cents per pound to twenty-five cents per pound. During the Cleveland administration, when wool was placed on the free list, and in consequence of the tariff tinkering of that time, wool prices fell to the lowest known minimum of five cents per pound.

Mr. Richardson, besides his large interest as a wool raiser, is a director in the Concho Valley Loan and Trust Company of San Angelo, and is vice-president and one of the large stockholders in the First National Bank of San Angelo. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and has membership in the Presbyterian church. On November 25, 1890, he married Miss Carrie B. Scudder, of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have three children, two sons and one daughter. D. B. Richardson, the oldest, is now connected with the South Bend Woolen Mills in South Bend, Indiana; Robert S. Richardson is attending the West Texas Military Academy

Geo. Richardson

San Antonio; the daughter, Miss Janet H. Richard-, is in school in San Angelo.

The Richardson sheep ranch is located thirty-five miles thwest of San Angelo, and its fifty thousand acres read over portions of Tom Green, Sterling and Irion nties. It is watered by Rocky Creek, and by twenty- driven wells, each one equipped with windmill and ge water tank. This large acreage is divided into enty-seven inclosures, and the ranch is equipped with ee separate residences, with a shearing shed and all improvements and facilities for the sheep industry. a wool grower Mr. Richardson, almost as a matter of rse, is a Republican in politics, and thoroughly be- es in the protective tariff. He has served as chair- n of the Republican party in his home county for hteen years, and is a vigorous advocate of Republican nciples. He is vice-president of the State Sheep, Goat l Wool-Growers' Association of Texas.

Mr. Richardson is a Scotchman and of an old Scotch nily, while his wife is of German descent. There were ven children in the elder Richardson's family, and two the brothers, James and John, are now both employed the Richardson ranch in West Texas. Mr. Richard- also has a brother in China engaged in the banking l shipping business. All the other children of the hardson family still live in Scotland.

Mr. Richardson believes that the Concho country is the st wool-growing section in the State of Texas, and in entire Southwest. Its advantages in this regard are reased by the fact that, while essentially a grazing ntry, it is well watered from subterranean sources, and drilling from eighteen to one hundred feet below the face an unfailing supply of pure water can always be ained. In climate also the country is ideal, and it is ne place for men of energy to adopt as their home.

Joseph Netzer. It is a notable fact in connection h the history of immigration to the United States t many of those from Germany become prominent in siness and financial circles. Joseph Netzer, a hard- re merchant and plumber of Laredo, was born in ankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, was educated in his ive land and there learned the trade of plumber. As journeyman he followed this occupation in various es of Europe, principally those of Germany, Austria, via and Russia. In 1879 he came to America, and ring the next two years worked at his trade in New sey and at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he isted in the United States regular army at Baltimore, ryland, and went from the bottom to the top, holding the different offices therein, and during his term of istment was in active service on the western frontier. participated in the campaigns against the Indian es, particularly the Apaches, of New Mexico and Ari- a, and his company formed part of the force that tured the notorious chief Geronimo and his band. ile in the regular army he was in the Eighth cavalry l Nineteenth infantry. Mr. Netzer located at Laredo 1889 and embarked in the plumbing and hardware siness on a small scale, but his energetic habits and business ability bore fruit, and at the present time has one of the largest and most important establish- nts of this character on the Mexican border. In con- tion with his occupation he has given a great deal of ention to the subject of sanitary engineering, in ich he is recognized as an authority. Naturally, his owledge on this important subject has caused him to consulted on matters pertaining to public sanitation, erage, etc., with the result that few plumbers in the thwest are more widely or favorably known. He is orary president of and state lecturer on sanitation the Texas State Plumbers' Association, and an ex- nber of the United States Sanitary Committee. Pub- spirited and progressive, he has been an ardent worker every cause for the advancement of Laredo since he ame a resident of the city, and he holds the important position of president of the executive committee of the Laredo Board of Trade for the year of 1913.

In fraternal circles Mr. Netzer is a prominent and popular figure. He is a past great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, in which order he has served as great representative of Texas in the Great Council of the United States, also a member of the council of the Grand Lodge of Texas; a member of Minnehaha Council No. 1, Degree of Pocahontas; grand vice protector of the Texas Grand Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor; a past noble grand of Laredo Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of Laredo Rebekah Lodge; first president of the Southwest Texas Odd Fellows and Rebekah Association; secretary and treasurer of Laredo Lodge No. 301, Loyal Americans of the Republic; a member of Laredo Lodge No. 1018, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Laredo Lodge No. 1019, Loyal Order of Moose. He is also a T. P. A. After becoming a citizen of Laredo, Mr. Netzer joined the Texas National Guard and his knowledge of military subjects gained while serving in the army of the United States led to his being commissioned captain of Company K, Third infantry.

Mr. Netzer was united in marriage in Laredo to Miss Annie E. Wright, a native of England, and their seven children are J. C., F. S., May, Ruth, Leo, Paul and Nellie.

Edgar L. Hicks. A man of distinctive energy and forceful individuality Edgar L. Hicks, of Brownsville, holds a position of note among its leading citizens, being widely and favorably known not only as the treasurer of Cameron county, but for his connection as an agent with many of the larger and more important insurance companies of the United States and England. The lineal descendant of a well-known New England family, he was born, in 1882, in Brownsville, Texas, which has always been his home.

His father, the late Benjamin Oliver Hicks, was born in Rhode Island, and was there bred and educated. Coming to Texas during the progress of the Civil War, he bought large tracts of land in Cameron county, and for many years was one of the substantial and representative business men of Brownsville, where he resided until his death, in 1887. He married Annette Powers Impy, who was born in Louisiana. She survived him, passing away in 1902, her death occurring in Brownsville.

Having acquired a practical education in the schools of Brownsville, Edgar L. Hicks began when young to take a lively interest in public affairs, and was soon brought to the forefront as a man of ability and integrity. In 1906 he was appointed county treasurer of Cameron county to fill a vacancy, and in the November election of that year was elected to the office. Performing the many duties devolving upon him in that capacity efficiently and satisfactorily, Mr. Hicks was re-elected to the same position in 1908, 1910, and 1912, a record showing conclusive proofs of his popularity as a man and as a public official.

Mr. Hicks was engaged in the general fire insurance business in Brownsville, and is thoroughly familiar with its details, and is recognized as a local authority on all matters connected with it, and its many ramifications under the Texas laws. In partnership with his brother, Alphonse P. Hicks, he conducted business under the firm name of the Hicks Insurance Agency, from 1904 until December, 1913, the brothers being local agents for the following named companies: Home Insurance Company, New York; North British and Mercantile Insurance Company; Springfield Fire and Marine; New York Underwriter's Agency, a branch of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company; The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England; Fidelity-Phenix, New York; Westchester Fire Insurance, New York; Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, London; Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York; Firemen's Fund Insurance Company,

of San Francisco; Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York; and the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Hicks married, in 1907, Miss Goldye Irwin, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hicks is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; of the Country Club; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ROBERT MARION PRATHER, M. D. As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Prather has for five years been one of the leaders of his profession in Bee county, and has acquired a large practice and general recognition for his ability and standing, both as a physician and a citizen. In 1913 he completed a private hospital located on North St. Mary street in Beeville, a fifteen room structure, which is modern in all its appointments, and affords the best hospital facilities in this part of the state. The plan of the hospital received the indorsement of several of the leading physicians and surgeons of San Antonio, and the entire equipment and organization of the hospital are on a high plane of efficiency. Both as proprietor of this institution, and in his private practice, Dr. Prather has acquired all the marks of worthy success. Dr. A. B. Wright, a prominent surgeon formerly of Cincinnati, is associated with Dr. Prather in the operation of the hospital.

A native of Manchester, Ohio, where he was born in 1871, Dr. Robert Marion Prather was reared and received his early education at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a resident of Texas since 1898, moving to Beeville from Vernon, Wilbarger county, Texas. He later took post graduate work in medicine in the medical department of the University of Fort Worth, where he was graduated in 1908, and in the same year located permanently at Beeville.

Dr. Prather is one of the live and progressive members of his profession and by study and observation is constantly keeping pace with the improvement and new knowledge of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the State Medical Association and is ex-president of the Bee County Medical Society. Besides his private practice he is serving as local surgeon for the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Co. and is examining physician for several life insurance companies.

R. W. FENNER. As a surveyor and engineer, Robert W. Fenner has a record of active service and accomplishments extending over forty years, all of which has been passed in southwest Texas, and most of it in Bee county. He was county surveyor of Bee county during the early days, and himself and son have continuously held that office now for more than thirty years. Mr. Fenner represents one of the families which located in southwest Texas during the early fifties, and for sixty years the name has been identified with public spirited citizenship, and worthy activity and honorable position in private life.

Robert W. Fenner was born in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, in 1848, a son of Sherrod and Louise (Phiol) Fenner. Both families were early established in the state of Louisiana, and that was particularly true of the maternal branch of the family, as the Phiols were of French stock, and had lived in Louisiana since the Spanish reign. In 1852, the Fenner family moved from Louisiana to Texas, locating first in Guadaloupe county, and subsequently in 1857 removing to Victoria county, where Robert W. spent his early youth, and grew to manhood. Some of his early schooling was obtained in the old common schools, such as were maintained in this vicinity during the early days, but he was chiefly educated in the old Bastrop Military College, one of the excellent schools of its time, and in its halls he prepared for his preparation of surveyor and civil engineer. He has followed this professional career throughout his life with the exception of a few years, during which he was engaged in teaching school. In 1879 Mr. Fenner located at Beeville in Bee county, where he has since resided. At that date, 1879, the county was very sparsely settled, and Beeville itself was a mere village on the prairie. In 1880, the year following his settlement here, Mr. Fenner was elected to the office of County Surveyor, and each successive election was chosen for that office, until he had given 30 successive years of efficient and faithful service to the office. On his retiring, he was succeeded by his son John S. Fenner, who is also an engineer and surveyor. Thus father and son together have given more than thirty-five years of continuous service in one county office, a record which is probably equaled in only a few instances in the annals of public office in this state. The father and son, under the firm name of Fenner & Fenner, have offices at Beeville, and conduct a general business in surveying and engineering. Their services have been called to numerous commissions throughout southwestern Texas, and through their long standing and known capabilities have always enjoyed a very prosperous patronage.

Mr. Robert W. Fenner married Miss Kate Fenner, who stood in the relation of cousin to him, and who is also a native of Louisiana, where the family have been established for so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner are the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, whose names are as follows: Henry, John S., Roy, Rolla, Goodrich, Power, Mrs. Mabel Whaley, Miss Ella Fenner, and Miss Anna Fenner.

VICTOR E. STAMPFLI. The substantial position the subject of this sketch holds in the business life of Wichita Falls, Texas, is the result of his own enterprising efforts. The fact that he made his start without any capital whatever and today ranks with the representative business men of his city entitles him to specific mention in this biographical record.

Victor E. Stampfli was born in the canton of Solodorn, Switzerland, September 28, 1874, son of George and Mary (Kauffman) Stampfli, both natives of Switzerland, but he has no memory of any other home than an American one, he having been brought to America when a babe in arms. George Stampfli was born in 1849. In November, 1874, with his wife and three little ones, he emigrated to America and made settlement at St. Louis, Missouri. He lived in the vicinity of St. Louis until 1887, when he came to Texas and took up his residence at Gainesville, subsequently removing from there to Wichita Falls. He died at Florence, Colorado, October 6, 1905. His wife had died in Kansas, August 10, 1880. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Victor E. was the third born.

In the schools of Kansas, near Kansas City, Missouri, Victor E. Stampfli received his education up to the time he was thirteen years of age. Then he came to Texas. Here he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of baker and confectioner with Evans & Cole of Dallas, and remained with them for three years, at first receiving no pay. From the time he completed his apprenticeship until 1894 he worked as a journeyman baker, and as soon as he had accumulated a little capital he started in business for himself. That was at Ardmore, Oklahoma, and his original capital was $150. There he was getting a nice little business established when the big fire swept it all away and left him penniless. Undaunted, he went to work again at his trade and made various shifts in order to get another start. At Cripple Creek, Colorado, he worked at his trade two years, and while there had several losses through gold mining operations. Returning to Texas, with a small capital, he took up his residence at Wichita Falls. That was in 1898. April 25th of that year he formed a partnership with I. H. Robinson for the purchase and erection of a modern two-story building at 713 Indiana street, which was erected at a cost of $40,000. Now they also have several other modern buildings. Immediately on coming to Wichita Falls he opened up a bakery and confectionery

V. E. Stamps

usiness, and he has kept pace with the times. Wichita alls then had a population of only about 2,000; its habitants now number 12,000. Mr. Stampfli began in small way and did all his own work, even to the driving his delivery wagon, a one-horse, canvas-top wagon; day his bakery is far ahead of the average up-to-date akery in cities of many times the size of Wichita alls. A made-to-order auto delivery truck has taken he place of his horses and wagons, and in a modern way andles the modern product of this thoroughly equipped tablishment.

At Wichita Falls, December 27, 1900, Victor E. Stampi and Miss May Hales were united in marriage, and them have been given two children, both born in this ty: Victor Carroll, June 6, 1902, and Roseline May, ctober 25, 1904. Mrs. Stampfli is a native of Texas nd a daughter of Robert A. Hales, an ex-Confederate oldier and an early settler of Texas.

Mr. Stampfli's energies have not been confined strictly o his own business. He has always taken an active part politics and civic affairs, affiliating with the Demorats. He served five years as fire chief of Wichita alls, and ten years as a member of the fire department f this city. He is a member of both the Retail Merhants' Association and the Wichita Falls Chamber of ommerce. He has membership in the fraternal orders f Knights and Ladies of Honor, Elks and Masons, in he last named having advanced to the Knights Templar ank and thirty-second degree. Religiously he and his ife are Baptists.

Judge Thomas M. Cox. In the election in 1910 and gain in 1912 to the office of county judge of Bee county f Thomas M. Cox, the citizens of this community gave referment to one of the ablest lawyers and most public pirited citizen, a man who has shown a high degree of fficiency in administering the fiscal and public works f the county. During his administration the beautiful ew court house at Beeville, costing $77,000, was comleted in 1912, and a number of other valuable public nprovements have been wisely made, especially in good oads. Judge Cox represents one of the oldest and most rominent families of this part of Texas. He himself is native son, and has given additional honors to a name hich for many years has been well known and esteemed.

Thomas M. Cox was born at Rockport, Texas, in 1872. His parents were Rev. A. F. and Amelia V. (Atlee) Cox. he late Rev. A. F. Cox was one of the early Methodist issionaries into Southwestern Texas, and his name has permanent place in the history of Methodism in xas. A native of Tennessee, he early entered the minstry, and devoted his entire active life to its work and eeds. His death occurred at Beeville in 1897, and he ad come to Texas during the early fifties. As a pioneer reacher, he became known throughout the south and outhwest portions of the state. One of his early charges as Goliad. In addition to his minister work, he also aught school, and also founded and published the first ewspaper, the *Goliad Messenger*. He thus came into lose touch with the various sides of life, and the people n this section and his services were always unselfish and irected to the best welfare of the community. During he later years of his life, he retired from the ministry, nd spent his last days at Beeville, in the home of his son udge Cox. He was a man of the highest character, and ell fitted on all points for the arduous and self-sacricing labors of a pioneer minister. He knew and could ympathize with the people in their endurance of the ardships and obstacles during that early period, before ailroads and other improvements of civilization had come nto Texas, and having won the confidence of his people, as always more than a spiritual leader, and was in very sense a guide and adviser to his friends in all the rials and experiences of life.

The mother of Judge Cox, who was born at Gettysurg, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and is now living at the home of Judge Cox in Beeville, is as remarkable a pioneer woman as her late husband was a pioneer minister. She was reared at Athens, Tennessee, where she married her husband, and then accompanied him on his journey into the new missionary fields of Texas. Coming from the refinement and comfort of the older state, she not only accepted cheerfully the primitive conditions which then existed in her new home, but she also devoted herself with the kindliness of her character to the best interests of the women and children who were included within the bounds of her husband's parish. Her many friends, including both those who knew her in the earlier days and those of the youngest generation, pay her a high regard, which is due to the noble pioneer woman of this state.

Judge Cox, as a boy, was reared in several places due to the itinerary character of his father's ministry, and attended public schools in the towns which were the scenes of his father's pastorage. Subsequently, he entered Poronas Institute at San Marcos, Texas, in which he was graduated in 1888. Judge Cox earned his own way through college, and has always depended upon his own resources and ability for promotion to the higher grades of responsibility and success. His law studies were pursued in San Antonio in the office of Lane and Mayfield, prominent attorneys of that city, and in 1896 he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has enjoyed a large and successful practice in the various courts, and his offices have been in Beeville. For eight years he served as County Attorney for Bee county. In the year 1910 came his first election to the office of County Judge, and in 1912 he was re-elected. Judge Cox is associated in the practice of law with his brother, Robert L. Cox, under the firm name of Cox and Cox, and the firm, besides their large general law practice, have departments in abstract and real estate, and in these lines of business have built up a large patronage. Judge Cox is a member of the Methodist Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Patrick Burke. A remarkable career was that of the late Patrick Burke, at whose death on the twenty-third of August, 1912, at his home near Beeville in Bee county, there passed away the last link connecting the modern era of southwestern Texas with that distant date when the Irish colonies were first planted on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The history of the planting of the Irish colony in old Refugio and San Patricia counties possesses a romantic interest which is hardly excelled by any of the noted colony enterprises during the early years of the nineteenth century.

It was a peculiar place which the late Patrick Burke occupied in this old colony on Aransas Bay. He had the distinction of being the first child born among the band of Irish colonists who landed on the shores of Texas in 1834. It was with difficulty that his own life was maintained, as a child in the arms of his mother, he must have been a witness to many of those remarkable scenes during the Mexican Invasion and the Texas Revolution of 1836, and during the many subsequent tiring periods which characterized the history of this portion of Texas during the Civil War. In all the best sense of the word, he was a pioneer, a man who knew the old times, and old activities of southwestern Texas, and who contributed in no small degree to the industry and upbuilding of this section of the state. He was the father of a fine family, and these children, who in turn have become honored men and women, and through their own lives pay another high tribute to the character and career of this notable old pioneer.

Patrick Burke was born in Refugio county, Texas, in 1834. The name of his father was not remembered, but his mother's maiden name was Anna Keough. The colony with which his mother and father had embarked

their fortunes came across the ocean on a small sailing vessel, and buffeted by adverse winds, the boat was three months in making the journey from the old country, across the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico to its destination on the low lying shores of Texas. Cholera broke out on board during this long voyage, and more than decimated the passengers. Among those who died of this plague was the father of Patrick Burke. Both parents were natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. The landing place of the colony was at Copano, sixteen miles beyond the present town of Refugio. Copano in the early days was a noted place of embarkation, and shipping, but is hardly known to modern Texas geography. At that time it was a mere natural harbor on the wild shores of Aransas Bay, and the surrounding country had here and there a few Mexican habitations, but the chief population was Indians and wild beasts. An hour after the colonists landed on Texas shore, and before the mother had gone a mile toward the point selected by the colony for its settlement, Patrick Burke was born—under circumstances which alone would have given him a place of peculiar interest in the history of this Irish colony. The illness of his mother was such that she was unable to nurse the infant, and as there were no cows from which a milk supply could be obtained, the future of the baby looked dark, until an Indian squaw appeared with a young baby of her own, and was persuaded to serve as wet-nurse to the little Irishman.

Most of the readers of this work are familiar with the conditions which existed in Texas during the infancy and childhood of the late Patrick Burke. He was a child between one and two years of age when the hostilities between the Texan colonists and Mexico broke into its final fury, and which resulted in the final independence of the Texans and the Declaration of the Republic, in 1836. All of the old territory granted to the Irish colonists was particularly subject to the raids of the Mexican army, principally on the regular routes traveled by the corsairs as they came across the Rio Grande into the central points of the Texas settlement. The Indians were likewise a constant menace, and during the revolution the humble cot of the Irish colonists were practically destroyed and little remains of the industry and home life of those early settlers. For a number of years following, Indian raids stopped progress, and the people in that vicinity eked a bare existence from the fruits of the soil. It was not until after the Civil war that the settled peace came upon this side of the country. It was in such scenes that the early character of Patrick Burke was formed, and from his early boyhood he had to contend against the hardships and dangers of frontier life. His childhood days were spent in the old town of San Patricio, where the colonists had gathered in 1834 and had set up a local government of their own. The grant of land assigned to Mr. Burke's mother was located on the Paeste, at a point which is not the geographical center of the county. On that land was built what is known as the original town of Beeville, embracing the business center of the city, and this tract now valued at many thousand dollars was a gift from Mrs. Burke, the mother of Patrick, to the new county at its formation at the winning of independence.

With the return of comparative peace, after the days of the revolution, and the passing of Indian hostilities, Patrick Burke and his mother occupied the land which had been assigned to her, and became identified with the regular industry of this region, the cattle business. With the exception of the years spent in the Civil War, Patrick Burke remained a resident of the country, and closely associated with the future and progress up to the time of his death. His passage was the removal of a landmark in more than a figurative sense, for he had been a personality of influence and a successful man of affairs, and now that he has gone, the memory of the old times has become dependent upon written records, rather than upon the personal records of one who had lived through it all.

Patrick Burke, during the war, entered the Confederate Service in Company F of Colonel Buchel's regiment, and made a fine record as a faithful soldier. During the war all of his cattle were given away, and lost, but on returning he gradually acquired the nucleus of a new herd, and in time became one of the most prosperous cattlemen on the shores of the county. He became the owner of the largest part of his mother's headright grant, and accumulated a substantial fortune. His later days were spent in peace and happiness, and in an optimistic old age, and he retained his kindly personality and generous attitude throughout life, up to his seventy-eighth year, at which time his life closed.

He enjoyed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and there was nothing that gave them greater pleasure than to hear him relate the stories of his own life, and the experiences of other settlers who were contemporaries of his. Mr. Burke during his many years spent in southwestern Texas had had his share of adventures with the Indians, in the hunting of wild horses, in long and arduous trips with cattle, and in coping with the many difficulties that beset pioneer existence.

The late Patrick Burke was a man of noble and generous impulses and bore the enviable reputation of having been always honest, true and loyal to his friends and his community, and especially devoted to his family.

His wife, whose death occurred in 1896, had formerly been Miss Nancy Jane Ryan who was born in what is now Bee county. Their children in number, four sons and four daughters, were all born and reared at the Burke home, two miles below Beeville, and their names are as follows: Edward L., Joseph F., John J., Peter J., Mrs. P. S. Clare, Mrs. Mollie Thurston, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, and Mrs. S. H. Smith.

Mr. Joseph F. Burke, the son of the late Patrick Burke, is Cashier of the Beeville Bank and Trust Company, and one of the most prominent business men in this county. The company with which he is so prominently connected was established September 8, 1906, and is a flourishing institution. Mr. Burke married Miss Nannie Amelia Teal, who is a native of McMullen county, Texas. Their two children are Beryl Jane and Joseph Francis.

James F. Ray. On the 20th of August, 1907, at his home, in Pettus, Texas, passed away one of the prominent stockmen who had given all of his active career to the management of large business affairs in Southwest Texas and was known among his associations as one of the most esteemed cattle raisers and citizens in this part of the state. The late James F. Ray, both through his own career and through his family relations, represented some of the oldest and most substantial characters and elements of citizenship in Southwest Texas. His father had been prominent in this state, and Mrs. Ray, his widow, is also representative of one of the old and thoroughly esteemed families of the state.

James F. Ray was born in what is now Karnes (then Goliad) county, Texas, on the 4th of October, 1851, and was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death. His parents were James and Julia (Berry) Ray. The grandfather was born in 1801, both grandparents having died within a short time of each other in the year 1843. Of their family of three sons and four daughters, Elijah was the second son. In 1835 James Ray moved his family from Alabama to Choctaw county, Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. The eldest of his sons, Hezekiah, after reaching early manhood, moved to Texas, where he died about the year 1852.

The late Elijah Ray, the father of the Bee county stockman mentioned in the first paragraph, was one of the early settlers of southwest Texas. At the age of twenty-one, in 1847, he came on a prospecting trip, landing at Galveston, thence going to Houston, a little town, which was then built in the pine and magnolia woods, with only a frame hotel and a few business shops scat-

ered along the main street and chiefly important as a eadquarters for Government supply shipments. At ouston he bought a horse and saddle and started off ross the country, stopping first at Kingsland, near the resent site of Yorktown, and then continuing through ie Cibola valley to Sutherland Springs, and thence to an Antonio. After this varied tour of inspection, rough the most important settled portions of the tate, he returned to his home, in Mississippi. There, in 849, he married Mary Wallace Davis, and in the year 850 the young couple came to Texas for the purpose of nding a permanent home in the Lone Star state. Accompanying them was Mrs. Ray's widowed mother and her members of the Davis family, comprising four aughters and two sons. Mrs. Davis, the mother, brought number of slaves with her into Texas, and while aboard ie steamer crossing the Gulf some of them contracted holera, and died a few days after reaching Port Lavaca. he journey, with its fatigue and excitement, was also o strenuous for Mrs. Davis, and she passed away after illness of ten days and after having been in Texas it a short time.

After his settlement here, in 1850, Elijah Ray had bout the experiences which were typical of life in that me of the fifties and the subsequent decades. Though began comparatively a poor man, he lived to attain nk as one of the most successful stockmen in his part the state, and his energy and fine character as a busiess man were the substantial elements in his successful reer. On his arrival in Texas he had only about $300 money, and used the greater part of this for exenses while in Port Lavaca. There he bought a yoke oxen and a wagon, and journeyed across the country to s future home, in old Goliad county. However, he opped in Victoria county, where he spent one year in rming, and the following year he became the first merican settler on Escondigo Creek, and what is now arnes county, but was then a part of Goliad county. that isolated spot, which he had selected for his me and headquarters, he built a house of logs, covered ith pecan boards, the logs of the structure having been wn out of the native timber by a valued negro servt, named John Ray, one of the slaves owned by his other-in-law, Mrs. Davis. In the fall of 1851, with oney realized from the sale of negro slaves, Mr. Ray ught his first cattle and thus secured a nucleus of bout seventy-five or one hundred head with which to tablish himself in business. Two years later he sold s improvements on the Escondigo and bought three ndred acres of land on the Ecleto, near Helena. Durg his residence there occurred the death of his wife, January 30, 1854. There were three children born them, the first dying in infancy, the second being mes F. Ray and the youngest being Martha, who, as e wife of B. B. Atkins, died in 1886. In 1856 Elijah ay married Miss Mary Cox of Goliad county. By this nion there were five children: George A., Emma H., nnie F., who died in 1892, and Mary and Jennie.

During the decades of the fifties, sixties and the early venties Elijah Ray was actively identified either with e cattle or sheep business. In 1864 he bought the estate of Steve Best, on Hoard Creek, in Goliad, including ree hundred and twenty acres of land and a very good sidence. To this comfortable home he removed his mily and it was there he spent the remainder of his fe. He continued as a stockman, not only looking after d managing his own herds, but also having charge the brands of several other cattlemen. In 1873, ring to a succession of droughts, Mr. Ray sold practically all of his cattle to W. A. Pettus for $10,000 in sh. A part of this capital was used in purchasing eep and for several years he diverted all his attention to the sheep industry. Then in 1880 having sold t his sheep he again resumed cattle raising and continued in that industry until his death, being one of the most successful. He made a specialty of the crossing of three breeds, namely, the Durham, the Davon and the Brahma. He later accumulated an estate of about 20,000 acres of land, besides larger herds of cattle, horses and mules, and was one of the most prosperous men in his section of the state.

In June 1902 occurred his marriage to Miss Maggie Smith of Beeville. Mrs. Ray survived her husband, who passed away at his old home in Goliad county on the 22nd day of February, in the eightieth year of his life. He had retained his activity and business energy up to almost his last years and was one of the enterprising citizens upon whom time set lightly and who continued good business men and public-spirited citizens until the end of their lives.

James F. Ray, who survived his father for only about a year, spent all his life in the vicinity of the old homestead in Karnes county, where he was born. During the early seventies he had established his ranch headquarters at what is known as the town of Pettus, in the northwest part of Bee county. Like his father before him, he had a successful career as a stockman and rancher and became the owner of a large estate of land and in affairs where his co-operation was required he was always known as one of the most public-spirited men in the county. He had served as a director of the Commercial National Bank of Beeville for a number of years. By nature he was a quiet and unassuming, though a good business man, he never sought honors or conspicuous place in public affairs. He was a man who possessed many friends, with the ability to draw many to him, and his life was deeply regretted not only by his immediate family and associates, but by hundreds of residents who had known him as a stockman and a citizen. He had always been especially kind and generous to his family and his character and deeds will always prove an inspiration to his children.

The late James F. Ray is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rachel (Smith) Ray, and five children, whose names are as follows: Norene is the wife of W. E. McKinney and the mother of two children named Wallace Edwin and James Ray; Maggie M., who is the wife of J. J. McKinney and is the mother of four children, whose names are Claude, Freeman, Margaret E., Jesse Edwin and Almeda; James Wilbur, who married Miss O. Thornton a daughter of Joe Thornton, county sheriff of Bee county, and they are the parents of one son, James F. Ray, and a daughter, Eilane; Imogene, who is the wife of C. E. Hall and has one daughter, Eda Winona, and Miss Fannie Wallace Ray, who is the youngest of the family.

Mrs. James F. Ray, whose maiden name was Rachel Smith, is a native daughter of Bee county, and belongs to one of the old families in this section of the state. She is a daughter of the late Judge Thomas Jackson Smith, who became a resident of Bee county in 1860 and whose death occurred in Beeville on the 27th of May, 1874. Judge Smith was born in Warren county, Georgia, July 27, 1815, and became a pioneer settler of southwest Texas, having moved to this state in 1853, and first located in Guadalupe county; in 1860 he removed to the northern part of Bee county, and six years later located permanently at Beeville, the county seat. Judge Smith was a prominent man in business and public affairs. For several years and at the time of his death he was serving as district and county clerk. He also showed great interest in the public schools and gave valuable assistance in systematizing and promoting their efficiency. It was his distinction to have taught the first public school in his neighborhood at Beeville, Bee county. Mrs. Ray's mother, the wife of Judge Smith, was before her marriage Lugana Roberts, who was born in Blount county, Alabama, in 1821, and died in August, 1901, at Beeville. Judge Smith removed his family from his ranch in the northern part of Bee county in 1866 to a town residence

in Beeville, and that continued his home until the end of his life.

Mrs. James F. Ray was reared and educated in Beeville and was married to the late Mr. Ray on the 18th day of December, 1878. After their marriage she took up her home on the Ray Ranch at Pettus, and that was the home of the family and herself until after her husband's death, since which date she has returned to Beeville. Mrs. Ray is an energetic business woman, and has shown great capability in the management of the large estate left to her by her father and husband. She has charge of large land and related interests in Bee county, and succeeded her husband as a director in the Commercial and National Bank of Beeville.

Vernor E. Ware. Though comparatively new in the business in El Paso, becoming established as late as in 1910, the firm of V. E. Ware, contractors and builders, have carried on a highly successful enterprise and are well known to the building interests of the city. Many of the finer buildings erected here in the past two years were handled by this enterprising firm, and a bright future is everywhere predicted for the principals. Vernor E. Ware entered the firm with little or no actual experience in the building and contracting business, but he has demonstrated a splendid capacity for the work, and as manager of the business interests of the firm is quite as efficient as if he had been brought up in the business. Prior to his present business enterprise he was engaged in the fuel business in El Paso, and previous to that time had for a number of years been prominent in railroad circles, attaining positions of no little prominence in the executive offices of various roads. His accomplishments, considered by and large, are certainly worthy of a man of more mature years, but are wholly merited on his part by reason of the ardor and enthusiasm he has brought to bear in his work, wherever it was found to lie.

Vernor E. Ware was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, on October 10, 1883, and is the son of Solomon G. and Ida F. (Petty) Ware, both native born Kentuckians, and of English ancestry, their less remote ancestors having been Virginians. The father is now a resident of Covington, Kentucky, where he is engaged in the oil business and is one of the successful men of the city. He is at present filling the office of city auditor. The mother also makes her home in Covington. They became the parents of six sons and one daughter, and of the number Vernor E. Ware is the third born.

The schools of Covington furnished the early training of Vernor Ware, and he finished with the curriculum of the high school of that city when he was sixteen years old, soon after which he entered upon the duties of a clerkship with the Queen & Crescent Railway. He began his duties on a salary of $50 a month, and from that position worked his way by successive promotions to assistant chief rate clerk, when he resigned his position and came to El Paso in the Fall of 1902. For four years thereafter he was associated with the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad as assistant chief clerk in the general freight office, and then withdrew from railroad service to engage in the fuel business on his own responsibility. He carried on a thriving business under the name of Ware & Company for four years, then disposed of his interests in that line and entered into a partnership with William G. Jolly, under the firm name of Jolly & Ware, general contractors and builders. They have carried on a busy trade in their line of enterprise, taking a leading place from the first among the older established contracting firms of the city, and their reputation for dependable work is not the least of their assets.

Mr. Ware is a Democrat in his political tendencies, and has done good work for the party in the years since he reached his majority. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons, in which he is a member of the Shrine at El Paso. He has membership in the Country Club, and is affiliated with the Baptist church.

On August 4, 1900, Mr. Ware was married to Miss Mary Spanton, the daughter of T. W. Spanton, a resident of Spring Lake, Kentucky, of which place Mrs. Ware is a native. They were married in Covington, Kentucky, the old home of Mr. Ware. Two sons have been born to them—Vernor E. Jr., born on September 2, 1906, at El Paso, and Alfred Spanton, born on August 17, 1909. The family home is at 1509 Cotton Avenue.

Dr. Alexander Madison Denman. Dr. Alexander Madison Denman, who died at Lufkin, Texas, on October 1, 1908, was a distinguished physician and surgeon of East Texas, and his days were cut short in the midst of a busy and active career in the practice of his profession. He was born in Angelina county, on July 30, 1858, and was a graduate of Roanoke College, Virginia. He later was graduated in medicine from Tulane University, at New Orleans, in 1883, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Lufkin. Previous to this, in the early part of 1882, he had removed from his country home, some five miles north, to the newly established town of Lufkin, and there established a drug store, being one of the first business men in the new town. In Lufkin he enjoyed a continued success in his profession. He established the Denman Hospital and became widely known as a learned and skillful surgeon. Very progressive, he kept well to the forefront in the march of progress along the line of his profession, and he took four post-graduate courses, three of them in New York City and one in New Orleans. He was a man of the most generous and philanthropic impulses and was one who always did much for the poor and helpless. He was esteemed by all, and greatly beloved by many who with excellent reason knew something of the great heart of the man. He served as mayor of Lufkin in 1903-04, and proved himself one of the most capable mayors the city ever had. During his administration the city water works were built and the city was kept in the pink of sanitary condition.

Dr. Denman was a son of Colonel W. L. and Algie (Swaggerty) Denman. The father was born in Georgia and came to Angelina county in 1863, locating north of where Lufkin was later established. He was a large land owner and a prosperous and successful man all his days. A lawyer of prominence, he served in the Texas Legislature, and as a man of affairs was widely known in State politics and in business circles as well. Throughout the Civil war he served with distinction in the Confederate army.

Dr. Denman met his death as the result of an unfortunate accident, a switch engine striking an automobile in which he was riding. His death followed shortly after. His widow, prior to her marriage, was Mary Caroline Walker, born in Angelina county, five miles from where the town of Lufkin later reared its head. There she met and married her husband when he was only twenty years old. She is a daughter of Thomas and Emily Z. (Briscoe) Walker, both now deceased. The father was born in North Carolina and the mother in Georgia. Thomas Walker was one of the earliest settlers of the State, coming to Angelina before county lines were drawn, and as early as 1840. He made his first settlement on the Neches River. He was a citizen of prominence in his district, and served as sheriff of Angelina county for seventeen years. Seven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Denman, all of whom are yet living, and are here named as follows: Dr. Peyton R. Denman, a noted surgeon of Houston, Texas; Archie Lovell, Olive Lillian; Kester Walker, concerning whom further mention is made in the following paragraphs; Dr. Linwood H.; Mary Nell, and Byford Harvey.

Kester Walker Denman was born in Lufkin in 1889, and he was there reared and had his preliminary education in the schools of that district. He was graduated

A. M. Simmons

Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Vir-, with the degree of B. A. in 1909, and he later ied law in the law department of the University of as, finishing his studies there in 1912, when he was rded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began practice immediately at Lufkin, and already he has e an excellent showing in his profession, taking his among the foremost men of the community. He is city attorney for Lufkin, as well as the legal repre- ative in local circles for the Cotton Belt Railway, and as in many ways demonstrated his fitness and capac- for the profession of his choice. Dr. A. M. Denman, ther with Judge E. J. Mantooth, organized the first hone system in Lufkin, in which the family now a half interest.

hat Mr. Denman has shown an unusual capacity for profession is not a cause for wonderment when it is rstood that he is a direct descendant of the line produced Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice of land, born in 1779 and who died in 1854. The Den- family is distinctively of English origin, and was blished on American shores in the beginning of the teenth century, members of the family settling in York and Georgia. The branch from which this icular family springs located in Georgia, near Car- ille, and members are yet resident there. Colonel L. Denman is a large property holder of Angelina ty and he was instrumental in getting the Houston, & West Texas Railroad through East Texas, while M. Denman did much for the cause of prohibition in elina county and throughout East Texas.

r. Denman is a member of the Sigma Nu and Phi a Phi fraternities, the former academic in its nature the latter a law fraternity. He is also a member he Elks.

n March 25, 1913, Mr. Denman was married to Miss Lydia Mantooth, a daughter of Judge Edwin J. tooth, mentioned above as the associate of Dr. A. M. nan in a creditable piece of public utility work in rin, and concerning whom extended mention is made other pages of this work, as befitting one of his inence.

PTAIN JAMES J. HALL. Among the veterans of the ederacy in south Texas probably none is better rn and more highly esteemed than Captain James Hall, who for the past three years has been com- der of the Dick Dowling Camp, U. C. V. at Houston. Dick Dowling Camp is one of the strongest and effective organizations of Confederate veterans in s and its membership includes many notable figures he life and affairs of this state, not least among being the present commander, who has spent almost etime in Texas, who has been successfully identified business affairs and who is now living retired in city of Houston.

mes J. Hall was born in Christian county, Ken- y, October 11, 1840, and is a son of C. G. and Eliza- (Jones) Hall. His father was a native of Ken- y and his mother of Tennessee. During his resi- e in Kentucky the father was a farmer and tobacco r and in December, 1849, he brought his family exas. The trip was made by river to New Orleans hich point they embarked upon the steamer Palmetto. boat was wrecked at Pascavallo and all the posses- they brought were lost and they barely escaped their lives. From the point at which they escaped the waters of the Gulf they made their way over- in wagon to the old town of Indianola and sub- ently to Victoria, where they began life in the new try without money. The father finally established tel business in Victoria and was known as the pro- or of the Hall House for fifteen years. He was elected county judge of Victoria county, an office lled with credit for a number of years. During his ence he had bought lands and was both a farmer and stock raiser during the days of free range. He was known as a cattleman and substantial citizen up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. Throughout a large community he was popularly known as "Uncle Charley." He was a member of the Baptist church. His wife died in Victoria in 1872. Captain Hall is now the only survivor of the three children. C. A. Hall was for a number of years editor of a paper at Sulphur Springs and Mrs. Maria E. Ripley was the only daughter.

During his boyhood James J. Hall attended school at Victoria and had just arrived at manhood when the war between the states broke out. In October, 1861, he enlisted at Victoria in Company C of the Fourth Texas Cavalry, under Captain J. A. Hampton, in Green's famous brigade. These troops were first sent into New Mexico and he participated in the Val Verde and later in the engagements at Fort Craig and Glorietta. The army was then moved to El Paso and Captain Hall and his comrades were sent to San Antonio, where the regiment was disbanded until they could be equipped with fresh horses. The next period of eventful service took Captain Hall to the eventful exploit which will always remain glorious in Texas history. That was the capture of Galveston from the Federals, and the capture of the "Harriet Lane," the Federal gunboat in Galveston Bay the bell tower of which is now a trophy in Sam Houston's Park in the city of Houston. Subsequently he accompanied the troops into Louisiana, where he took part in several skirmishes leading up to the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. Next came the battle of Blair's Landing, where General Green was killed, and then the battle of Berwick's Bay, where Mr. Hall and his comrades crossed the bayou on sugar kettles. Tippedoe Mills was an engagement soon after and he was among the troops which attempted the capture of Fort Butler, but, owing to the failure of reinforcements from Vicksburg, this attack did not succeed. At Cox's plantation the tables were turned on the Federal army, which, a thousand strong, was badly defeated and nearly all killed or made prisoners although the Confederate force numbered only about eight hundred. Captain Hall was also in the battle of Vermillion Bayou and then came the bloody battle of Yellow Bayou, which was practically the last of the war.

On returning to Milam Captain Hall was discharged and then returned to his home in Victoria. There, in 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Dunlap, who was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of J. M. and Lavina (Lockwood) Dunlap. Her parents came to Texas at an early date and her father was a cattleman of Bee county. The two sons of Captain Hall and wife are both living in Houston, namely, W. W. Hall, who is secretary of the Big Tree Lumber Company, and J. L. Hall, who is a contractor and builder.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hall was elected sheriff of Victoria county and filled the office for four years. After that failing health obliged him to spend three years in recuperation in Colorado. On returning to Texas he located at Linden, in Cass county where he spent fourteen years and was a well known contractor of that vicinity. Then for a short time he lived near the mouth of the Brazos and from there came to Houston, which has since been his home. He is now serving his third year as Commander of Dick Dowling Camp, No. 197, U. C. V., of Houston, and he is also brigadier general of the First Texas District, U. C. V. This latter position he has also held for three years. For a long time he has been prominent in the state and national reunions of the Confederate veterans, and the cause of the survivors of the great war is very dear to his heart. He is a member of the Methodist church, South, and enjoys the esteem and respect paid to all the old soldiers of the Confederacy.

W. C. Kelly. Now a retired resident of Houston and one of the prominent members of Dick Dowling Camp of Confederate Veterans Mr. Kelly is a Texan who saw a long and arduous service during the Civil war and gave the best years of his young manhood to the cause of the south. For nearly a generation after the war he was connected with the railroad service in this state and finally retired after a career of much usefulness and prosperity and thoroughly esteemed among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

W. C. Kelly was born in Russell county, Alabama, October 17, 1843. His parents were John W. and Caroline (Martin) Kelly. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came South at the age of eleven years and was married in the state of Georgia. During his boyhood he had been bound out as an apprentice to a saddler, but became dissatisfied with his employer and occupation and ran away. Embarking on a boat at Pittsburg he came down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans and finally reached Appalachicola, Florida. Here he became connected with one of the boats which plied on the Chattahooche River and was a riverman for thirty-seven years. He then retired and made his home at Columbus, Georgia, but died during a visit to Hempstead, Texas when he was sixty-eight years of age. His career as pilot and subsequently as captain of the river boat had been fraught with many varied experiences including sharp encounters with the Indians, who at that time inhabited the extreme southeastern part of this country. He was a man of superior attainment and took an active part in all measures for development and improvement. He was too old to enlist during the Civil strife, but his sympathies were all with the South. The mother's people, the Martins, were among the oldest of Georgia families and were slave owners and planters. The mother died at Leadbetter, Texas.

Mr. W. C. Kelly is the only survivor of three children. His sisters, both now deceased, were Mary Virginia McMannus and Carrie Elizabeth Walker. During his youth in Georgia he attended the common schools, which at that time and place were of a very primitive character. Subsequently he attended Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburg. In Pittsburg lived his uncle, George A. Kelly, whose death occurred in that city in 1902 and who for many years had been among the most wealthy and prominent men of the city. He had served on nearly all the important Civic boards including the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, the Western Insane Hospital, the Smallpox and Ship Channel Committee, the Commercial Club and he had for many years been connected with the United States Marine service. Mr. W. C. Kelly's father during the stirring days of '49 had joined a caravan of three hundred persons who went overland to California, but he was not successful in the gold fields and soon returned.

Up to the time of the war W. C. Kelly was occupied in the position known as second or "Mud" clerk on a boat plying along the Chattahooche River. On April 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Tuskegee light infantry, Third Alabama Regiment, under Captain "Gube" Swanson. Sent to Norfolk, Virginia, he was placed in General Hughes' division and remained in the infantry service. At Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, he was wounded and was sent home for ninety days. At home he obtained a transfer and in November, 1862, he joined Forrest's famous cavalry and served under that notable cavalryman throughout the war. His first fight of importance was at Drury's Bluff, where the cavalry supported the land batteries in repelling the Union gunboats which were attempting to come up the James River. He was then sent to Richmond and attached to the army under Joseph E. Johnston, remaining in Johnston's command until that general was wounded at Seven Pines, after which Lee assumed the supreme command. Besides the engagement at Seven Pines Mr. Kelly also took part in the terrific engagement which marked the Seven Days' battles.

Joining Forrest's cavalry at Pulaski, Tennessee, Mr. Kelly went to Murfreesboro and from that time was on the move all the time. Every one who is at all familiar with the history of the Civil war is aware that the Forrest cavalry was one of the chief factors in the Confederate army, and its brilliant and aggressive fighting has never been excelled in the history of any nation. Forrest about this time was given a separate command and transferred to north Mississippi and west Tennessee, and most of his campaigns were made through this region. At the end of the long struggle the Forrest command was surrendered to General Canby on the Tom Bigbee River in Alabama May, 1865, and was disbanded.

On returning home to Tuskegee, Alabama, Mr. Kelly became connected with the hotel business. There, on April 6, 1866, he married Miss Addy Moore, a daughter of Ed Moore, who was a merchant, a native of Virginia, while her mother was a native of Alabama. There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and the eight now living are: George E. of Giddings, Texas; Mrs. J. J. Doyle; Mrs. H. L. Beard; Mrs. O. C. Jersig; Ernest; Mrs. C. E. Wolf of Austin; Charles of Los Angeles, California, and Felix of Sherman, Texas The four whose residence is not noted are residents of Houston. The deceased child was James Norman Kelly, who died in Houston at the age of thirty-one. The mother of these children died at Austin in 1905.

After 1866 Mr. Kelly went to West Point, Georgia, where he was appointed United States inspector of distilleries for the second district of Alabama. In this public service he continued up to 1868, at which date he came to Texas. His first location was in San Saba county and in 1869 he came to Hockley, in Harris county. During the seven years of his residence at Hockley he was acting as agent for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. In the same capacity he was then sent to Leadbetter, where he was stationed for seventeen years. For five years after that he was agent at Waxahachie and then for three years was agent at Manor, and the last two years of the thirty-four years of continuous rural service was spent as claim agent for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad at Austin. In 1907 Mr. Kelly moved to Houston, where he has since lived retired.

He is adjutant of Dick Dowling Camp, No. 197, U. C. V., and a member of the Baptist church. He is a fine type of the Southern gentleman and possesses the intelligence and courteous manners which are always associated with the true man of the South. His military record is one of which he is justly proud and he enjoys the thorough esteem of his many associates among his old comrades. Mr. Kelly bears a striking resemblance to General Robert E. Lee, whom he knew personally and was also a friend of General Forrest.

R. O. Reed. At the end of a career of more than half a century spent in Texas, Mr. Reed reviews with satisfaction and pleasure a lifetime of accomplishment and experience such as are the lot of few men and such as can never happen again in the story of mankind. He has always been a loyal and true citizen, was a brave and capable soldier in the times when the south most needed such men, and has been true in all the varied relationship of a long and prosperous career.

Mr. R. O. Reed was born in North Carolina, September 5, 1838, and was a son of J. V. and Mary (Jaycocks) Reed, both parents being natives of North Carolina, and married in that state. The family by descent is of mingled Scotch and English ancestry. The father was a planter and owned a considerable number of slaves, and died in 1849, while the mother passed away in 1857. The father was a man of considerable means and a gentleman of the old southern school, and for a number of years

Jno. S. Reid

ved in his district as a magistrate. On the maternal e the grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary r. There were nine children in the family, and of se Mr. R. O. Reed and his brothers, J. V. and D. W., the only survivors. Two died in infancy, but the ers all reached maturity.

Mr. R. O. Reed went to school at Hertford, N. C., il he was about twenty years of age, and had then anced so far as to enable him to teach school. In 50, at the age of twenty-two, he moved to Texas, in ll county, and began his career as a stock raiser. Bell nty at that time was in the outermost fringe of the tled county, and his early years there were spent in ost pioneer conditions. In May, 1862, Mr. Reed en- ed in Company I of the Seventeenth Texas Infantry, ler Captain J. F. Smith, who is yet living at Galveston. made an excellent record as a faithful soldier, and ained in the war until its close. He was first sta- ned at Little Rock, Arkansas, and took part in a nber of the skirmishes and minor campaigns over that te, during which he saw some of the hardest and most agreeable of his military experience. The first engage- nt of importance in which he participated was Mil- an's Bend, in Louisiana. Subsequently he fought in crucial battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, after ich his regiment was sent to Saline, Arkansas. He s confined in the hospital by sickness, so that he was vented from taking part in the Battle of Saline. Soon erwards occurred his transfer to the engineer corps d for eight months he assisted in the construction of ntoon bridges, fortifications and other military work Louisiana and Arkansas during the Trans-Mississippi npaign. When the struggle was ended and the south- armies set out for home he was discharged at Milli- n, Texas, and thence returned to Bell county.

In 1867 Mr. Reed moved to McLennan county, which ntinued to be his home until 1891. During most of s time he was actively engaged as a carpenter and ilder. In 1891 he transferred his business enterprise Velasco and was in the hardware business at that old wn until the great storm on Galveston Bay in 1900. then returned to the central part of the state and s a resident of Waco until 1903, since which time he lived retired in the city of Houston.

Mr. Reed in 1862 married Mrs. Nannie D. Reed. Four ldren were born to their marriage, two of whom died infancy, and the living are: Nettie Bolton Reed, now wife of N. J. Kavanaugh of Houston, and Lola hard, now Mrs. W. M. Stewart of Houston. Mrs. ed passed away in 1905. Mr. Reed is a member of the ptist church and is one of the popular comrades of k Dowling Camp of the United Confederate Veterans Houston. His residence is at 410 Fargo Avenue.

RICHARD EDWARD BROOKS. Houston as the commercial tropolis of south Texas has been fortunate in the pos- sion of a fine body of citizenship, including men of lity and integrity to direct the large enterprises which ve been centered in this city and in this class there is bably none better known or as an individual carrying re important responsibility to the financial and larger erests of this section of the state than Judge Brooks, sident of the Producers Oil Company. Judge Brooks irst of all a lawyer, and for many years was prominent the profession. He has had much experience in public airs, and for a number of years has been one of the ding factors in the oil development of southeastern xas.

Judge Brooks represents one of the most historic milies of Texas. His mother, Elizabeth (Burleson) ooks, who is now living in her seventy-seventh year, was infant during the period of hostilities which freed xas from the domination of Mexico, and during the asion of Texas by Santa Anna she was carried by her ther to a place of safety. She was the youngest ghter of James Burleson, whose name will always have a distinguished place in Texas annals. James Burleson came to Texas in 1831, settling in Bastrop county, and taking an active part in the pioneer life of the province and the subsequent Republic of Texas. The most noted member of the family and the brother of Mrs. Brooks was General Edward Burleson, who during the siege of San Antonio in 1835 succeeded Stephen F. Austin as commander in chief of the Texas troops. The father of Judge Brooks was Charles Wesley Brooks, who was born in Alabama and came to Texas in 1854 from that state. He brought to Texas the negro slaves of Judge Dick Townes, and after establishing a farm for Judge Townes in Bastrop county, and after the arrival of the Townes family in that locality, he engaged in farming for himself, and was one of the prosperous and successful men of his community up to his death in 1869.

Richard Edward Brooks was born in Bastrop county August 2, 1864. His family being among the more prosperous people of Texas, he was liberally educated, completing his schooling at the Southwestern University in Georgetown, and then read law in the office of Judge John C. Townes. Admitted to the bar in 1885, he at once began practice at Georgetown, at first in partnership with Judge Robert John and subsequently with Judge Cochran. In 1895 Governor Culberson appointed him to serve out the unexpired term as judge of the Twenty-Sixth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Travis and Williamson. He was subsequently elected twice to this office and continued as district judge until 1901, in which year he resigned. He then moved to Houston, where he turned his attention to the oil business in connection with the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate. He later was one of the organizers of the Texas Fuel Company, and this later became the Texas Company, one of the greatest oil companies in the country. Judge Brooks was treasurer of the Texas Company until January 1, 1913, at which time he resigned in order to take the office of president with the Producers Oil Company of Texas.

Judge Brooks was president of the Southern Trust Company at Houston until his resignation on January 1, 1913, but is still a member of the board of directors of the trust company. He is a director of the Bankers Trust Company of Houston, a director of the Union National Bank of Houston, president of the Roywood Canal & Milling Company, director of the Houston Land Corporation, vice president of the Texas Wagon Company and vice president of the J. W. Carter Music Company. These last and important associations and his striking individual ability makes Judge Brooks one of the foremost men in financial and business life of Houston.

Fraternally, Judge Brooks is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Houston Country Club. On November 28, 1889, he married Miss Frances Booty, daughter of the late J. H. Booty of Georgetown, Texas, one of the prominent merchants of that city. They are the parents of three children—Richard Emory, Clarence Booty and Frances Edwina Brooks. The Brooks residence in Houston is at 2616 Travis Street.

JOHN S. REID. A merchant of Pecan Gap, in Delta county, and the leading factor in local commercial affairs, Mr. Reid has been a resident of Texas since 1878. He was one of the successful teachers in this portion of the State for a number of years, endeavored to take up farming, but found his abilities not adapted to that vocation, and established himself in mercantile business and has found a generous success.

John S. Reid was born in Norfolk, Virginia, July 13, 1845, was educated in a military academy and in the Christiansburg Academy, and was well trained and equipped for the occupation of teacher, which he followed for many years. He was hardly sixteen years of age

when the Civil war broke out, and as his family and friends were all partisans of the South, he himself was eager to enlist as soon as opportunity offered. He went into Company D of Richardson's Battalion of Light Artillery and went through the war in the Army of Northern Virginia. His baptism of fire occurred at Sewell's Point in Norfolk, on the memorable day when the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor was fought in Hampton roads, and his battery of artillery defended Captain Buchanan's command when it sought shelter at Sewell's Point after the disabling of the Merrimac and the wounding of Captain Buchanan. This introduction to actual warfare was so terrible and so abrupt that young Reid was at once stricken with homesickness and wanted nothing so much as to be once more a student in school in the presence of his father. But he was quickly admonished that since he had gotten himself into the predicament he must make the best of it, and his father appealed to his son to become a good soldier and remain steadfast to the end of the contest. Following that duel of the two naval corps off Portsmouth, Mr. Reid's command took part in the historic engagements of Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and in the defense of the crater at Petersburg, after the Federals had exploded their mine in the attempt to capture the fort. Mr. Reid was wounded at the crater, receiving injuries in the shoulder and in the leg and as he fell a piece of shell struck him on the head. Nevertheless, after a ninety-day furlough among relatives in Richmond he returned to his command and continued with the army to Appomattox. His battery was captured at Petersburg, with the exception of a small squad, including himself, who cut their way out, so that he was thus enabled to witness the closing drama of the war.

Though the interesting incidents of his early life have caused their recital to be given in these first paragraphs, the story must now be interrupted in order to consider the family of Mr. Reid. His father was George Reid, and his grandfather was also George Reid, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The grandfather settled at Norfolk, Virginia, about 1798. His death occurred in 1894 at the age of ninety-eight years. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Taylor, of Farfar, Scotland. She also attained an advanced age, dying at the age of eighty-seven. Of their children, Charles died in Norfolk in January, 1901, when within a few months of the age of one hundred years, having been a successful merchant engaged in the export and import trade, and one of the venerable citizens of Norfolk; Crawford married John Haskell of Baltimore, Maryland; William died in Norfolk in 1857, leaving a family; Robert passed away, also leaving a family, and Andrew died in Baltimore, where he had been a successful importer, and where he had reared his family.

George Reid, Jr., was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, during a visit of his parents to their native city in 1811. He received his education after the fashion of the old school Presbyterian faith and doctrine, and when he arrived at his majority he was excellently equipped in mind and moral and business character. He was brought up in his father's merchandising activities, and later succeeded to the wholesale grocery business, which had been conducted by his father, and for a number of years this business was carried on under the name of Charles and George Reid. At the opening of the Civil war he gave up the business and moved to Richmond. His principal activities during the war times were in blockade running. He employed a number of men and ships in breaking through the lines of the Federal fleet and in transporting and handling goods and wares which could thus escape the vigilance of the blockade. After the return of peace he engaged in the grain business in Norfolk until his death in 1889. As to the issues which divided the country previous to and at the time of the war, his attitude favored the preservation of the Union at all costs, but when his State cast its lot with the South, he used his means and his influence liberally in promoting the southern cause, and sent two of his sons into the Confederate army. In the latter years of the war, while General Ben Butler had his headquarters in Norfolk, Mr. Reid was summoned into the General's presence and asked concerning some alleged utterance of treasonable remarks. He at once admitted the substance of the charge, and was then given a pass by the general in order that he might leave the city for his personal safety. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1857 George Reid was designated from among the ranks of business men in Norfolk to take a prominent part in relief work, and did so throughout the period of the scourge. His nobility of character, his active sympathy, and his ready devotion to the welfare of humanity were vital characteristics, actuating him every day of his life, and he lived a life of righteousness and well doing which reflected the highest principles and virtues of his Presbyterian ancestry.

George Reid married Robina Spence, a daughter of John Spence of Edinburgh, Scotland. She had come to America on a visit and while here met and married Mr. Reid. Her mother was a Wallace, a descendant of Sir William Wallace, one of the most noted characters in Scotch history. Robina Spence was born in 1816 and her death occurred before the war. Her brother William Wallace Spence was a prominent Baltimore merchant and banker, being president of the Maryland Trust Company; her brother John lived in London, England, and a sister was the wife of a London merchant. The following children comprise the family of George and Robina Reid; John S., of Pecan Gap, Texas; Maggie, widow of J. T. S. Reid of Norfolk, Virginia; Richard, who died at Baltimore, leaving a family, and who had served as a soldier of Moseby's Cavalry during the war; and Charles, who is a professional accountant, but who has all his life been a rambler over the face of the earth.

Now returning to the career of Mr. John S. Reid, after the Civil war, he took up work as clerk for J. C. B. Bridges & Co. of Baltimore, a sugar and coffee house. After three years he returned to Norfolk and engaged in the brokerage business as a member of the firm of Smith and Reid. Then in 1872 he started westward for new experiences which eventually brought him to Texas. His first stop was in Corinth, Mississippi, where he was induced to take a place as teacher in the public schools. Six years were spent in that way, and while there he was married. Then in 1878 he came to Texas. For a time in the community of Ben Franklin he taught school, was also a teacher in Giles Academy, and finally abandoned the activities of the school room in 1892. He then turned his attention to farming, but it is noteworthy that he proved so incompetent that after three years he had lived up to all his means except his land, and was then obliged to seek some other more remunerative occupation. He then opened a grocery store at Pecan Gap and entered a business more nearly to his liking and abilities. From a stock of groceries he expanded his enterprise to include a general merchandise stock, and later took in his son as partner, until now the firm of John S. Reid & Son is easily the largest mercantile house of Pecan Gap.

In October, 1877, Mr. Reid married Miss Nancy Carter, a daughter of John Carter, the maiden name of her mother being Lumley. In the Carter family were the following children: Thomas; Nancy; Mary, who married Kirby Mask; James; and John. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are the parents of the following children: Grace, who married B. W. Yeager, of Spiro, Oklahoma, and they are the parents of five children; Maggie, the wife of G. O. Shettles, of Pecan Gap, and they have two children; Lutie, wife of O. L. Scott, a merchant of Pecan Gap, and they have a family of two children; George, a partner of his father, and who married Miss Cornelia Morgan; Bessie, married L. H. West, a member of the Reid Mercantile Company and they are the parents of

› children; W. W. S., the junior member of the Reid
n, who married Miss Mattie H. Yeager, and they have
› children; and Andrew J., who is associated in busi-
s with his father and who married Miss Mollie Mae
odlin. They have one child, John S., Jr. Mr. Reid
›ught up his family in the Presbyterian church, is a
mber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and
itically and in civic affairs is liberal and broadminded,
l usually supports the Democratic party.

Sinclair Taliaferro. A member of the Texas bar
ce 1875, Mr. Taliaferro has during nearly forty years
ed in his career with many activities and achievements
an able lawyer. He is now head of the firm of Talia-
ro & Taliaferro, attorneys, in the First National Bank
ilding at Houston.

Sinclair Taliaferro was born in Gloucester county, Vir-
ia, December 23, 1852. In Virginia and Georgia and
ewhere in the south, few names are better known and
›mpanied with more distinction than that of Talia-
ro. The Taliaferros originally settled in the old
›ny of Virginia about 1662, and from that state its
mbers have spread into various parts of the union.
e parents of the Houston lawyer were Thomas Booth
l Mary Munford (Sinclair) Taliaferro. The father
s a Virginia planter, and subsequently engaged in
rchandising in that state.

Sinclair Taliaferro was educated in an old log school
ıse in Gloucester county. The old home was in close
›ximity to the scenes of many hard-fought battles of
› Civil war, and normal existence in such times was an
possibility. He was eighteen years of age when he
ne to Texas in 1870, locating first in Grimes county,
ere he remained until 1874. In the latter year, coming
Houston, he took up the reading of law in the office
Captain Joseph C. Hutcheson, one of the eminent
mbers of the Houston bar. He continued his studies
h energy and success, and in April, 1875, was admitted
the bar and at once began active practice. In point
years in continuous practice in one community Mr.
liaferro now ranks as third oldest of Houston attor-
›s. He served as city attorney of Houston from 1883
1885. In February, 1895, Mr. Taliaferro was ap-
nted by President Grover Cleveland as United States
orney for the eastern district of Texas, and he held
t office until February, 1899. Mr. Taliaferro has
›er been a seeker for political honors and emoluments,
: at the same time is interested in political affairs, and
› been a worker in every Democratic campaign since
'2.

Though not a politician, Mr. Taliaferro is not ignorant
politics. Political economy, particularly that branch
political economy which deals with the administration
municipalities and states, has been his pet study for
ırs. He will be remembered in Houston as one of the
t agitators for the commission form of government.
› was visiting a great department store in Nashville
› summer, and the administrative features of the insti-
ion appealed to him. He saw how, on the commission
n, the same system could be applied to city govern-
nt, and how under such a regime a remarkable increase
efficiency could not but result. In a letter written
the Houston *Post* Mr. Taliaferro outlined his views
the commission form of government, and the publica-
n of that letter started a pressure for a change that
ntually gave Houston the present city charter and
present opportunity for civic greatness. To the city
Houston there is no more important enterprise, nor one
ught with greater benefit to the city than the Houston
› channel. A number of local citizens have taken an
ive part in the improvement and development of the
nnel from Houston into Galveston Bay, and one of
leaders for many years has been Mr. Taliaferro.
ıce 1883 he has given much time and attention to the
rk, and few, in any, men will deserve so much credit
the final successful outcome of the enterprise as Mr. Taliaferro. It is now a certainty that the large ocean-going vessels will have easy access to and from Houston by the ship canal by June, 1915, and to no one will the sight of an ocean-going vessel in the Houston Harbor be more gratifying than to Mr. Taliaferro.

In 1882 Mr. Taliaferro married Miss Rosalie Heath Palmer, who was born in Houston, daughter of Judge Edward A. Palmer of Houston, her father having located in Texas in 1844. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro are Thomas Sinclair Taliaferro, who is a partner with his father in the practice of law, and Bettie Milby, wife of William A. Sherman, vice president of the South Texas Cotton Oil Company of Houston. The Taliaferro home is at 1218 Walker Street.

James V. Meek. Among those who have lent honor to the legal profession in the State of Texas, a place must be accorded to James V. Meek, whose identity with Houston dates back to 1895, and who maintains offices in the Prince Theatre Building.

Mr. Meek was born at Warsaw, Alabama, November 29, 1863, son of James T. and Mary C. (Weston) Meek. James T. Meek was educated with the practice of law in view, and was a graduate of a law school, but he never identified himself with the profession. Instead, he engaged in merchandising in Alabama, and was thus occupied when the Civil war broke out. A Southern man and with the interests of the Southern cause at heart, he was among the first to enlist his services in the conflict, and he remained in the field until the surrender. He organized the Alabama Rifles, from which he was subsequently transferred to the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment as captain of Company A. At the time of Lee and Johnston's surrender he was with his command, fighting in the vicinity of Mobile. His death occurred in 1866. The mother of James V. Meek was a daughter of Elizabeth (Geiger) Weston, a descendant of the Geigers of Revolutionary fame. She died in September, 1912.

James V. Meek was reared and educated in his native state to the age of nineteen years, his advanced studies having been pursued at Howard College, Marion. In 1882 he came to Texas and took up his residence at Richmond, Fort Bend county, where, while otherwise occupied, he had in view the profession of law. In 1884 and 1885 he was a student in the law department of the University of Texas, and following which he was admitted to the bar by the district judge of Fort Bend county, and at once began practice at Richmond. At Richmond he was justice of the peace, and later county attorney, and he continued his residence there until November, 1889, when he moved to Paris, Texas. At the latter place he represented the Santa Fe Railroad Company as counsel. In May, 1890, he moved to Carson county, and in August, that same year, to Claudia, Armstrong county, where he remained two years, during which time he served as county judge having been elected to the office in November, three months after his settlement there. In the latter part of 1892 Judge Meek formed a partnership with Temple Houston, youngest son of General Sam Houston, under the firm name of Houston & Meek, and they moved to Fort Worth, where they were associated in a law practice for about three years. At the end of that time Judge Meek moved to Hartley county, where, however, he remained only a short time, and from whence he came, in 1895, to Houston. This city has since been his home, and during the nearly twenty years of his practice here has had several law partners, men of standing in the profession and sterling worth as citizens. He has practiced successively under the firm names of Meek & Taylor, Baldwin & Meek, Meek & Sam and Meek & Highsmith, and since February, 1912, he has conducted practice under his own name. While Mr. Meek has never been an office seeker, he filled the office thrust upon him in a manner that reflected credit upon himself. Throughout his practice he has maintained high standards and has lent a dignity to his chosen profession. Among the

fraternal organizations which claim him as a worthy member are the F. and A. M., K. of P., B. P. O. E., Eagles and Turn Verein.

In November, 1889, Mr. Meek married Miss Rosalie Carlton, daughter of James E. and Melissa (Taylor) Carlton of Columbus, Texas, and they have four children: Weston, Hennie, Rosalie and Mildred. He and his family reside at 3704 Garrott street, West Moreland, Houston.

ARTHUR P. YARBROUGH. In Arthur P. Yarbrough the Byers *Herald* has found a publisher and owner who makes the most of the possibilities offered by such a plant, and since he bought the establishment early in 1913 it has made considerable progress of a pleasing order. The policy of the paper is one that is designed to boost Texas in general and Byers in particular, and the spirit of the publication is one that is altogether praiseworthy and at the same time productive of excellent results. Mr. Yarbrough has been a resident of Texas only since 1895, but in the years of his identification with the state he has become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the great southwestern commonwealth, and he has as great a pride in the state and in his particular community as has any native born Texan.

Born in Talapoosa county, Alabama, on December 7, 1873, Arthur P. Yarbrough is the son of Thomas J. and Mary A. Yarbrough, and to them were born eleven children, of which number Mr. Yarbrough of this brief review is the oldest.

Mr. Yarbrough gained his early education in the public schools of Alabama, and remained at home on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Arrived at his majority, he felt himself privileged to try his wings in the business of life, and his first move was to attend the Agricultural College at Albertville, in East Alabama, for a year. In order to do that the young man found it necessary to occupy himself at any employment he might find, for he worked his own way through, and after finishing his studies here he taught school for two terms in his native state and then came to Texas. He first settled in Rice, Navarro county, where he continued for about a year, during which time he was occupied in ginning, and he then went to Hunt county and remained until 1909. During the years passed there he attended college at the East Texas Normal College, and taught school for some time, after which he went to Dallas and was employed in a clerical capacity with the Texas Pacific Railroad in their general offices. In 1910 he came to Byers and engaged in real estate and insurance activities, but soon gave up the work to become the publisher of the Byers *Herald*, which paper he bought outright, and has since been editor, proprietor and publisher. The paper circulates in Texas and Oklahoma, with a scattered circulation in certain other states, and is making excellent progress under Mr. Yarbrough's management.

No more active worker for the best interests of the town is to be found than Mr. Yarbrough. He is a member of the Byers Commercial Club, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons (Blue Lodge and Chapter) and the Woodmen of the World. He has long been the advocate of the teaching of scientific farming in the schools, and while in Alabama he was the first to organize the Farmers' Co-operative Educational Association in that state. As a teacher he recognized the need for adequate instruction in the business of farming among the youth of the land, and did much to create a feeling in favor of the furtherance of that branch of education.

On September 27, 1898, Mr. Yarbrough was married in Commerce, Texas, to Miss Nellie Brown, the daughter of John R. Brown of Hunt county, Texas. To them have been born six children, of whom four died in infancy. The surviving children are Lloyd V. and Juanita.

Mr. Yarbrough has no church affiliations, but is liberal-minded and generous in his attitude toward all of them. He is a Democrat, but takes little active part in the political matters of the community beyond the demands of good citizenship, and is a stout believer in the future of Texas. He is willing at all times to respond to inquiries directed at him in regard to his adopted state. He enjoys the confidence and genuine regard of the representative people of the community, and, with his wife, has a host of friends in the county.

WILLIAM A. WILSON. As a builder of homes has William A. Wilson ofttimes been designated, and no other title applied to him, however high-sounding it might be, could imply so much of genuine character or so aptly depict the true nature of the man than does that term. For more than twenty years he has been devoting himself to the real estate business in Houston, and in those years hundreds of homes have been built and sold to families on easy terms, thus enabling home-hungry people to become real owners, who might otherwise never have claimed that privilege, dear to the heart of so many. Other phases of activity have characterized his operations in the realty market, but this one has been the most potent force for good of all his enterprises, and is especially deserving of mention.

A native son of Onondago county, New York, William A. Wilson was born in 1864, the son of William A. and Eliza H. (Arnts) Wilson. The father, now deceased, was a lifelong farmer of Onondago county, and the mother still makes her home in the community where she reared her family. Mr. Wilson as a boy at home enjoyed such educational privileges as the country schools provided and lived the life of the average country boy, in his teens becoming connected with the wholesale meat business in Syracuse, where he continued for some years. He came to Texas first in 1892, being then twenty-eight years of age, and, settling in Houston, he immediately identified himself with real estate matters. He operated independently for thirteen years, and in 1905 the business which he had fostered in that time was incorporated under the name of the William A. Wilson Company, with a capital stock of $100,000. In 1907 so well had the business progressed that the capitalization was increased to $200,000, in 1910 to $600,000, and in 1912 to $800,000—facts and figures that will show conclusively something of the progress and standing of the firm in Houston today. The company carries on a large and exceedingly profitable business, consisting chiefly in the building and selling of modern homes in attractive subdivisions of the City of Houston, these subdivisions being controlled by the company under proper building restrictions.

An example of this phase of their enterprise may be seen in the Woodland Heights subdivision, opened by them in the autumn of 1907, and they have reduced it from a state of natural wildness to a charming suburban park, dotted by comfortable and artistic homes, which now aggregate something more than two hundred, the place classing as a most desirable residence subdivision. In addition, they have built and sold hundreds of houses in every quarter of the city, from the time when Mr. Wilson first began his real estate operation in Houston. At the present time the company is developing another subdivision of Houston, known as Eastwood, which will be done on the same lines as was Woodland Heights, and will present fully as many attractions to home seekers in the suburbs.

This mammoth company's affairs are directed by a body of the most capable and far-seeing business men in the city, and the personnel of the firm will indicate that fact beyond dispute. Joseph B. Bowles is president of the company, William A. Wilson is vice president and general manager, and these, together with James A. Baker, Edwin B. Parker, Rufus Cage, Baker W. Armstrong and Guy M. Bryan, constitute the board of directors and other members of the firm.

The William A. Wilson Company has but recently carried to completion a new office building, designed especially for their own usage. The building is two stories in height, thirty-seven feet front by one hundred and

James Rooney

enty feet in depth, and is located at 910 Franklin enue. The purchase price of the building was $60,000, d the improvements they felt called upon to make order to bring the building up to a suitable stand- l of completeness for their use have advanced those ures very appreciably. The new building, however, ables the company to maintain all their various de- rtments of activity under one roof, and is a distinct vantage over previous arrangements.

Other interests and enterprises aside from the real ate business have claimed the attention of Mr. Wilson, d he is now serving on the directorate of the Lumber- n's National Bank of Houston, of which he has long en a stockholder. He has been president of the board directors of the Young Men's Christian Association Houston since 1900, and is now chairman of the Texas ate Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. His fra- nal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which has membership in Holland Lodge, Ancient Free and cepted Masons. He is a member of Central Christian urch, and bears his full share of the burdens of urchly responsibility. A citizen of the highest order, has manifested the finest spirit of civic loyalty in all e years of his identification with Houston, and few ere are in the city who have more civic honors to their edit than has this builder of homes.

In April, 1892, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Mary Kinney, the daughter of Rev. Dennison Kinney of racuse, New York, who was a Wesleyan Methodist nister of that city, and a man of the highest type of ristian citizenship. Six children have been born into e Wilson home, named as follows: Helen Irene, Flor- ce May, Mary Louise, William A., Jr., Edgar Houston d George Dennison Wilson. The residence of the family maintained at No. 205 Bayland avenue, Woodland ights, and is one of the handsome home places of that burb.

James Rooney. The career of James Rooney briefly d in the following paragraphs is a story of a man who rted out as a boy in subordinate capacity, becoming a rk and general utility man until he had acquainted nself with every detail of the business, and since then progress has been such that the Rooney Mercantile mpany of which he is the head is the largest estab- hment of the kind in Pecos county. It is in fact a gular city department store, and offers the people of rt Stockton and vicinity a larger stock of goods and ter selection than can be found anywhere outside of e largest cities of the state. Another noteworthy fact connection with the career of Jim Rooney, as he is pularly known, is the "good-will" which has been rdly a less important factor in his success than his ility as a merchant. He possesses completely the con- ence and esteem of every citizen of any consequence Pecos county, and is a man whose prosperity has never en accompanied by envy on the part of his competitors. James Rooney is one of the oldest native sons of Pecos unty, where he was born September 27, 1873, about ven years before the first line of railroad was con- ucted through this portion of Texas, and several ars before the Indians had finally ceased their hostilities west Texas. His father, Francis Rooney, was a pio- er whose name deserves to be long remembered in cos county. Francis Rooney was an Irishman by th, and when a young man came to Texas in 1868, nt out to the extreme west frontier, and became iden- ed with cattle raising and farming in Pecos county. roughout his career there he was active politically d at one time served as county commissioner. He was loyal member of the Catholic church and popular h as a business man and citizen. He was a mem- of the first commissioners court of Pecos county, d during his administration the first jail and court- use were built in the county. He was an Indian hter. Residence in this section of Texas during the sixties and seventies necessitated service as a militia- man, and more than once he joined the state rangers in pursuit and battle with the raiding savages. His death occurred in 1890 when he was sixty-three years of age, and he was buried in Pecos county. He married Miss Jennie McCarthy, who was also a native of Ireland, but they were married in Texas. She makes her home in Fort Stockton with her son James, and is a venerable old lady, and a devout member of the Catholic church. Of the eight children in the Rooney family, six are now living, all married and all having their homes at Fort Stockton or vicinity, as follows: John Rooney, in the drug business; Frank Rooney, who is county and district clerk; William Rooney, cashier of the First State Bank of Fort Stockton; Mrs. Joseph Richardson; Mrs. H. H. Butz; and James.

James Rooney has been a resident of Pecos county all his life, and his early education was attained in the local schools, after which he entered St. Mary's College at San Antonio. Returning from school to Fort Stock- ton, he began his career as a school teacher, an occupa- tion he followed for two years, and at the age of twenty took a place as clerk with Mr. H. Koehler, and remained a salesman in his store for about one year until the proprietor's death. He then went to Alpine and worked for C. H. Larkin in a similar capacity for another year. Returning to Fort Stockton he and H. H. Butz formed a partnership and bought the old Koehler store, con- ducting it under the firm name of Rooney & Butz until 1904. In that year Mr. Rooney bought out his partner, and continued the establishment alone until 1910. In that year was organized and incorporated the Rooney Mercantile company, easily the largest concern of the kind in this part of the state. The Rooney Mercantile Company occupies with its stock of goods a floor space and warehouses, including many thousand square feet, employs a large number of clerks, and other workers and does an extensive retail and wholesale business. Everything to be found in a first class city depart- ment store is included in the stock, and the policy of the concern which has brought it so much success is the giving of an adequate service in return for every purpose. Mr. Rooney besides being the head of the Rooney Mercantile Company is also vice president of the Fort Stockton State Bank.

He was married in Fort Stockton to Effie McDonald, of Pecos county. Their three sons and three daugh- ters are: Phillip M., Annie B., Jennie L., Donald W., Dorothy, and James, Jr. Mr. Rooney is a broadminded and liberal Catholic in religion and gives his support generously to all religious and philanthropic enter- prises. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Pro- tective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Masons from Blue Lodge to Chapter, and is president of the Fort Stockton Commercial Club. A worker for Demo- cratic success, Mr. Rooney has the distinction of being the first citizen chosen to the office of the city of Fort Stockton, and he is now mayor as the first and only ex- ecutive of the city. He has served as a member of the school board and has also been on the board of county commissioners. Among the diversions he is very fond of baseball, and enjoys everything in social life that is wholesome and entertaining. He is owner of large real estate properties in the city and vicinity and without doubt is the most influential man either in business or public affairs in Fort Stockton.

Thomas W. House. The latest important distinction to be accorded a member of the House family of Texas was the appointment of President Woodrow Wilson of Thomas W. House as postmaster at Houston. This occurred more than seventy-five years after the name first became identified with the Texas Republic. Through- out this time the larger commercial affairs of Houston have enjoyed the stimulating activities of several genera- tions of this family.

The present Houston postmaster, Thomas W. House, was born in Houston in 1846. It was his father, Thomas W. House, Sr., who first gave distinction to the name in this state. The Senior House was born in England, came to the United States about 1830 and after some years spent in New York City, arrived at Houston in 1837. Houston was at that time hardly a year old and the first business activities were struggling to get established along the sluggish waters of the Bayou, the chief prestige of the locality resulting from its position as capital of the Republic. Mr. House was one of the first merchants of the little capital city and his name was continuously identified with the general merchandise trade there until 1880. He was one of the men who after the capital was removed to Austin, upheld and fortified the position of Houston as the chief commercial center for all of South Texas. His name might be found in connection with a great many of the business and semi-public enterprises of his time. During the early days of the Republic he served in the Texas army under General Burleson and was engaged in the campaigns of those days against the Mexicans and the Indians. Some years later, when quite an old man, in the war between the states, the Confederate government employed him, under the general direction of General Magruder to carry cotton to Havana and West Indies, and bring in supplies for the Confederacy. He was thus engaged in one of the most hazardous and at the same time invaluable services to the Confederacy. The wife of Thomas W. House, Sr., was Mary (Shearn) House and her death occurred in 1870. Among their children is E. M. House of Austin, Texas, and New York City, prominent in public affairs and an intimate friend of President Wilson.

Thomas W. House, Jr., received his education in the schools of Houston. During the war he was sent abroad and spent four years in completing his education in England. On returning from England in 1867 he entered his father's general mercantile business and was closely identified with that old and solid establishment known under the name and title, "T. W. House," for thirty years. He continued and developed the business founded by his father and added to the many business attainments already associated with the name.

In 1897 Mr. House sold out the mercantile business and for the following seven or eight years was engaged as a private banker. During the last fifteen or twenty years the sugar industry in southern Texas has experienced a great revival and perhaps to no one individual has this been due more than to the efforts of Mr. T. W. House. He owns a large sugar plantation and sugar mill in Fort Bend county and his operations in that line are well known to all who keep in touch with sugar growing and manufacture in South Texas.

Mr. House's appointment as postmaster of the city of Houston came on August 27, 1913, and he has since been at his office in the Federal Building, and no choice could have met with more general approval from the local citizens than that of Colonel House. For six years, from 1880 to 1886 he was a member of the Houston City Council, during the administration of Mayor William R. Baker.

In 1869 Mr. House married Miss Ruth Nicholson, a daughter of James Nicholson of Bastrop, Texas. Her father was of English birth and came to Texas about 1840, being one of the pioneers. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. House, as follows: Mary, wife of J. C. Lamkin, an attorney at San Antonio; Ellen, who married W. L. Howze of Houston; Edith House; Thomas W., Jr., in the real estate business in Houston; James H. B., also in the real estate business. The youngest son is a graduate of Princeton University and his diploma was the first to be signed by Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton and now President of the United States. The House residence is at 1010 Louisiana street.

William Graston Love. One of the more successful attorneys of Houston is William Graston Love, a native product of Texas and a resident of Houston since 1891, where he carries on a general law practice and is one of the leading men of the city and county. As mayor of Houston Heights for two terms he demonstrated the high order of his citizenship, and in his position as president of the Houston Heights school board he did excellent work for the educational advancement of the community. His career thus far has been characterized by the utmost usefulness and his future promises much in the way of advancement and success.

Born in Dallas county, Texas, on January 17, 1869, William Graston Love is the son of William E. and Hulda (Graston) Love, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. During the Civil war William E. Love was a member of General Longstreet's staff and served with him throughout the war. In 1869 he brought his family to Dallas county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1877, in which year he moved to Salado, Texas, and engaged in farming and merchandising. His success was of a fair order and he continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1903.

William Graston Love received his education in the common schools and the Salado College, later attending the law department of the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year the young attorney was admitted to the bar of Texas and he soon after began his legal career in practice at Luling, Caldwell county, where he remained until 1891. In that year he came to Houston, where greater opportunities were afforded for advancement in the profession, and he has since continued in the general practice of law.

Mr. Love, who makes his home in Houston Heights, has served twice as mayor of that community, his service covering the years between 1896 and 1900, and since 1898 he has been president of the Houston Heights school board, as has already been mentioned. In 1907 he was appointed district attorney to fill an unexpired term for the criminal district comprising Harris and Galveston counties and in 1908 was elected to fill the office for a two years' term. Upon the expiration of that term he retired and has since devoted himself exclusively to his private practice.

Mr. Love is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but has no other fraternal affiliations. He was married in 1901 to Miss Lillie Webb, the daughter of the late Dr. W. T. Webb of Mobile, Alabama, and to them has been born one son, William Hamilton Love. The family residence is at the corner of Avondale avenue and Hopkins street, Houston.

Wiley C. Munn. Now one of the merchant princes of Houston, proprietor, president and general manager of the W. C. Munn Company, Incorporated, whose immense general department store is located in a prominent district in this city, Wiley C. Munn has had a typical American success, emerging from a farmer boy to a place among the foremost merchants of the state of Texas. Along with success in his private business he has given of his energies and co-operation without stint to those larger activities which are at the foundation of a greater and better Houston.

Wiley C. Munn was born near Jefferson, in Marion county, Texas, November 9, 1861, a son of John H. and Frances Ann Judson (Cooper) Munn. The parents were both natives of Alabama and came to Texas in 1838, locating near Jefferson, where the father was a pioneer planter. They subsequently moved into Fayette county and in 1875 to Salado, in Bell county, but the last years of the father's life was spent in Colorado county, Texas. The mother is still living and resides with her son.

Mr. Munn received a fair amount of schooling when a

y and spent one year in the Salado school. After at training he started out in business for himself d his first venture was in selling the Singer sewing achine. After two and a half years as a salesman he d accumulated one hundred head of cattle and suf-ient money so that he was able to take one term of struction in the Baylor University at Waco and one ar of study at Weimar, after which he returned to aco and completed his business education in Hill's siness College. For six months thereafter he was okkeeper for the firm of Simons & McCarthy at Taylor. Having in the meantime married and returned to eimer, Mr. Munn there engaged in mercantile busi-ss on the first of January in 1885 in partnership with father-in-law, Daniel W. Jackson. In January, 1886, bought out the interest of Mr. Jackson and then con-cted the business alone for a number of years. At st it was a very small store and a very small stock d the enterprise was conducted not notably different om many others that might have been found in this tion of Texas. Mr. Munn from the first, however, plied himself to the great field of merchandising, and ough his business was located in a small town, he built up to be the largest concern of its kind in that com-unity, and then sold out seeking larger quarters in ouston in 1906. Since that time the growth of the siness has been phenomenal. In 1906 was organized e Mistrot-Munn Company, a mercantile organization hich was very familiar to Houston and all the people South Texas until recently. Mr. Munn owned the ntrolling interest and was general manager of the ore and on August 20, 1912, he bought out the stock Mr. G. A. Mistrot and on January 1, 1913, reorganized e company under the name of the W. C. Munn Com-ny, Incorporated. With this reorganization the capital ock of the concern was raised from two hundred thou-nd to five hundred thousand dollars, of which Mr. Munn lds more than one-half, and he is president and gen-al manager of the business.

With the reorganization came the building of a ammoth department store, concerning which a some-hat extended description is here presented and which is w in course of construction, the same to be ready for cupancy on February 1, 1914. To give a detailed scription of the new building were, of course, im-ssible in the limited space at our disposal here, but me of the more salient features may be presented nsistently. The building now under construction, is cated at the corner of Travis street and Capitol ave-e, and when completed will undoubtedly be one of e splendid architectural embellishments of Houston. he main building will have a frontage of 150 feet each Capitol avenue and Travis street, and will comprise stories and a basement. It will be absolutely fire oof, in so far as architectural and engineering skill n so render, and will be thoroughly modern in every tail, as well as laying claim to a certain dignified auty that is seldom found in structures of this order. he furniture and fixtures of the store alone will rep-sent a cash outlay of $100,000. The front of the build-g is to be done in terra cotta for the first two stories d the remaining stories in buff pressed brick. Rein-rced concrete will enter into the construction material ed and inferior stand pipes and other fire protective pliances will be installed. Five large elevators, driven electricity, will ply between the basement and the floor, and many other, in fact, every labor-saving vice known to the builders' art will be installed in s splendid structure. The show windows are a con-cuous feature of this building. There will be slightly re than 350 lineal feet of window space fronting the o streets, while the entrance to the Main street de-rtment, which will go into construction later, will have re than 100 lineal feet, including the vestibule and re front cases. It is planned by the moving spirit this mammoth concern that this shall be a great de-partment store and mail order house. Catalog and mail order trade are to be given the dignity of an entire department, at least one floor of the entire building being occupied by this phase of the business. All Texas and the adjoining states of the south will be reached and Mr. Munn is also laying plans to place representatives in the Latin-American Republics of Mexico, Cuba and South and Central America, whose business will be given important consideration. Spanish catalogs and stocks especially supplied to meet the demands of these countries, will be carried and close attention and study will be accorded those countries with a view to developing the widest possible trade relations. In short, it is expected that this budding enterprise will establish trade relations between Houston and the districts above mentioned such as have never before existed.

Outside of his regular business affairs Mr. Munn is interested in a number of local enterprises, being president of the Houston Turning Basin Investment Company, president of the Port Houston Land & Townsite Company and in 1912 was elected president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, being one of the leading members of that organization, and active in the work it promulgates for the good of the city and its allied commercial and industrial interests. He is also a member of the No-Tsu-Oh Carnival Association of Houston. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Honor, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Order of Pretorians and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his family worship in the First Baptist Church of Houston.

On November 5, 1884, at Weimar, Texas, Mr. Munn married Miss Georgia A. Jackson, a daughter of Daniel W. Jackson of Weimar, Texas. Her death occurred on July 27, 1910, and her five children are named as follows: Eunice, the wife of Charles A. Bryan of Houston; Nellie, who married N. H. Keith; Kathleen D., Wilma G. and Dorothy A. The family home is at 2901 Main street in Houston.

Bryan Brewster Gilmer. Under a popular form of government, like that of the United States, where the democratic idea of equality is as fully developed as the present imperfect condition of mankind will permit, we expect as its legitimate result the triumph of individual worth and energy over all the competition that wealth and class may array against them. Here the avenues of wealth and distinction are fully opened to all, which fact enhances rather than detracts from the merits of those whose energy and integrity have triumphed over all obstacles intervening between an humble position and the attainment of those laudable ends. Obscurity and labor, at no time dishonorable, never assume more attractive features than when the former appears as the nurse of those virtues which the latter, by years of honest and persevering effort, transplants to a higher and richer soil; hence, the biography of those men of sterling worth whose active enterprise has won for them the distinction and influence in society in which they move must be replete with facts which should encourage others in the arena of life. Such a man is Bryan Brewster Gilmer, president of the Southern Drug Company, Houston, Texas, a man who, while yet young in years, has fought his way from a somewhat humble beginning to marked prestige in the business and social world of the city of his residence and who by the exercise of those talents and qualities which were cultivated from his youth, has reached an honorable position in the public mind and earned the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Gilmer was born in Butler, Alabama, November 3, 1876. He is a son of Abram Bessent Gilmer and Amelia (Brewster) Gilmer. The father was born in Dallas county, Alabama, and there spent his life as a planter and physician, and was a well known and influential man

in that section of the state. During the war between the states he served in General Wheeler's cavalry in the Confederate army. His death occurred in 1892. His mother was born in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, and she is still living, making her home in Houston. Grandfather Gilmer was a native of South Carolina. Elmira (Powell) Gilmer, the paternal grandmother, was born in Alabama before it was a state. Her death occurred in January, 1907, when over ninety years of age.

Bryan B. Gilmer was educated in the high school at Butler, his native state, and in the year 1891 he came to Texas, locating at Eagle Lake, Colorado county, where he attended the high school, subsequently completing his education at the university at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then returned to Eagle Lake, Texas, and was engaged in the retail drug business there several years, during which time he mastered the ins and outs of that line of endeavor and got a good start in the business world. Seeking a larger field for the exercise of his talents, he came to Houston, taking a position with the Houston Drug Company, with which he remained for several years, giving his employers eminent satisfaction. Later he became secretary and treasurer of the Standard Milling Company of Houston. In the early fall of 1906 he organized the Southern Drug Company of 1214-1218 Franklin avenue, Houston. Under his able management and indomitable energy it has forged to the front until today it ranks among the largest and most successful wholesale drug houses in the Southwest, and does an annual business of very large proportions, its trade extending over a very extensive territory. Prompt, honest and courteous service has been the aim of the management, and a mammoth and carefully selected stock of all kinds of drugs and drug sundries is carried.

In 1911 Mr. Gilmer was president of the Houston Bankers, Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association, and in 1912 he was vice president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. For several years he was a director of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and is president of the same for 1913. He is a member of the Houston Board of School Trustees. In all these positions of trust he has given eminent satisfaction to all concerned, discharging his duties ably and conscientiously.

Fraternally, Mr. Gilmer belongs to the Scottish Rite Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the same; also belongs to El Mina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is vice president of the Houston Club, of which he has been an active member for some time; also a member of the Houston Country Club, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a charter member of the Thalian Club of Houston. He is a member and a director in 1912 of the No-Tsu-Oh Association of Houston.

Mr. Gilmer's attractive residence is located at 3402 Garrott avenue, Houston, and is presided over with grace and hospitality by a lady of culture and many commendable characteristics, known in her maidenhood as Miss Edna Daffan, whom Mr. Gilmer married on June 7, 1905. She is a daughter of the late Col. L. A. Daffan. This union has been graced by the birth of two children, namely: Lawrence A. Daffan Gilmer and Edna Daffan Gilmer.

Personally, Mr. Gilmer is a gentleman of pleasing address, genial, obliging and unassuming, a splendid type of the successful, self-made young business man of the twentieth century.

James S. Kendall. The leading lawyer in Munday, Texas, and one of the most successful attorneys in Knox county, is James S. Kendall. He has only been located in Munday for a short time but he has a good practice and has made a wide circle of friends. Mr. Kendall, although not a native of Texas, has been bred in the state and is an enthusiastic champion of this section of the Union. He is a lawyer of wide experience, and is well known for his careful preparation and the conscientious work which he gives to his cases outside of the court room as well as for the able manner in which he handles cases before the bar.

James S. Kendall was born in Independence county, Arkansas, on the 21st of August, 1876. He lived in Arkansas until he was ten years of age when his parents moved to Texas. His father, Samuel G. Kendall, was born in the state of Arkansas and came to Texas in 1887. He followed farming both before and after coming to Texas and was also interested in real estate investments. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Kendall enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of the Tenth Arkansas Infantry. He saw much active service and among the important engagements in which he participated was the Battle of Shiloh. Mr. Kendall was very active politically, being a member of the Democratic party. In religious matters he was a member of the Baptist church. He died in 1898 at the age of sixty-seven. He married Miss Sarah H. Wyatt, after moving to Arkansas. She was born in Tennessee and like her husband was a devout member of the Baptist church. She died in 1907 at the age of sixty-six, and is buried by the side of her husband in Decatur, Texas.

Of the eight children born to Samuel and Sarah Kendall, James S. Kendall was the fifth. He went to school in Arkansas first and later attended the public schools of Texas. He completed the high school course at Decatur and then left school to accept a position in a dry goods store. He was seventeen years of age at this time and his salary at the start was forty-five dollars a month, a good beginning for a young boy. After about eighteen months of this work he went into an abstract office where he worked until 1897. It was during this period of his life that he took up the study of law and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar.

He immediately began the practice of law in Decatur, continuing his abstract business at the same time. In 1901 he left his home town and went to Robert Lee, Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of law for three years. His next move took him to Tahoka where he only practiced his profession for a year before going to Vernon, Texas. After a year in this place he came to Knox county and located in Benjamin, the county seat. For six years he was here engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business. Then in November, 1912, he came to Munday and established himself in practice here. He has been elected city attorney of Munday and has a growing practice.

In politics Mr. Kendall is a member of the Democratic party and takes a very active interest in both local and national politics. He is a member of the Methodist church and in the fraternal world is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Red Men. He is also an active member of the Commercial Club of Munday.

Mr. Kendall was married in Knox county, on the 27th of June, 1909, to Miss Flora Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, who were formerly of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have had two children born to them, as follows: Walter Gaynor and Edna Arlene.

Hon. Clark C. Wren. The first judge to be appointed to preside over the newly created Harris County court at law, Mr. Clark C. Wren, has been once elected by popular vote to that office, and it is largely through his capable judicial administration that the court has so well fulfilled the high expectations entertained for it, and in that position he has strengthened his position as one of the brilliant lawyers of the state. Judge Wren is still a young man, thirty-six years of age, and was admitted to the bar when only nineteen.

Born at Galveston, Texas, May 25, 1877, Clark C. Wren is a son of Powhatan S. and Mattie (Campbell)

J. S. Kendall

en. Through his mother he is a great-great-grandson General Elijah Clark, who won distinction in the Revo- onary war. Judge Wren's father was born in Vir- ia, was captain in a Virginia regiment during the between the states, came to Texas about 1867, and ated in Galveston, where he acquired prominence in itics. He served as city clerk during 1878-80, and gned to take the position of county clerk of Galveston nty. Then for a number of years he was deputy ernal revenue collector for that district. In August, 3, P. S. Wren moved to Arizona territory, which has e been his home. He is now a member of the first te legislature of Arizona.

Clark C. Wren grew up at Galveston, attended the pub- schools, and when fourteen years of age became a ular wage earner and has since paid his own way in world. As a boy he took up the study of law at ne, and in 1896, at the age of nineteen, was admitted the bar. For the active prosecution of his work as a yer he moved out to San Angelo, and remained there il the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. His ord in that war was made with the Third Texas Volun- r Infantry, and he served as sergeant of Company E. on after his discharge from military service in 1899 . Wren was diverted from the law into a profession which he had long manifested decided talent, being about five years in theatrical work and traveling as actor throughout the United States. Though the ties of his work were arduous, he found time to take and complete a course with the Sprague Correspond- ce School of Law. In 1904 Mr. Wren located perma- ntly in Houston and took up the practice of law. He soon gained recognition as one of the able young orneys, and at the same time was drawn somewhat into field of politics. In 1908 he made an unsuccessful mpaign for the office of state senator against F. C. me, Jr. In 1910, after the legislature had created the rris County Court at law, he was appointed judge of court. This honor came without any solicitation on part, and in 1912 the citizens of the county elected n for continued service in that office without any oppo- ion. Judge Wren affiliates with the Woodmen of the orld and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On February 3, 1909, Judge Wren married Miss Mamie lpepper. She is a daughter of Horace Culpepper of ouston, and is related to the famous Culpepper family Virginia. The Judge and wife have two children: ary Martha Wren and Clark C. Wren, Jr. The family me is at 2704 Milam street.

Marcus O. Wright, M. D. A physician and surgeon El Paso since 1896, Dr. Wright is one of the oldest ablished men in medical practice in the city, only ree other physicians having been here longer than he s. In his chosen vocation he has been unusually suc- ssful, has built up a large practice, and through his ithful service as a physician has done much for the mmunity with which he has been identified for upwards twenty years.

Marcus O. Wright was born in Morgan county, Ala- ma, December 23, 1859. He was the only son of Wil- m A. and Martha (Ferguson) Wright, his father being native of Georgia and his mother of North Carolina. s father was a slave owner and planter in Alabama, d when the Civil war came on he entered the Con- derate service, was taken prisoner during one of the mpaigns in which he was engaged, was sent to Fort laware, and died in that Federal prison in 1864, when rty-five years of age. The mother died at the old me place in Morgan county, Alabama, in 1898, at the e of seventy-two.

Dr. Wright attained his early education in the schools his native county, and spent his years of boyhood and uth on the plantation, assisting in its operation for a mber of years. At the age of twenty-two he entered lane University, in the Medical Department, and was graduated M. D. in 1886. All his practice had been in Texas, and his first location was at Bartlett, where he had an office from 1886 until 1892. Several years after that were spent in Las Vegas, Hot Springs, New Mexico, and for two years he was in practice at Alpine, Texas. Then in 1896 he established his office at El Paso, and has given all his time to general practice. He is a member of the El Paso County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Republican in politics, though without active participation in party affairs. Dr. Wright is a member of the El Paso Country Club and the Toltec Club.

At Bartlett, Texas, in October, 1885, the doctor married Miss Mary Moss, daughter of Augustus and Dorcas (Kay) Moss. Mrs. Wright is a native of Texas and of an old Alabama family. They are the parents of two children. Hugh Wright, the elder, born at Bartlett April 21, 1887, is now a practicing mining engineer and a graduate of the University of Texas. Clark Wright was born December 22, 1893, at Las Vegas Hot Springs, in New Mexico. Dr. Wright owns an attractive home at 1418 Montana street. Outside of his regular practice he is examining physician for some of the old-line life insurance companies, and his office is at 215 Caples building. Dr. Wright deserves much credit for his success since he began making his own way when fifteen years of age, paid his own tuition through college, and has always relied upon his own energy and ability to get ahead in the world.

Edgar D. Park. Coming to El Paso several years ago as an employe of the Wells, Fargo & Company Express, Mr. Park has since engaged in business for himself and is one of the young and very enterprising business builders of the city. He was born in Pulaski, Tennessee, April 24, 1887, the oldest in a family of eleven children born to William J. and Lulu (Belew) Park, both natives of Tennessee. The father was of English and Scotch ancestry, and his grandfather had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father was a planter, and came to Texas in 1893, locating at Winters, where he now resides. The mother represents one of the old families of Tennessee, and in the different generations it has furnished soldiers to the Revolution, to the War of 1812 and to the Civil war.

Edgar D. Park was reared in Texas from the age of six years, and such education as he obtained was in the country schools. Most of his training was through experience, and he has succeeded none the worse apparently for lack of what are popularly regarded as the best advantages of books and schools. Up to the time he was eighteen he lived on a farm, and his first position after leaving home was as a clerk in a grocery store in his home county. He then went with the Wells-Fargo Company Express for two years, and was sent by that company to El Paso in 1909. Since that time he has broadened out into larger fields of independent enterprise. In 1910 he established the Park Brothers Realty Company, and that is now one of the leading firms of the kind in El Paso. He has established the Texas Fibre Machine Manufacturing Company and the Mexican Indian Drawn Work Company, both being practical and successful enterprises.

Mr. Park is an independent in politics. He was married in El Paso, October 29, 1911, to Miss Jo Wilson, who was born in Morrisonville, Illinois, a daughter of Joseph Wilson. Mr. Park has his offices at 400 North Oregon street. His chief diversions, aside from business, are hunting and fishing.

Harris Krupp. One of the prominent figures in the mercantile circles of El Paso is Harris Krupp, a gentleman of exceptional business discernment and managerial ability who very worthily represents the progressive spirit that characterizes the business activity of this thriving city of the southwest. He represents that type

of the wellbred, foreign-born American citizen whose vigor, ambition and well-directed activities have added so much to the growth and prosperity of our nation. Mr. Krupp came to America a youth in his middle teens and for his progress in life he has relied on his own resources of an active mind, clear and ready judgment, a forceful purpose and fine principles of business and personal honor. He settled permanently in El Paso, Texas, twenty years ago and in that score of years he has shared the business growth and prosperity of this city, contributing the while his best energies and abilities to that end, and today he is one of the substantial men of El Paso.

Harris Krupp was born December 15, 1862, in Poland, of which country both of his parents were natives. Abraham Krupp, the father, deceased in 1911, spent his business career as a merchant in his native land and was fairly successful. Mary Krupp, the mother, is yet living and continues to reside in Poland.

Harris is the sixth of the seven children of these parents. He grew up to his sixteenth year in his native land and there received his education. On July 1, 1878, at New York City, he first stepped on the shore of America, the land famed for opportunity, and after a three months' visit with an elder brother in that city he set about to try out his own fortunes. Securing employment in a photographers' shop as a salesman for photo enlargements, he followed that line of business successfully for nine years, during which time he saved considerable money. He then came west, first settling in Illinois and then later in Kansas, but the spring of 1888 found him in El Paso, Texas. He remained but a short time, however, and from there went to Arizona, where continued his home some four years. In 1892 he returned to El Paso. With a small capital of $150 he opened up a small clothing store, the beginning of his present business at 107 San Antonio street, and of what is today one of the largest gents' furnishing establishments in the city of El Paso, with annual sales averaging $40,000. No magic wand has brought about this result, but it has come through an advantageous location and through years of untiring effort and wise and careful business management on the part of Mr. Krupp. He carries no outside interests but continues to give his whole attention to this very successful business. In political views he leans toward the Republican party but he exercises his voting rights in accord with his own progressive belief that power of efficiency and not party affiliations should determine the man for the office. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and as a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Krupp is of the Jewish faith and is a member and a trustee of Mount Sinai Temple in El Paso.

The marriage of Mr. Krupp was solemnized at San Antonio, Texas, September 19, 1897, and united him to Miss Hulda Zlabovski, who was born in Russia and came to America at the age of eight years with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Zlabovski. Mr. and Mrs. Krupp have five children: Paul, born July 16, 1898; Ida, born June 11, 1900; Lester, born June 23, 1901; Ephraim, born January 29, 1905, and Leon, born March 4, 1909. The fireside of this family is in their own home at 326 Tipson street.

JOSEPH HILL MCCRACKEN, M. D. A career of useful activity largely devoted to the service of his fellowmen has been that of Dr. McCracken of Mineral Wells, where he located more than twenty years ago. Dr. McCracken is now one of the oldest physicians in point of years of practice in his part of the state, and one of the best examples of that ideal type of the country doctor, whose services are marked by faithful character and a certain high ability and skill which give a physician his chief value to the community.

Joseph Hill McCracken was born in the little village of Springtown, Parker county, Texas, October 1, 1867. His parents were William M. and Elizabeth Jane (Doak) McCracken. The doctor is of Scotch-Irish stock, and his father, who was a native of Tennessee, went with his parents in his early years to Washington county, Arkansas. The Doak family also moved to that same section, and there the two young people formed an acquaintance which ripened into a happy marriage. In 1858 they moved to Texas, and located at Springtown in Parker county, then on the extreme western frontier. In the years during the Civil war decade and for some time afterward, all of Parker county was exposed to the constantly recurring outrages of Indians and outlaws, and the residents had to be constantly vigilant to protect both their own lives and their property from the raiding bands which crossed the country every few months. At one time the McCracken ranch was raided, and a large herd of fine horses and two hundred and fifty cattle were carried away. The only animals left to perform the farm labor were a few old steers, and one fine brood mare was kept concealed from the Indians by tying her behind the bank of a creek. One night, in trying to get down to the water for drink, she became entangled in the rope, and was drowned. The doctor's father hauled lumber from eastern Texas in an ox wagon in order to build his first house in that part of Parker county. The father was a fine type of the old west Texas pioneer. During the early days he served as a guard under Captain Walker Baylor and did much to protect the early settlers from incursions of Indians and outlaws. During the Civil war he was a true friend to all the families whose husbands and fathers had gone away to fight the cause of the South. He supplied many a home with provisions, and his many kindly acts caused his memory to endure gratefully long after his death.

Dr. McCracken had many obstacles to contend with in his advancement toward a professional career. The country schools provided him with only limited education, and much of the time while school was in session, his services were needed on the home farm. His brother John W. McCracken was the founder and builder of College Hill Institute, and for two terms the doctor attended that school. With that schooling he applied for the position of master of a country school, and was given the promise of the same upon condition that he could produce a second grade certificate. This certificate was given him by the examiners, the trustees failed to live up to their promise, and then young McCracken went on with his studies. He had already determined upon a career in medicine, and in the meantime took up the study of anatomy and physiology under Doctors O. G. Peterson and John W. Liles. About that time, 1887, occurred one of the greatest droughts in west Texas, and as a result his father was unable to assist him to proceed with his studies in college. In such a situation he determined to get a country school. A school was promised him on the understanding that he should furnish under examination a first-grade certificate. The examination was given and was one of the most rigid ever held in Texas up to that time. Curiously enough the doctor failed of a first-grade certificate because of his marks on physiology, which at that time was a new branch recently introduced into the curriculum. However, the trustees finally employed Mr. McCracken at a salary of forty dollars a month for a three-months' term. When that was concluded, since the results of the previous droughts were still felt in the community, Dr. McCracken determined not to go away to medical school, but to take six weeks' study in the Normal School at Decatur. For a time he rode back and forth under the hot summer sun in search of a school and as a result was taken ill and lost four weeks from his studies, and when he entered the normal it closed three days later. Turning in his examina-

Joseph H. McCracken, M.D.

n papers he told the professor that if he was not ven a mark of one hundred on physiology it would be act of injustice to him since he knew more on that anch than the entire faculty of instruction. His aver- e of studies was ninety-two and a fraction, and thus obtained a normal certificate. After six months of aching, the doctor took his savings and entered the niversity of Tennessee to attend his first lectures. On turning from the first year of medical college, his cash pital amounted to only fifteen dollars. It was a se of necessity with him that he should at once get to practical work, and so he applied to Dr. John nbry, member of the board of medical examiners at ecatur, who appropriated ten dollars from the total teen and after getting a promise of five dollars more ve the doctor a temporary license to practice.

Dr. McCracken with his license then located at Willow int in Wise county. No other doctor was located thin five miles, and in that rural community, he started t to give his services and get his first fees. In a w months he had been able to collect some six or seven ndred dollars from his practice and determined to re- me his medical lectures. A few days before setting t for school his wife, a brave and courageous young oman who had willingly endured the hardships en- untered by her husband, gave birth to a baby girl and at circumstance and the illness of his wife kept him om school for a time. Dr. McCracken on resuming his tures gave close attention to his work and was grad- ted in 1891, with the honor of M. D. Worthily gained d justly awarded.

After a brief period of practice in Wise county, Dr. cCracken moved on February 20, 1892, to Mineral ells, and on the ninth of May in the same year lost his accumulations by fire. Nothing was left except little family and seventy dollars and a few cents in sh, with a debt of seventy-five dollars against him. l the previous years of hardships had prepared the ctor for such reverses, and having always been a man honor, ready to serve his friends and neighbors when misfortune, he now found that the bread cast upon e waters had returned to him in the form of prac- al helpfulness in his own misfortune. Dr. McCracken s always been fortunate in his friends, and the ties fellowship strongly knit in the early days still bind. his professional career he has always been liberal, s worked conscientiously, and has served both the or and rich without respect to his fees. It has been s motto from early life to meet all obligations and ake every promise good.

In 1895 Dr. McCracken took a post-graduate course New Orleans, another in New York in 1901, and then tended the New Orleans school again. On the reor- nization of the State Medical Society, Dr. McCracken as one of the first councilors in the organization of at body, and organized the Thirteenth District into edical societies. For three years he served on the ard of councilors, was the first president of the lo Pinto County Medical Society, and was recently ected president of the Northwest District Medical ssociation. He is vice president of the State Medi- l Association, and after the death of the lamented esident, Dr. David Fly was chosen by the board of ncilors to fill out the unexpired term. At the end that term he was elected delegate to the American edical Association. For six years Dr. McCracken was alth officer of Palo Pinto county, resigning to accept post of city health officer, in which capacity he still ves.

In the public life of Mineral Wells and community McCracken has long been an active factor. Frater- ly his membership is with the Knights of Pythias, l the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he is leacon in the Presbyterian church, belongs to the Com- rcial Club of Mineral Wells, and to the Ex-Presidents' edical Association of Texas. The doctor is a director the First State Bank & Trust Company of Mineral Wells. His political support has always been given to the dominant party in Texas.

Dr. McCracken's first marriage occurred in Wise county, May 17, 1889, when Miss Nettie Greenfield became his wife. Her parents were Captain J. W. and Matilda (Bogy) Greenfield, who came from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and located at Willow Point in Wise county, Texas. Her father before the war was a planter and slave owner. Mrs. McCracken died in November, 1892, and was followed by her only child seven weeks later. On October 15, 1895, the doctor was married to Miss Marie Sue Willson, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Maggie L. (Loving) Willson. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and her mother was born in Texas. During the war Thomas J. Willson was a soldier on the Confederate side. Two sons and two daughters have been born to the second marriage of Dr. McCracken. Margaret is thirteen years of age; Joseph Hill, Jr., aged eleven; Tom Willson, aged nine, and Mary Sue, aged four. The three older children are now in school.

CYRUS COFFIN BALLINGER is one of the representative business men of El Paso, who may also be termed one of its pioneers, having first become identified with this city some thirty years ago and having been a continuous resident of it during the last score of years. He is of French descent and was born January 19, 1859, near Greensborough, Guilford county, North Carolina. Yancey Ballinger, his father, deceased at Greensborough in 1891, when sixty-six years of age, also was a North Carolinian by birth and came of Quaker parentage. The latter was quite successful as a business man, was a stock dealer and large land owner, and at his death left a very comfortable estate to his children. Besides the heritage of a large plantation, which he still owns, Cyrus C. received from his father that practical business training that is an asset of even more value as capital than is money. During the Civil war Yancey Ballinger was a Union sympathizer, but he did not participate in the conflict, for while he was not a member of the Friends church he had been reared in its faith and still held to its belief regarding war. Naomi Coffin, who became his wife, was born in the same state and county as her husband and grew to womanhood on a farm less than a mile distant from that on which he was reared. She died in 1888, at the age of sixty-three years. Seven children were the issue of this union.

Cyrus C., the fourth in birth in this family, grew up at the paternal homestead and spent his youth assisting his father in his farm work and stock business. To the age of nineteen he was educated at Guilford College, in his native North Carolina county, which institution was under the auspices of the Friends denomination. He began life on his own account at the age of twenty when he and an older brother engaged in the business of distilling turpentine. They operated in Moore county, North Carolina, and were quite successful, but in 1884 Cyrus C. determined to pursue his fortunes in the newer state of Texas and at that time removed to El Paso, which then boasted a population of about five thousand people. For the first twenty-five months in the west he was in the employ of Coffin & Seaton, which firm was engaged in the grain business at El Paso; then he pushed farther west to New Mexico, where for six years he was engaged in the stock business, raising cattle and horses. He returned to El Paso from there in 1893 and opened the El Paso Livery and Sales Stables, which establishment he continued to own and operate for five years. On disposing of that property he engaged in the transfer business and was thus identified until 1911, when he once more entered the livery business and established the Palace Stables at 307 South Santa Fe street, of which he is the sole proprietor and which is the largest livery and sales barn in El Paso. Mr Ballinger has most legitimate claims to success; for his assets in making his way in life have been largely those of his own resources,

the employment of an alert and shrewd business acumen and a large capacity for hard work. Politically he is a Republican and his religious belief is expressed by membership in the Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Mr. Ballinger took place in El Paso, Texas, February 26, 1899, and united him to Miss Phoene Wercklre, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John Frederick Wercklre. Mrs. Ballinger died Nov. 28, 1913. The family residence is at 1115 West Kansas street and their family circle includes four sons, Paul, Joseph, Philip and John, all of whom were born in El Paso.

Numa G. Buchoz. A prominent and long established real estate man of El Paso, Mr. Buchoz has been identified with this city in a successful and public spirited manner for many years, and is numbered among the citizens who have been instrumental in helping promote many projects for the upbuilding and progress of the community.

Mr. Buchoz, though born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 11, 1875, represents one of the oldest American families of the southwest. His mother, Marguerite R. Buchoz was born in Messilla, New Mexico, and his father, Alfred J. Buchoz, born in New York City, came to Texas as a post trader at Fort Davis in the very early days of western Texas, a number of years before any railroads or other evidence of civilization except a few military posts and a few range cattlemen had appeared in this western country. Alfred J. Buchoz was married while making his headquarters at Fort Davis, and after the marriage he returned east and located in Michigan. His death occurred at Las Cruces New Mexico, in 1895 when sixty years of age. The mother is still living in El Paso, being seventy-five years of age.

Mr. Numa G. Buchoz, who was the sixth in a family of eight children, was reared in the southwest, and attained most of his education at the A. & M. College at Messilla Park, New Mexico. He graduated from college in a general course in 1894, and as soon as he left school his active career began. He became deputy district clerk at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and held that office for two years. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile lines being employed with a store for a year, at the end of which time he came to El Paso to take charge of the Union Clothing Company's business. He was connected with that firm for a total period of seven years, and developed the store to be one of the largest and most popular in this city. On leaving this business he entered the customs service, as special deputy collector, and was identified with this branch of the Federal service for five years. At the end of that time he engaged in the real estate business with Mr. Schuster and Mr. Kinne. Their association has been productive of a large and prosperous business, and their firm is now regarded as in the front ranks of real estate companies in Western Texas. Their speciality is the handling of Mexican and Valley lands.

Mr. Buchoz in politics is a Republican, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married at El Paso, July 23, 1901, to Miss Alice Maple, who was born in Warrensburg, Missouri. Her father is now deceased, and her mother's name is Levina P. Maple. Mr. Buchoz has a large acquaintance over the western part of Texas and is a strong advocate of all movements for the development and improvement of this region.

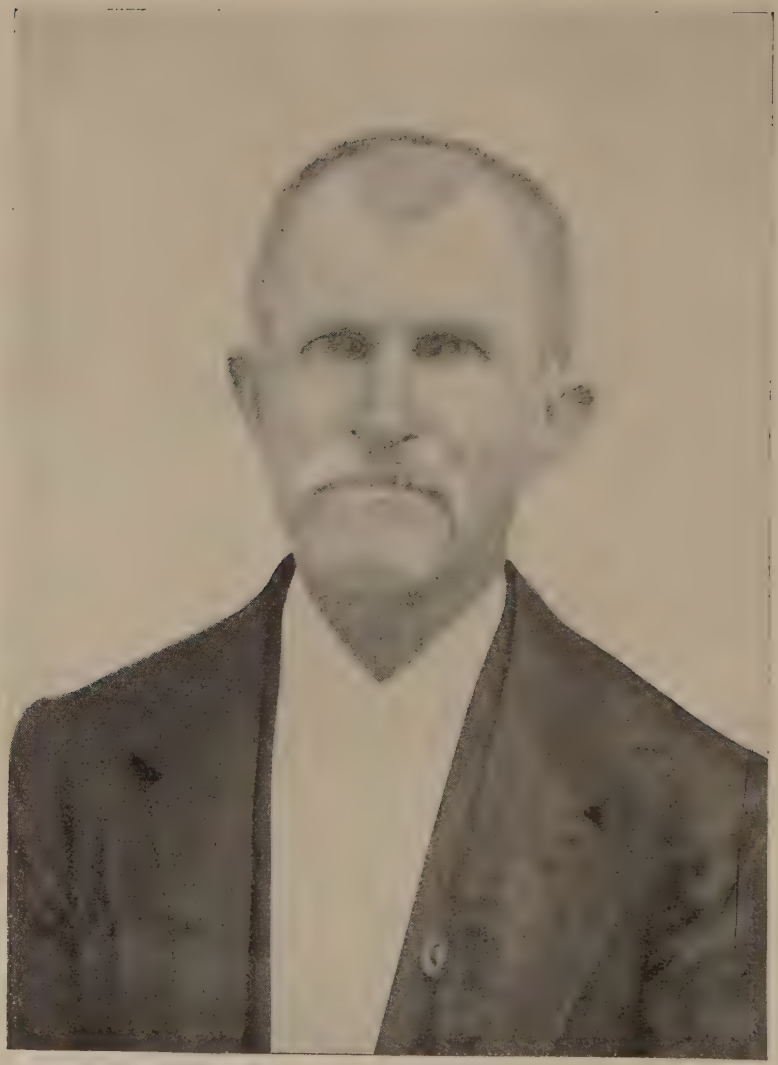
J. O. Wyler. As superintendent of the firm of Baumgarten & Wyler, manufacturers of brass specialties, machine and boiler shop work, their plant at Virginia and Sixth Streets, Mr. Wyler is a fine type of the industrial worker and organizer, and has a record of business building in El Paso which is highly creditable.

John O. Wyler was born in Switzerland, May 23, 1867, a son of Otto and Carolina (Bosshart) Wyler, both natives of that country where they were married. The mother belonged to a very prominent old Swiss family, her grandfather having been a trusted officer under Emperor Napoleon, accompanied that great commander on his expedition to Moscow, and was sent back to France on an important mission. It was to this fact that he probably owed his life being spared from the terrific hardships of that campaign. Otto Wyler and wife came to America in 1880, locating first in Kansas City, where the father engaged in the boiler manufacturing business. His death occurred in Kansas City in 1898 when he was fifty-four years of age. The mother, who was born in 1844, was reared, educated and married in her native land, is still a hale and hearty woman, and makes her home with her son in El Paso. There were seven children in the family, four of them now deceased and the others are Mrs. Emma Gamble, a resident of Los Angeles, California, and Otto J. Wyler of Grants Park, Oregon.

Mr. Wyler, who was the oldest of the children, spent part of his youth in Switzerland, where he attended the schools, and after coming to America continued his education at Palmers Academy in Kansas City, where he was graduated in 1882. In 1883 he went to work in the boiler shops of the Union Pacific Railway, and completed his apprenticeship in that trade in 1887. After working as a journeyman at various places he came to Texas in 1891, but in the following year returned to his old home in Kansas City. There he was employed by the Kansas Smelting & Refining Company for seven years, at the end of which time he returned to El Paso Texas and took charge of the Boiler Shop of the El Paso Foundry & Machine Company. He remained the Foreman of that shop for eleven years, and during this time the business of this department increased from twenty men to 150 men. Then in 1911 he decided to go into business for himself, and in that year he and Mr. J. F. Baumgarten invested their capital in the Union Iron & Brass Works, an enterprise which at that time was just about to become defunct. With the new energy and management of these two capable partners the company has been rapidly expanded, so that the staff of employes has been increased from five to twenty-five and they now have their business and themselves as well in a very prosperous condition.

Mr. Wyler is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America. His politics is Independent. He is unmarried and makes his home with his mother in an attractive residence of their own. For his recreations he spends some time as opportunity permits in fishing and other outdoor diversions. He is one of El Paso's loyal citizens and sees a great future in store for this metropolis of the west.

Ira J. Bush, M. D. Within the limits assigned for this sketch of the life of an active and eminent member of the medical profession, it will be impossible to give even a cursory notice of his many notable achievements or of the military episode of his life which would alone entitle him to a place among those who are making our present-day history. It must suffice to make allusion to those incidents of a long life and active career, which will afford an insight into the salient points of his rise from obscurity to a position of prominence among the professional men of the Southwest. Ira J. Bush, M. D., was born July 21, 1865, in Lawrence county, Mississippi, and is a son of Thomas D. and Emily (Price) Bush, the latter a member of the family which gave to the Confederacy that great soldier, Gen. Sterling Price. Thomas D. Bush was born in Mississippi, where he was reared and educated, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Confederate army, under Gen. Jackson. During a charge at Kenesaw Mountain, Mr. Bush, then a lad of a little over sixteen years, was severely wounded, and subsequently went to Port Hudson, where



John Valentine

he was present during the siege and at the surrender. On the close of hostilities, he studied for the ministry and became a Baptist preacher, continuing as such for upwards of thirty years in Mississippi and then removing to Louisiana, dying in that State, at Lake Charles. His widow, who was born at Monticello, Mississippi, still survives, making her home at Louisiana and being sixty-six years of age. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Dr. Bush was the eldest.

Ira J. Bush attended the public schools of his native State, following which he became a student in the University of Mississippi, and after leaving that institution attended Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, where he received his degree with the class of 1890. At that time he entered into practice in Louisiana, but two years later came to Texas and settled at Pecos, where he remained until 1899. That year saw his advent in El Paso, which has since been the scene of his endeavors. These years, although comparatively few, have been long enough to place him in the lead among his professional brethren, and to manifest the beneficent influence which knowledge, guided by high motives, exerts upon the welfare of the community. He has been identified with every important movement which has interested the medical fraternity or concerned the public health, and in the meantime has built up a large professional business. As a close and careful student, alive to every advancement made in his profession, he values his membership in the El Paso County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and this membership is equally valued by his confreres, who have recognized in him a man who is representative of the best ethics of the science. At the outbreak of the recent Mexican Revolution, Dr. Bush's reputation having attracted attention outside of the field of his practice, he was proffered and accepted the position of chief surgeon of the army of General Madero, who subsequently became president of the Mexican Republic and later met death at the hands of the troops under General Huerta. On the close of the revolution, Dr. Bush returned to El Paso, and has since devoted himself to the care of his large and ever-increasing private practice. He has long been a writer whose contributions have been eagerly sought by leading publications, and his articles have not been confined to medical subjects, for big game hunting, fishing, camping and out-of-door life, on all of which he is a recognized authority, have furnished him with themes for a number of interesting manuscripts. At the present time he is preparing an authoritative article relating to the Mexican Revolution. He has also been interested in investments in mines and lands in Texas and Arizona, and at the present time is president of a company owning an undeveloped gold, silver and copper mine in Mexico, for which he has been offered, and has refused, $300,000, by an Eastern capitalist. Dr. Bush has been too busy to enter the political arena, but has supported Democratic principles and candidates, and has has not been unmindful of the duties of citizenship. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On December 20, 1908, Dr. Bush was married at El Paso, Texas, to Miss Bertha Henderson, who was born at Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of John and Jane Henderson, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter a resident of El Paso. Dr. and Mrs. Bush have no children.

JOHN VALENTINE. Now residing at his home in Fort Stockton at the age of eighty years, John Valentine is one of the venerable pioneers of Texas. His experience in this state begins with his service in the United States army before the Civil war, he was a Confederate soldier, and for years drove stage on the great stage route between San Antonio and El Paso. He is well known to all the old-timers, who were familiar with west Texas before the railroad era, and in his present home town he is one of the popular and esteemed citizens.

John Valentine was born in Germany, February 14, 1833, had his education in the public schools of that country, and then learned the baker's trade. At the age of sixteen he left home and came to the United States settling in New York City, which remained his home for about seven years and during that time he worked at his trade. He then enlisted in 1857 in the army, and during the first three years of his service was in New Mexico, after which in 1859 he came to Texas. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, went through the war as a soldier of the South, and was a participant in many campaigns and engagements and saw much hard service. He was wounded only once, and after the war he became a member of the San Antonio police force for about one year. He then took work as a stage driver on the mail route between San Antonio and El Paso, and drove the old mail coaches over the long trail of seven hundred miles day after day. After about a year he was made a station keeper for the stage line, being located at Leonholes, for about three years, after which he came to Fort Stockton as one of the early settlers about this old military post and settlement. Since then he has followed various lines of occupation, and for more than thirty years has been janitor of the courthouse at Fort Stockton. In 1911 he retired from business and is now living quietly at his home.

Mr. Valentine was married in Austin, Texas, June 6, 1874 to Maggie Wilcox, daughter of O. W. Wilcox of Austin. Mrs. Valentine is one of the worthy Texas women and is the mother of a large family of sons and daughters, who do her credit for their careful training. The twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, are as follows: John W. and Thomas J., both deceased; Mary, wife of John Griffith; Edwin P., who is married; Maggie, wife of Thomas Pope; Lizzie, Alma, Maud, Ozwin W., all at home; Myrtle, wife of Peter Paul; and Sylvanus B. and Jewell Z., both at home. Mr. Valentine is a Catholic in religion and his wife belongs to the Christian church. He is a Democrat, but has taken no active part in political affairs.

HENRY CHANDLER CRIE. The publisher of the Lynn County *News* has been a Texan about as long as he can remember, knows the country and its people and the fundamental activities of the state through long and active experience, and in the newspaper field has built up a successful business and is a factor of no small influence in his home county.

Henry Chandler Crie was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 15, 1868, a son of Edward H. and Carrie Isabell (Griswold) Crie. His father was born in Portland, Maine, and his mother in Connecticut. After his marriage at Portland, the father came to Texas in 1877, and was followed by his wife and son in 1879. He first located at Fort Worth, where he was employed as a bookkeeper up to 1884, in which year he moved to Johnson county, and had his home there until five years ago, when, after his wife's death, he moved to Tahoka, and now lives retired with his son Henry. From 1884 to 1900 he was engaged in the sheep business in Johnson county, and then was made postmaster at Godley, an office he held until his removal to Tahoka. During his earlier career, and while living in the state of Maine, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry from that state, going out as a private, and at the end of four years service was mustered out as captain of Company I. He went into the army when seventeen years of age, and is one of the honored veterans of the great struggle between the north and south. Of his three children, one died in infancy.

Henry C. Crie got his early education in the common schools, being eleven years of age when he came to Texas. He was with his father in the wool business

until thirty-three years of age, and on leaving the farm spent two years working at the carpenter's trade, at Floydada, and then moved to Tahoka, his present home. Here he bought the local printing plant, and at once established the Lynn County *News*, the first issue of which came from the press June 2, 1905. It is a well edited local newspaper, supplying a medium for business advertising and news and comment on all matters of local concern, and its influence is for the upholding of everything connected with the progress and improvement of the community.

Mr. Crie affiliates with the Masonic Order, with Tahoka Lodge No. 350, Knights of Pythias, with Tahoka Lodge No. 653, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also with the Rebekahs, with Camp No. 1306 of the Woodmen of the World. On June 12, 1890, Mr. Crie married Miss Mattie Julia Adair. The marriage ceremony was held in Bethany Church in Johnson county. Her five children are: Julia Lincoln, born March 9, 1891; James Griswold, born October 9, 1893; Elizabeth Harding, born May 20, 1896; Isabelle Sidney, born December 16, 1898; and Richard H., born March 22, 1901. Mrs. Crie is a daughter of Rev. R. H. and Elizabeth (Harding) Adair. Her father, who came to Texas from Louisiana, was long a well known Methodist minister in Johnson county.

Samuel J. Brown. Among the merchants of Amarillo is one who has succeeded against heavy odds, but by years of hard work and the application of honest business methods Samuel J. Brown has attained success. Although he is now one of the city officials of Amarillo, and has served as secretary and treasurer for many years, yet it is as a merchant that he made his success, and it is in the mercantile line that most of his life as a business man has been spent. Mr. Brown is one of the most popular men connected with the city government, for the lesson which he learned as a merchant, that honest dealing is the only way to handle any business, has given the people of the city the greatest confidence in him and in his ability.

Samuel J. Brown is descended from the early Scotch-Irish settlers of the mountains of Virginia, that hardy race that settled in the ridges of the Alleghanies and along the Piedmont slope and during the Revolution formed the backbone of the fighting forces of the colonies. His father, Enoch I. Brown, was born in Virginia, and became a tailor by trade. He died in Virginia in 1865, at the age of fifty. He was a Whig previous to the war and after its close was a Democrat. In religious matters he was a stanch Baptist. He married Elizabeth Smith, who was also a native of Virginia and a descendant of a long line of Virginia ancestors. Among her ancestors were the Calverts, a noted family in the early days of Virginia. Mrs. Brown died in the early fifties, leaving six children.

Samuel Brown was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, on the 21st of July, 1848. He received his education in the schools of Virginia, attending until he was thirteen years of age. Then the Civil war effectually prevented any more schooling for a time, for schoolmasters had to take up the musket, and in many cases their pupils went with them to the front. Mr. Brown was among the youths who took up arms, and he was only thirteen years of age when he entered the service. He was inside the line scouting, etc., for two years in Mosby's territory, and was in the regular service under Mosby's command. After the war, at the age of seventeen, Samuel Brown went to work, for his father's death left him an orphan. He first went into farming on a small scale in his native state, but after five years under the discouraging conditions which prevailed after the war he gave up agriculture and removed to Missouri, where he settled in Mexico. There he began as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, working for the small sum of twenty-five dollars a month and his living expenses.

He spent two years in Mexico, but not finding any opportunity for advancement he, together with a friend, Jack Marshall, determined to try their fortunes elsewhere. In 1872 they set out on horseback for Texas. They made the entire journey in this way, and with the exception of the usual hardships to be encountered in such a wild country as Arkansas and Texas was at that time, they reached Grandbury, Texas, where they separated, with no adventures to recount. From Grandbury he went to Jefferson, Texas, to join an old comrade and schoolmate, J. C. Millan, and here took a steamboat bound for New Orleans. From that point he went up the Mississippi to St. Louis and thence to Mexico. Again becoming a clerk, this time in the employ of Callaway Harrison & Company, he followed that line of work until the fall of 1873, and then the attractions of Texas once more looming large before his eyes he determined to return to the state.

He located in Bell county, at Howard, and engaged in clerking for Pendleton & Embree. His homesickness for Missouri did not come over him again, and since that time he has considered Texas the finest state in the Union. After eight years spent in the employ of this firm he went into partnership with a younger brother, and borrowing enough money to buy stock they established a general mercantile business. They continued in this occupation until 1891, with a fair amount of success, and in that year Mr. Brown sold his interests and in June of that year came to Amarillo, Texas, where he again engaged in mercantile pursuits. He thus continued, with ever increasing success, until 1904, when his election as secretary and treasurer of the city forced him to give up his business in order to carry on the work of his office. He has filled this position with much success since that time, and to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Brown has always taken an active share in politics and civic affairs wherever he has been. He is a member of the Democratic party, and an active party worker. He has served on the school board of Amarillo and also as an alderman of the city. In fraternal affairs, too, he has taken a lively interest, and is a member of the Masons, belonging to the Chapter, the Commandery and the Council, and is a past eminent commander in the Commandery and is also treasurer. For twenty years or more he has been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Brown married Miss Pauline A. Moore in Bell county, Texas, in 1878. She is a native of this commonwealth, born in Bell county, a daughter of the Hon. J. W. Moore, who was a very prominent member of the Bench of Bell county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown. J. Kirby, the eldest, married Miss Orvill Berkley, a native of Texas, and they live in Amarillo. The other children are Daisy, Edna, May and Henry, all of whom were born in Texas.

Lynne P. Atmar. Among business men of east Texas few have accomplished more in so few years than Lynne P. Atmar of Groveton. Mr. Atmar, who is thirty-five years old, is president of the First National Bank, is an executive officer with several of the larger business and transportation corporations in his part of the state, and has a position in the business community which would be considered a handsome reward for almost a lifetime of patient and consecutive endeavor.

Lynne P. Atmar was born at Pennington, Texas, December 26, 1878. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in his native village, and while there he attended the high school and coming to Groveton began his business career as a drug clerk for John R. Collins. During the three and a half years spent in the Collins store, he learned pharmacy and became a skilled prescription clerk. He gave up the drug business in 1901

to take the position of bookeeper with the Farmers & Merchants Bank, a private institution owned by Judge George W. Riddle of Dallas. Mr. Atmar soon proved his ability to Judge Riddle, was closely associated with that well known financier, and rapidly advanced from the position of a minor clerk to an executive official. The Farmers and Merchants Bank was nationalized as the First National Bank of Groveton on July 17, 1902, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The first officers were: Judge Riddle, president; A. B. Ives, vice president; L. R. Fife, cashier, and L. P. Atmar, assistant cashier. In September, 1903, Mr. Atmar was made cashier, and in 1906 became active vice president and cashier on the retirement of Mr. Ives. Mr. Atmar in 1908 was elected president, and the other officers were Hayne Nelms, vice president, and R. R. Robb, cashier. In 1908, after paying an annual dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock from the date of the charter, the surplus earnings were used to increase the capital to sixty-five thousand dollars. Since 1908, under the continued efficient management of Mr. Atmar, the bank has paid a twelve per cent dividend on the increased capital. In 1901 the deposits aggregated thirteen thousand dollars; at the present time, twelve years later, the average deposits are three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, while the bank has a surplus account of thirty-five thousand dollars and an undivided profit account of ten thousand dollars.

Besides his connection with the First National Bank of Groveton, Mr. Atmar helped Judge Riddle in promoting the Newton County Bank. He is vice president and treasurer of the Groveton, Lufkin and Northern Railway Company; he is treasurer of the Groveton Light and Ice Company, and president of the Groveton Telephone Company. He is also interested in agriculture, and has been the means of bringing under cultivation seven hundred acres of land adjacent to Groveton, and devotes his farm to the usual crops of this section. He has also erected several business houses in Groveton, and is closely identified with all the affairs of that community. He is a member of the finance committee for the handling of county bonds for the erection of a new courthouse and also of the road district bonds for district No. 1 in Groveton precinct. Mr. Atmar is unmarried, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Baptist in church relations.

The father of the Groveton banker was the late Dr. Richard M. Atmar, who died at Groveton in 1898 at the age of sixty years. Dr. Atmar was a South Carolina man, grew up in that state, and in Mississippi, and came to his majority at Crockett, Texas. His literary education was liberal and he graduated in medicine from Tulane University. Throughout the war between the states he was in the Confederate service, was wounded in the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, and subsequently served with the surgical corps. He was in Col. D. A. Nunn's regiment, and throughout the war was in the Trans-Mississippi Department. All his active career was given to medicine, and his practice in Trinity county covers a period of thirty-five years. A Democrat, he was not active politically, had no ambition for political position or public honor, and did his duty to the world through his practice as a physician. He was a member of the Baptist church and a Master Mason. Dr. Atmar was married in Houston county, Texas, to Miss Laura Nelms, oldest daughter of Col. Thomas H. Nelms. Mrs. Atmar died March 22, 1895. The children were: Robert Nelms Atmar, of Westville, Texas, who is in charge of the West Lumber Company office at that place; Jessie, who married John R. Collins, and died at Groveton; Richard L., a dentist at Huntsville, Texas; Lynne P.; Dr. T. R. Atmar of Crockett; Miss Ninon, cashier of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company at Palacios, Texas; Mary, wife of W. C. Best, of Palacios; J. W., assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Groveton, and Mrs. Laura Ellis of Lufkin.

Bryant Allen Platt. For a period of over thirty years Mr. Platt has been closely identified with those activities which constitute the business and civic life of a community, and which in the aggregate have made Texas one of the most progressive sections of the great Lone Star State. Mr. Platt may well be termed one of the builders of his present home town of Groveton, since he was there when it was nothing more than a country, or rather a sawmill settlement, and has given his influence and energy to every subsequent phase of its improvement. He has been identified with the commercial life of the town since November 1, 1889, when he gave up sawmilling, which had been his vocation for seven years, and started selling goods. Mr. Platt came to Trinity county, on October 3, 1882, as a young married man, and following the trade of sawyer. He had been at Beaumont, where he was foreman of the Centennial mill. He began his lumber career there with that mill, and went up from a common laborer, at a dollar and a quarter a day to a foremanship which paid him one hundred and forty-one dollars per month.

When he came to Groveton he became sawyer of the mill of the Trinity County Lumber Company. In that capacity he sawed all the flooring which went into the present State Capitol at Austin. The contract embraced about a million feet of "riff-sawed" lumber, and other special dimension stuff, used in the construction of the state house.

When Mr. Platt came to Groveton the settlement comprised the mill shed, commissary, two boarding houses and a saloon. The townsite was simply "on the map," and pine trees were occupying what is now the main street of the little city. Some years later when he went into business for himself, there were several good stores, and he now has the distinction of being the oldest merchant in point of continuous service, and the only one left of his competitors twenty-five years ago. He began doing business on the lot which his present store occupies, and his stock of goods was displayed in a two-story frame house. That was subsequently destroyed by fire, and its wooden successor shared the same fate. In 1902 he erected a permanent brick building, one hundred and ten by thirty feet, and has continued with more than ordinary success as a general merchant.

His work has not been confined entirely to the prosecution of his private business affairs, and he has been equally a factor in promoting the town as a moral and prosperous center of population. He contributed to the building of all the churches to be found in Groveton, the school house, and has erected a number of residences. His own home is one of the best in Trinity county, and he owns a number of business places. Much of his surplus profits have gone into wild lands of Trinity county, and from year to year he has been opening up new farms. Several families now prospering have gratitude to Mr. Platt for his encouragement in furnishing wire and other goods and stock at a time when these families needed just that amount of material capital in order to realize and to make effective their ambitious endeavors. Mr. Platt is vice president of the First National Bank of Groveton. For many years he has been one of the moral forces, as well as a business leader. A prohibitionist, he led the forces against whiskey, and brought about local option throughout Trinity county. As a boy he was brought up under Methodist influence, and still gives his support to that church. He has membership in none of the fraternal orders, and in politics is a Democrat.

Bryant Allen Platt was born in Miller county, Georgia, April 17, 1859. His father was Francis Marion Platt, whose original home was at Colquitt, Georgia, and who died in Groveton, Texas, in 1901, at the age of sixty-six years. Grandfather Platt married Piddie Mosely,

and their eleven children were: Anthony; Mary, who married James Mock, and died in Georgia; Lucy, who married Richard Mock, and died in Georgia; Mrs. Toliver, of Georgia; James, who was killed while in the Confederate army; Nancy, who married a Mr. Bush of Georgia; Frances M.; Civility, who married Charles Jaines of Appalachicola, Florida; W. W., of Blakely, Georgia, and one that died unmarried.

Francis Marion Platt was born in Dooley county, Georgia, where all his active career was spent in merchandise. During the war between the states he was a Confederate soldier, and saw service from the beginning of the struggle to the end. He was of Scotch and Irish stock, the grandson of a native Irishman. Francis Marion Platt married Amelia B. Sheffield, a daughter of Bryant Allen Sheffield. She died in 1874 in Georgia, leaving two children: Bryant Allen, and Siddie S., wife of Dr. W. J. Stevenson of Groveton. Francis Marion Platt for his second wife married Caledonia Sheffield, whose children are Frank and Caledonia, the latter the wife of I. Friedman of Groveton. Mr. Platt for his third wife married Fredonia Singleton. The children by that union were: Hoyt, who died in Shreveport, Louisiana, with a family; Beatrice, who married Sam Stein of Blakeley, Georgia; Mittie, who married Harry Stein of Colquitt, Georgia; and Sherry L., of Groveton, Texas.

Mr. B. A. Allen grew up in Georgia, and received a common school education, chiefly from the old "blue back" spelling book. When he was eighteen years old he left home and came to Texas to find employment and to make a practical beginning of a career which had subsequently led him to the positions of success. He first stopped at Crockett, where he spent two years as a clerk in a store, and then went to Beaumont, and became a day laborer in the Centennial mill. From that point his career has already been traced. Mr. Platt was married April 23, 1882, in Beaumont to Miss Felicia Miguesse, daughter of Louis Miguesse, a Frenchman. That family originated in New Iberia Parish, in Louisiana, where her father was a sugar planter and slave owner. Mrs. Platte died in 1884, leaving one son, John Arthur, born April 17, 1884. He was given a liberal education in the Peacock School for Boys, took the law course in the University of Texas, having won first honors at the Peacock Military School, and has been in the active practice of law since 1904. He married in October, 1913, Miss Maud Dudley, a daughter of J. E. Q. Dudley. On June 25, 1885, Mr. B. A. Platt married Miss Maggie Jones, a daughter of David Jones, who came from Great Britain and was a native of Wales. The children of the second marriage are: May, wife of E. C. Chinn of Groveton; Hazel, a teacher in the Groveton high school, and a graduate of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.

Hon. Arthur B. Duncan. In 1884, when northwest Texas was still the paradise of range cattlemen, with no railroad to bring in the small farmer and settler, Arthur B. Duncan was one of the pioneers in that section of the state, and with his family was the first settler in Floyd county. He has been there now for thirty years, since the spring of 1884, and there is perhaps no citizen more widely known and honored in that vicinity. His place in the popular regard is probably best evidenced in his position of county judge, with which he has been honored as often as he would accept.

Arthur B. Duncan is a native Texan, born in Hopkins county, August 12, 1862, the son of Dr. William B. and Elizabeth (Vaden) Duncan. The father, born in 1800, was a Virginian by birth, born in the town of Culpepper, the county seat of Culpepper county. He was a graduate from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia with the class of 1830, and was one of the old-time physicians. After graduating in medicine he came to Arkansas, where he practiced for fifteen years. In 1845 he moved to Texas, locating in Hopkins county, where he again took up and continued for many years the practice of medicine, and rendered many timely services in that capacity to the early settlers in that vicinity. He was one of the first regular physicians in Hopkins county, and remained there in practice for a number of years. After being retired for some years, in 1869, he removed to Grayson county, where he died in 1874 at the age of seventy-four years. The mother, who was born in Tennessee, came with her parents to Texas in 1849, her family locating in Hopkins county, where she was reared and educated and married. After the death of her husband in 1874, she went out to Hale county, where she was living at the time of her death in 1892, at the age of fifty-nine.

Judge Duncan, who was the fifth of nine children, during his early life attended the country schools of Hopkins and Grayson counties. On leaving his school books he took up practical work as a farmer and stock raiser in Grayson and Montague counties, work which he followed until 1884. In that year he moved to Floyd county, which was then, as already stated, a portion of the vast cattle range which extended from Fort Worth to El Paso. In 1900 he was first induced to praetermit his close attention to business and accept public service. He was nominated for judge of Floyd county and elected. At the end of the first term he was again nominated and elected, and served nine successive terms, until 1906, at which time he felt an obligation to retire. Then in 1912 he was again prevailed upon to take the place upon the Democratic ticket, and was elected county judge and is now filling that important office in Floyd county. After he left office in 1906 he became identified with the real estate and abstract business, in which he still continues. He owns the only complete abstract of land titles in the county.

Judge Duncan has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of Floyd county. He was president of the school board of Floydada from 1908 to 1912, at which time he resigned that position on account of his re-election as county judge. He was also vice president of the First National Bank of Floydada, but sold his interest, believing that he could not consistently continue as an officer and stockholder of the bank while judge of the county court. Judge Duncan is a Royal Arch and Knights Templar Mason, well known in the circles of the craft, and has filled various official places in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious membership is in the Church of Christ.

In December, 1882, he was married to Miss Sarah K. Day in Montague ecounty. Her parents were Mathew and Sarah Day, both of whom were old settlers in Grayson county, Texas, and her mother is still living at the home of Judge Duncan. The ten children of the Judge and Mrs. Duncan are as follows: Silas E. Duncan, born in Montague county, Texas, is married, a resident of Floydada, and has three children; Mrs. Maude E. Hollum, born in Floyd county, is a resident of Jourdanton, Atascosa county, and the mother of three children; Mrs. Emma L. Watkins, born in Floyd county, has four children and resides at Jourdanton, Texas; Mrs. Edith E. Pitts, born in Floyd county, lives in El Paso, and has two children; Mrs. Hope E. Hammond, born in Floyd county, is a resident at Floydada, and has one child. Mrs. Ruby E. Brown, born in Floyd county and now living at Floydada; Miss Mattie E. Duncan, born in Floydada, and attending the local high school; Arthur B. Duncan, Jr., is a Floydada native and attending the schools; Carroll V. Duncan and Mark W. Duncan, the two youngest of the family were born in Floydada and are both now in school.

Judge Duncan is what is known as a self-made man. He started out and for some years found the road somewhat rough and beset with obstacles. He had no one to thank for his early successes but himself, and has always evinced those qualities which produce success and

Arthur B. Dunham

esteem in this world. He has the faculty of making friends, and has a great number of loyal associates and followers. Through all the years of his residence in Floyd county and West Texas his conviction has been increasing that the permanent prosperity of the country rests upon solid ground. With the introduction of irrigation with appropriate diversifications in farming methods, and with the coming of the silo and the raising of high grade stock, all of which is a matter of only a few years, Floyd county and surrounding territory will become the garden spot of the southwest. Movements which must necessarily follow the above, and to which Judge Duncan has given his vigorous support, both in private and officially, are the promotion of good roads, better schools, establishment of social centers in rural communities, the extension of rural free delivery routes, and every other enterprise which means greater wealth or comfort and the better welfare of the country.

ANDREW M. CAMPBELL. Now rated as one of the ablest attorneys of Trinity county, Mr. Campbell was thirty years ago a raw country youth, had little education, some experience as a cowboy in the west, and his chief qualifications were a certain fearlessness and a capacity for hard work both physical and intellectual. He has had a varied career, served as sheriff, as district attorney, and in his private profession has represented many important interests. He is now one of the leading men in his section of the state. Andrew M. Campbell was born in Colorado county, in the town of Columbus, Texas, September 5, 1859. His father was William L. Campbell, and his grandfather Andrew M. Campbell. The latter was born in Tennessee, was educated in college, and later gave his own children the advantages of a liberal education. He was a prominent man in Colorado county before the war, served as county judge, an office he held for many years previous to the war, and after the war moved to Galveston, where he was in the commission business as head of the firm of Campbell & Clough. Judge Campbell was a large planter, and owned a plantation in Horseshoe Bend of the Colorado River, adjoining the town of Columbus. After his removal to Galveston he made himself an influence in local affairs, and died during the seventies at the age of seventy-four. He was married in his native state to Miss Neely who died in Columbus, Texas. Her children were William L.; John D., who died at Columbus; Mrs. Cynthia Wright, who died in Colorado county; Debbie, who married Eb Matthews and died in Galveston; Robert M., who died in Newton county while county and district clerk; Mary J., who married George E. Clothier, a Presbyterian minister, and who spent her life in Galveston.

William L. Campbell, the father, was born in Tennessee, October 22, 1840, was liberally educated in the classics, graduated from Baylor University, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced law. In 1866, he left Colorado county, and moved to Grimes county, where he taught school and for several years was county superintendent of schools. He owned a large farm, near Anderson, and died in that town February 13, 1912. He was a Methodist, but not prominent in church affairs. In politics, however, he was one of the men of his county, though of a reserved nature, and disposition which kept him in the rank and file until his services as a leader were actually needed and he then became in every sense a leader. He was a forceful speaker, and had great tactical ability in manipulating political forces and party affairs. Grimes county was for many years Republican, and he was one of the men who succeeded in converting the negro majority influence into a Democratic plurality. Upon the issues of the war, both he and his father had opposed secession. His father owned one of the largest slave plantations in Colorado county, and the war caused the loss of more than one hundred and fifty black laborers and household workers. During the war, William L. Campbell was captain and enrolling officer at Columbus, and his command did its most important service in looking up deserters. His brother John was a soldier in the Confederate ranks. William L. Campbell was a member of the Odd Fellows Order. He married Sarah J. Kelley, a daughter of William Kelley, who was of Irish stock, and a prominent farmer of Grimes county, where his daughter and Mr. Campbell were married. Mrs. Campbell died January 17, 1886. Her children were: Andrew M.; Cynthia Lula, who married J. H. Scott and died in Grimes county; Mary J., who married L. H. Harrison, of Abilene, Texas; William L., of Abilene; Vance A., of Grimes county; John R., of Navasota; Sallie, wife of R. S. Wommack of Abilene; Lloyd C., who died unmarried; Lillian, who married Brown Kennard of Anderson; Ethel, who married Dr. D. C. Smith of Groveton; George C., assistant postmaster at Abilene; and Alice, who married J. M. Hensley of Anderson.

Andrew M. Campbell grew up on the family farm, five miles east of Anderson. As the oldest child in the family, his early education was considerably neglected, and his advantages were less liberal than those afforded to the younger members of the household. However, when he realized the deficiencies of his early training, he more than made up by individual application for those handicaps, and has long since put himself in the class of cultured and well-read men of large attainments. While still in his teens he went into west Texas, and his experience as a cowboy for the firm of Barry & Trant in Jones county from 1878 to 1879 tended to wear off the corners of a country youth. Returning to Grimes, Grant county, at the age of twenty he was appointed deputy sheriff, and it was while in that office that he applied himself with vigor to the study of both books and men. He served four years as deputy sheriff, under Sheriff J. L. Scott, and was then elected justice of the peace for precinct No. 1 of that county. In that connection he had the honor of being the first Democrat elected after the Civil war. In the meantime he read law at Anderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. From that time forward his promotion to larger responsibilities was rapid. He was elected and served as county attorney for four years, and in 1900 was elected district attorney of the twelfth judicial district, comprising the counties of Grimes, Madison, Leon, Walker and Trinity. His services as district attorney lasted for two terms, and he left office in 1904. Altogether he had served as prosecutor for a dozen years, and his service was at a time when crime and lawlessness were at a high tide in that district, and to his energetic work must be ascribed a large share of the credit for the restoration of law and order.

As a Democrat Mr. Campbell has done considerable work in the interest of state candidates, and was a supporter of O. B. Colquitt for the governorship. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a member of the Methodist church.

In Grimes county, on November 15, 1886, Mr. Campbell married Miss Carrie McIntyre. Jesse McIntyre, her father, came to Texas from North Carolina, was a Confederate soldier, and later a large farmer and merchant at Roan's Prairie in Grimes county. Mr. McIntyre married Caroline Lindley, and their children were: Mattie, who married S. H. Garvin, and lives in Navasota; William S., of Roan's Prairie; J. R., of Madisonville, Texas; Mrs. Campbell; Ada, who married George T. Morse of Houston; Florence, who married Hammond Norwood of Houston; Prindle C., postmaster at Anderson. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are: Rogers Mills, who died in infancy; Grace, a graduate of Ursuline Convent at Galveston; Jessie, Leone and Pauline.

ISAAC N. PARKER. A prominent merchant at Trinity, where he has resided since 1889, Isaac N. Parker is one

of the few active Texans who can claim the honor of being a native son of the old Texas Republic. He has had a long and active career, was a soldier in the Confederate army four years, has been a farmer and merchant, and as a result of hard work has accumulated the means of prosperity and competence.

Isaac N. Parker was born within three miles of Huntsville, April 10, 1841, and reared in Walker county. His education was finished when he was sixteen years old at Austin College, and when he left school he applied himself to the occupations of the farm, and also had his full share of useful enjoyment in hunting, fishing and frolicing. When the war broke out he was twenty years old. He enlisted in Company D of the Fifth Infantry in Hood's Texas Brigade, under Capt. Mike Powell, who was afterward promoted to colonel. His regiment was sent on to Richmond, Virginia, and his first fight was with a part of Lee's army at Yorktown in the Peninsular campaign. He was in the Seven Day Battle, the second battle of Manassas, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, was wounded at Chickamauga and at Gettysburg, and all told his service comprised twenty-seven battles. While on a scout in east Tennessee at Morristown, he was captured, spent thirty days in the jail at Knoxville, and was then sent to Camp Chase in Ohio, where he remained ten months and ten days as a prisoner, and was then paroled. While on parole General Lee surrendered. From the time he left his old home in Texas in 1861 until September, 1865, he did not return, and no man saw longer service in the southern army.

After the war, when he got back to Texas, there was nothing open in the way of a vocation except farming, and he took up that work in real earnest. He followed it for ten years, and then engaged in merchandising at Dodge, Texas. His beginning was on a small scale, and from Dodge he went to Riverside, where he spent five years, and in 1899 came to Trinity. In Trinity he built a store, and has since been a merchant with a growing trade in that center. His career as a merchant has been continuous since 1876. Mr. Parker has never allowed his name to be placed on a ticket as a candidate for public office, though he is a loyal Democrat, and one of the strongest advocates and workers for prohibition in the county. He belongs to the Methodist church, and affiliates with the Masonic Order.

Mr. Parker is a son of Jesse Parker, who came to Texas in 1833 from Louisiana, lived for a time on the Sabine River in east Texas, and subsequently settled on the farm where his son Isaac was born in Walker county, in 1836. He lived there until his death in 1849. He was probably born in Georgia, and he was twice married. His first children were: Sarah, who married James Schrier and who lived in Atascosa county, and died there; Matthew spent his career in Matagorda, Texas; Wiley died in Walker county; Elizabeth, married Phil Coe, and died in Gonzales county. The second wife of Jesse Parker, and the mother of Issac N., was Elizabeth Barker, who died in Huntsville, at the age of eighty-six. Her children were: Jesse, who died during the war as a Confederate soldier; Eliza, who married Richard Plummer, and died in Walker county in 1866; Mary Ann, whose first husband was Andy Cox, and her second was Richard Berry, and he died in Huntsville; Rebecca, who married Marion Brown of Dodge, Texas; Nancy, who married Daniel B. McMillan, and lives at Riverside, Texas; Isaac N., and David, who died at Huntsville, leaving a family.

Mr. Isaac N. Parker was married in Walker county, December 24, 1867, to Miss Mary C. Ashley, a daughter of Edmund Ashley, who came from Alabama just before the war. Mrs. Parker died in Trinity, leaving the following children: Edmund C., of Roseburg, Texas, who married Lillian Lane; Frank P., a merchant of Trinity, who married Marcie Thompson; Claude, who died unmarried; Robert I., who died in young manhood; Roberta, who died at the age of fourteen in 1889; and Jesse P., who died when a young man. In October, 1905, Mr. Parker married for his second wife Miss Lucinda C. Palmer, a daughter of William Palmer. Before her marriage Mrs. Parker was for sixteen years employed in the Parker store of Trinity.

William H. Bradley. One of the leaders in business enterprise at Trinity is William H. Bradley, who since locating in that center of population and industry in October, 1911, has been identified with the real estate, hotel and banking business. His home has been in Trinity county since January, 1886.

Mr. Bradley came from Troy, Alabama, where he was born October 15, 1876. He was thus ten years of age when the family located in Texas. His father, Andrew J. Bradley, a farmer of Pennington, Trinity county, was born in 1851, in Pike county, Alabama, and who married Sophronia Wilson, a farmer. The children of Andrew J. Bradley and wife are: William H.; Laura, wife of John W. Lewis of Batson, Texas; and Emma, who married Oscar Jordan of Batson. The Bradleys came originally from Ireland, settling in Abbeville district of South Carolina, and from that locality Grandfather Henry M. Bradley moved to Alabama. Grandfather Bradley married Mary Cowart, and Andrew J. was one of seven children, all of whom came out to Texas, and located in Trinity and Houston counties.

William H. Bradley was brought up on a small farm in Trinity county, and had only a common school education as his preparation for a business career. Leaving home at the age of sixteen he began the study of law at Groveton with the firm of Bean & Nelms, continuing his reading for several years. Other affairs have attracted him rather than the law, and has never formally entered the profession. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster of Groveton by President McKinley as the successor of A. M. Stevenson. His service as postmaster continued for twelve years, and he resigned to engage in business. On coming to Trinity Mr. Bradley opened and conducted as proprietor for two years the Gibson Hotel, and then turned all his attention to the real estate business. In 1912 he became an officer of the Southwest Company, being secretary and treasurer of this well known real estate concern, the other members of which are Hayne Nelms of Groveton and J. D. Freeman of Trinity. It is the purpose of this company to promote immigration, and the settlement of the "cut-over" lands and other lands in this vicinity. They own or control several hundred thousand acres in various counties of east Texas. Mr. Bradley is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Groveton.

Politically he has always been a Republican, is county chairman of his party in Trinity county, has attended a number of state conventions, and in 1904 was a delegate to the Chicago National Convention which nominated Roosevelt. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Bradley was married in Trinity county, July 23, 1901, to Miss Lulu Magee, a daughter of Abe Magee, an old pioneer settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have no children.

Robert Elmer Minton. As a lawyer Mr. Minton is one of the ablest in southeast Texas, and associated with R. O. Kenley in the firm of Kenley & Minton, representing some of the largest financial and industrial interests in Trinity county and vicinity. Mr. Minton took the bar examination at Austin in 1906, and at once located for practice at Groveton. From the beginning their practice has been of an important character. The first case in which he was an attorney was for the prosecution of a claim for some heirs. The firm have represented the Southern Pine Lumber Company, the Trinity County Lumber Company, the Thompson Brothers Lumber Company, The Groveton, Lufkin & Northern Railroad Company, the Texas Southeastern Railroad Company, and the Beaumont & Great Northern Railroad Company.

Robert Elmer Minton was born in Sabine county,

Texas, October 8, 1878, a son of William Henry Minton, and a grandson of William Minton. William Minton came from Troy, South Carolina, the family having owned the land on which that town was built. William Minton when about forty years of age married a Miss Wolam, a sister of "Uncly" Johnny Wolam, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher who came to Texas in 1836 as a missionary, and spent his life in east Texas, was at one time chaplain of the Huntsville prison, and died at Crockett in 1891. William Minton and wife had the following children: James, a Confederate soldier, who died at Corsicana, about 1885, leaving no children; William Henry; John P., of Nacogdoches; Francis M., of Alto; Thomas, of Sabine county; Martha B., who married Frank Errington, and lives in Sabine county; and Beauregard of Sabine county.

William Henry Minton, who has been a farmer all his life, came to Texas from Shelby county Tennessee in 1859. He was born in Tennessee in November, 1849, and has thus lived in Texas since he was ten years of age. The family first settled near San Augustine where Grandfather William Minton was a shoemaker. The Grandfather died in 1878, having been born about the beginning of the century. William Minton is a Democrat, has seldom left the quiet activities of the farm for public affairs but held the office of county commissioner and is a deacon in the Baptist church. He was married in Sabine county in 1875 to Miss Cena Maddox. Her parents were John J. and Rebecca (Reeves) Maddox. Her father was a farmer and came to Texas from Alabama and had given service with the rank of Captain in the Confederate army. William H. Minton and wife had the following children: John William, a lawyer in Sabine county, who married Florence Dean; Robert E.; Sallie, wife of Austin Mason, of San Augustine county; Roscoe Henry, of Sabine county, who married Miss Corrie Arnold; J. M., of Houston; Protis, of Houston; and Vivian, who married a Mr. Buttler.

Robert E. Minton spent his boyhood near Geneva, Texas, on the farm, and after the local schools was a student in the Geneva high school. One summer was spent in Baylor University, and a year in the law department of Texas University. His self-supporting career began as a school teacher in the country of Sabine county, where he worked three years in the school room, and for two years was at Pennington and two years in the city schools of Groveton. His ambition was definitely centered upon the law, and in 1905 he left the school room, and prepared himself for the examinations which he successfully passed in the following year.

As already noted his career in the law has been one of exceptional success. One of the most noted cases in which he and his partner have been identified was the suit brought by the Consolidated Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company, against the Southern Pine Lumber Company. This was a case in the federal court jurisdiction, and involved a claim of nine hundred thousand dollars damages, for the removal of timber by the Southern Pine Lumber Company from a league of land, which the plaintiff claimed to own. The case went to the federal court, Mr. Minton being one of the active attorneys throughout, and at the end a judgment of fifteen thousand dollars was handed down in lieu of the nine hundred thousand dollars which had been claimed. The award is still pending on appeal before the circuit court of New Orleans. Various other suits involving title and important values in civil cases have absorbed much of Mr. Minton's time and ability in the district courts. He practices before the supreme court, having been admitted to that court at the same time as to the lower courts. Mr. Minton is one of the stockholders of the Guaranty State Bank, and represents it as attorney. He has general supervision of the sale and settlement of the "cut-over" land of the Southern Pine Lumber Company. These lands are being advertised and settlers from northern and eastern states are rapidly taking possession and converting the original site of this pine forest into productive fields. Mr. Minton is a Democrat, but has avoided all practical politics. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and an active worker in church and Sunday school. He is a deacon of the Groveton Baptist church, superintendent of the Sunday schools, and of the men's bible class, and inter-denominational class for the study of the bible, has been a delegate to Baptist associations, and was clerk of the Sabine County Association at one time.

Mr. Minton was married at Groveton in February, 1905, to Miss Lucy Kenley, a daughter of George Whitehead Kenley. Mr. and Mrs. Minton have three children: Robert E., Rachael and Marjorie.

George Whitehead Kenley, father of Mrs. Minton, was born at San Augustine, Texas, September 28, 1841. His father, Thomas H. Kenley, founded the family in Trinity county from San Augustine county. He was born in Kentucky about 1813, and died near Old Sumter, in Trinity county, in 1871. A man of ordinary education, he spent his life as a farmer, was honored with the office of sheriff of Trinity county, and held that position at the time of his death. He was an early settler of Texas and went out from San Augustine county as a soldier for the Mexican war, being with General Taylor's army. He was a Democrat, a Methodist, and a Master Mason. By his marriage to Elizabeth Potts of Kentucky, he had the following children: Rachael, who first married a Mr. Hallmark, and later Mr. Morgan, and had children by both unions; George Whitehead; Mary J., who married Daniel Murphy, and lived in Cherokee county; Philip D., of Coleman county; Thomas H., of Henderson county; Lucinda, who married Coleman Ashworth, and spent her life in Trinity and Montgomery counties.

George Whitehead Kenley grew up with only a limited education, and his career was spent as a farmer. He came to Trinity county about 1849, settling near Old Sumpter, where he married and later lived on East Prairie and Nogales Prairie. During the war he entered the Confederate army, saw a great deal of service but was never wounded or captured. Later he was affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans. As a Democrat in politics he succeeded his father to the office of sheriff of Trinity county. He was very successful as a farmer, and did a great deal for his children, whom he educated and prepared for successful careers as teachers and workers in the world. He was married on March 4, 1869, to Paralee Chandler. Her father, Carroll T. Chandler, came to Texas from Perry county, Alabama, first settling in Cherokee county, where he was a farmer. He died while a Confederate soldier in the fall of 1861. His wife, whose maiden name was Amanda Welch of Perry county, Alabama, subsequently married a Mr. Duncan, who soon died, and she passed away May 19, 1913, when almost eighty-two years of age. Her children were: Mrs. Kenley, born January 29, 1852; Sarah J., who first married Dennis Young, and second Jo Lester, and died in Angelina county, Texas, in 1910; Richard, who was a farmer of Trinity county, and died during the nineties, leaving children; Joseph, who died in Trinity county in 1902, and left six children; Thena, who married Charles Warner, and died in Trinity county with four children.

The children of George Whitehead Kenley and wife were: Carrol H.; Samuel F., of Mertzon, Texas, who married Donna Womack; Richard Oscar, of Los Angeles, a former partner in law with Mr. Minton, and who married Leona Womack; Fannie, who married Dr. Newton McLendon of Groveton; Minnie, who married C. D. Poe of Groveton; Jonie, wife of John Clark of Houston county; Lucy, who married R. E. Minton; David Crockett, chief engineer of the Diball Lumber Company; Polk, a teacher at Buna, in Jasper county. The father of these children, George Whitehead Kenley, died November 6, 1905. He was a member of the Christian church, a Mason, and a man of useful life and influence in his community. He moved to Groveton in 1903, and in that town educated his younger children.

THOMAS JEFFERSON NORTH. Although a resident of the state of Texas for a few years only, Judge Thomas Jefferson North has won a name and friends for himself. He is one of the most successful attorneys in Seymour, Texas, and since he has been elected county judge he has proved as successful on the bench as he was at the bar. Judge North is one of the younger members of the legal fraternity in this section and he is looked upon by the more experienced lawyers as a man with a brilliant future before him, for he not only has natural ability and a fine education, but he is also painstaking and industrious.

Judge North was born in Bell county, Kentucky, on the 21st of June, 1877. He went to school in his native state and after completing the course offered by the public schools he taught school in order to earn the funds to continue his education. He received his collegiate course at the University of Kentucky in Lexington, Kentucky, and after leaving college he located in Stanford, Kentucky, where he began the practice of law. After a year in this locality he came to Texas, arriving in the latter state in August, 1905. He first located in Fannin county. After practicing his profession here for a few months he came to Seymour and established an office here. This was in 1906 and in July of the same year, so favorably were the people of this county impressed with his personality and his work, he was nominated and elected county attorney. After serving for six years in this office he was elected county judge. This took place in the fall of 1912 and he is at present filling this office.

In politics Judge North is a member of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, being one of the leaders in this section. He is a member of the Christian church and is active in church work, being at present an elder and a teacher in the Sunday school. In the fraternal world Judge North is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebeccas.

On the 23d of December, 1909, Judge North was married to Miss Nancy Naomi Stevenson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Judge North has become as true a lover of Texas as any of her native sons. He takes an active part in every movement which tends to the betterment of conditions in Seymour and to the improvement of the state in general. He says that it seems to him that the climatic conditions, the thrifty class of people who form the majority of the citizens, and the varied business opportunities will make Texas one of the best states in the Union. In his opinion Texas has greater opportunities and more resources than any other section of the United States.

STEPHEN J. TREADWELL. After a long service as tax collector of Angelina county Mr. Treadwell is now busied with his varied property interests at Lufkin, and to some extent is a farmer in this vicinity. Mr. Treadwell comes of an old family of east Texas, and three generations of the name have been actively identified with the professional and commercial and military activities of the Lone Star state.

Stephen J. Treadwell was born at Retrieve in Angelina county, Texas, October 6, 1861, and grew up at the village of Huntington, being educated largely in the country schools. His father, Richard LeRoy Treadwell, died while on duty at Tyler, in 1862, as one of Captain Anderson's company of Confederate soldiers. At that time he was twenty-six years of age. Born in Cherokee county, Alabama, he came to Texas in 1856, with his father, Stephen Treadwell, who settled near Huntington in Angelina county. Grandfather Stephen Treadwell was born in Georgia in 1810, got a fair education, and after the war taught school for some time near Huntington. His death occurred there in 1892. He was a Democrat, and quite active in local affairs. From 1872 to 1876 he served in the office of county clerk. His church was the Baptist, and he was a close observer of church rules and took pains to criticise the brethren who violated their pledge to the church. He used no stimulants or narcotics, and prided himself on these virtues. Stephen Treadwell first married Miss Faith Jordan, who died in Alabama. Her children were: Richard LeRoy; Martha, who married Frank Neyland, and lives in Angelina county; Mary, who married Frank Higginbotham, and died in Angelina county; Clementine, Mrs. J. M. Brashear, died in this county; Catherine, Mrs. I. N. Fortenberry; Joseph, of Angelina county; and John, who died in Ellis county, Texas. For his second wife Stephen Treadwell married Sallie Williams, who bore him the following children: Frances, who died at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, as the wife of J. A. Thompson, a Cherokee Indian; Dr. W. B. Treadwell, of Lufkin; and T. J. Treadwell of Burke.

Richard LeRoy Treadwell spent his brief life as a farmer in Angelina county, where he married Sarah E. Morgan, a daughter of Jack Morgan, who came from Cherokee county, Alabama, though a Georgian by birth, and located in Texas in 1855. His death occurred in Red River county of this state in 1873. Mrs. Sarah Treadwell was born in Cherokee county, Alabama, in 1842. Richard and Sarah Treadwell had only two children, the elder being Stephen J. and the younger Mary, wife of I. D. Clark, of Burke.

Stephen J. Treadwell finished a five-year period of teaching at Burke in Angelina county, and then took up merchandising in that village, a vocation which he followed for ten years and thus laid the basis for his material prosperity.

While living at Burke the citizens honored him with election to the office of justice of the peace and county commissioner, and he served the county in that capacity for about two years. In 1900 came his election as tax collector. Up to that time the duties of tax collector had been performed as a joint office, and Mr. Treadwell was the first to be elected to the distinctive office of tax collector. His service was in the highest degree creditable, and efficient, and no better proof of this is to be found than the fact that he was reelected and kept in office ten years. At the present time he is occupied only with his property interests in Lufkin and in supervision of his farming.

His political affiliations have always been with the dominant party, and he has occasionally attended judicial, congressional or state conventions on the delegations from Angelina county. He was a Hogg partisan in the historic convention of 1892, when the convention was disrupted and two Democratic candidates were placed before the people for the office of governor.

In Lufkin, September 6, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Stephen J. Treadwell and Miss Mollie Robb, a daughter of E. L. Robb, and a sister of Judge E. B. Robb, who has rendered much and valuable public service to Angelina county. Three daughters comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell, namely: Eda is a graduate of the School of Industrial Arts at Denton, with the class of 1909, and has since taught in the city schools of Lufkin; Eula, who graduated from the Huntsville Normal School in 1911, is the wife of Kenneth Hoskins, of Lufkin; Josephine graduated from the Sam Houston Normal in 1912 and is now a teacher at Diboll, Texas. Mr. Treadwell is a past master of the Homer Blue Lodge of Masons, and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge on several occasions. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

EUGENE W. COPLEY. A successful business man, formerly one of the leading lumber dealers of Dallas, Mr. Copley in recent years has become best known as a practical scientist, a noted collector of wild animals, a taxidermist, and as proprietor of the popular Jungleland, an institution which is probably known to every citizen of Dallas and has a reputation throughout the

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territory of which Dallas is the metropolis. Mr. Copley has been a lover and devoted student of the animal kingdom since he was a boy and after attaining to reasonable degree of success in business, permitted himself the happy privilege of giving all his attention to the scientific bent of his nature.

Born in 1878 in Missouri, Mr. Copley's parents, John M. and Corie M. (Billington) Copley, came to Texas in 1880, locating at Denton, in Denton county, where the father was a lawyer for many years. Reared in Denton county, Eugene W. Copley attended the public schools and manifested strong inclinations for the life outdoors. It was his disposition to find his most stimulating lessons in the life of the field and woods rather than in the dry books of the schoolroom. These tastes led him to take up the study of taxidermy, and it was his privilege to study under Professor William T. Hornaday, then a resident of Oklahoma City, but now distinguished as one of the greatest naturalists of America and director of the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens of New York City. Professor Hornaday was also one of the originators of the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

In 1903 Mr. Copley moved from Denton to Dallas, and in 1906 founded the Groves-Copley Lumber Company, of which he was vice-president and manager. The yards of this establishment were at Tenth and Lancaster Streets in Oak Cliff. In March, 1909, Mr. Copley retired from the business, after a successful career in which he had developed the company to large proportions and during which time he had erected a number of fine residences in Dallas and Oak Cliff.

In the meantime he had been busy, so far as business allowed, in gathering a splendid collection of birds, fish and reptiles and all manner of wild animals, as the nucleus for his museum. Beginning with his studies under Professor Hornaday he had become an expert taxidermist and on retiring from business he founded a museum at Dallas for the benefit of the public. This museum was first located in Oak Cliff, but subsequently has been moved to Elm Street in Dallas. The Copley collection is without doubt the largest of its kind in the south, and comprises not only live wild animals, but also large numbers of mounted specimens, including hundreds of wild animals, birds, fish and reptiles. Mr. Copley maintains four traveling shows, which travel throughout the south and comprise mostly the trained wild animals which he has gathered together. These traveling collections are used principally for educational purposes, being useful to the schools in demonstrating their natural history work.

Mr. Copley was married in 1902 to Miss Maud Evelyn Connor, a daughter of John A. Connor of Dallas. Their two children are Evelyn Eugenia and Helen. The Copley residence is at 306½ N. Akard Street.

JOHN SHERWOOD FANNIN. Though established in the practice of law in Dallas but a comparatively brief time, it has been the good fortune of John Sherwood Fannin to secure more than ordinary prominence and position in his profession, and his name is well established in professional circles in the Dallas County Bar, as well as in adjoining counties and North Texas, as the result of his activities thus far. He has conducted practice in Dallas since 1909, both independently and with partners, and is now a member of the firm of Fannin & Youngblood, located in the Wilson Building, this city.

Born in Chatfield, Navarro county, Texas, on April 2, 1876, Mr. Fannin is a son of D. H. and Victoria (Adams) Fannin, of Alabama. He received his education in the public schools, his high school course being followed by attendance at the Southern University at Huntington, Tennessee, and also later at the Terrell University, Terrell, Texas. Mr. Fannin also taught school four school years in Alabama, beginning at the early age of sixteen, and continuing until the age of twenty, when he returned to Texas, and in 1899 he located at Dallas, establishing himself in the offices of Coke & Coke, attorneys of this city, and under their guidance resumed his study of law, supplementing his work there with eighteen months' attendance at the Dallas Law School. Mr. Fannin did not actively engage in the practice of law until on March 30, 1909, when he was admitted to the bar, and about November 1, 1911, he established the firm of Fannin, Underwood & Youngblood, but about August, 1912, Mr. Underwood withdrew and the firm became Fannin & Youngblood and has conducted one of the most successful partnerships known to the city. Mr. Fannin has handled some of the big cases in this county, as well as some in adjoining counties, since he became established in the profession, and in 1912 was leading counsel for the defense in the noted murder trial of the State vs. Bob Davis. This case attracted wide attention in the state because of prominence of the principals and was especially interesting to Dallas people. In February, 1908, Mr. Fannin was married to Miss Belle Brunson, the daughter of H. D. Brunson, of Alabama, and they have one child, a boy born January 9, 1909.

It may be said here that the Fannins are a noted Texas family, and men of the same name have held many city and state political positions. D. H. Fannin, the father of the Dallas lawyer, fought in all the principal battles of the Civil War, such as Gettysburg, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and was a member of Hood's Texas Brigade.

J. H. PICKRELL. In the development and upbuilding of an important financial and fiduciary institution which was the first of its kind in the state of Texas, Mr. Pickrell has been the dominating force and he has witnessed the upbuilding of a substantial and constantly expanding business on the part of the corporation of which he is vice-president and general manager and which was organized in the face of strong opposition on the part of those identified with institutions with which it might possibly come into competition, as well as by others who were skeptical concerning the demand for or legitimacy of its functions. It has been a source of great satisfaction to Mr. Pickrell to prove to such opponents, through means of practical and unequivocal demonstration, that the Dallas Title & Guarantee Company has fully justified his determined confidence and faith and become a greatly valued acquisition to the financial and general business enterprise of northern Texas, as well as one of the important concerns of the thriving commercial and industrial city in which its headquarters are maintained. He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Dallas, is a representative member of the bar of this section of the state, and has gained impregnable vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem. In every respect is he specially entitled to specific recognition in this History of Texas and Texans.

J. H. Pickrell, vice-president and manager of the Dallas Title & Guarantee Company, which has well appointed offices at 1101 Main street, claims the fine old state of South Carolina as the place of his nativity and is a scion of staunch southern stock. He was born in Pickens county, South Carolina, in 1866, and is a son of William R. and Ella (McMaster) Pickrell, both of whom were likewise natives of that commonwealth and representatives of families that were there founded in an early day. In 1869 William R. Pickrell came with his family to Texas and numbered himself among the pioneers of Wise county, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing and contributed his due quota to civic and industrial development and progress.

The public schools of Decatur, judicial center of Wise county, Texas, afforded J. H. Pickrell his early educational advantages, and he is thoroughly and insistently a Texan in spirit and breeding, as he was a child of but three years at the time of the family immigration to the Lone Star state. That he made good use of his scholastic opportunities is shown by the fact that when

but eighteen years of age he gave effective service as temporary principal of the Decatur high school, in which he himself had been graduated a short time previously. In pursuance of higher academic studies he entered Mansfield College, at Mansfield, Tarrant county, where he was a student during the regime of Professor John Collier as executive head of the institution. In furtherance of his educational work he finally was matriculated in the normal university, at Lebanon, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. Having in the meanwhile determined to enter the legal profession, he availed himself of the advantages of the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, as well as of effective private preceptorship, and in 1890 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the Texas bar, at Decatur, the capital of his home county.

In 1893 Mr. Pickrell established his residence in the city of Dallas, where he became identified with the representative law firm of Leake, Henry & Reeves. Early in his professional career he began to give special attention to real-estate law, and in this field of practice he gained wide experience and definite precedence. His activities along this line led to his promotion of a business enterprise for which he discerned a definite necessity, and in 1902 he effected the organization and incorporation of the North Texas Land Title Company, of which he became vice-president and general manager. Through careful, discriminating and legitimate means he made this corporation a medium for important functions, in the identification, verifying and guaranteeing of land titles throughout the various counties in the northern part of the state, and since the consolidation of the business with that of the Dallas Title & Guarantee Company, in August, 1906, the functions of the concern have been still further vitalized and expanded, the while he has continued to serve with marked ability as vice-president and general manager of the consolidated institution, which is one of the largest and most important of its kind in Texas, even as it was the first of the kind to be organized in the state. There has been an unqualified popular approval of its functions and management and the enterprise has become one of far-reaching and benignant influence in connection with industrial and business activities that form the basis of generic progress and prosperity in this section of the great state of Texas, the success which has attended its operations having most effectually silenced the objections and skepticism which attended its projection and organization. Mr. Pickrell is also a member of the directorate of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, and other of the staunch institutions of the metropolis of northern Texas, and he is the owner of valuable realty in his home city and county, the while he has at all times stood foremost in the ranks of loyal and liberal citizens whose public spirit has been shown in definite action. He has largely withdrawn from the practice of his profession, owing to the exigent demands placed upon him by his other important interests. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, but he has manifested naught of predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office. Mr. Pickrell has not identified himself with clubs or fraternal organizations, but he gained to himself a host of friends and is a popular factor in the business and social life of Dallas, his attractive home being at the corner of St. John's drive and Lexington avenue, in the beautiful Highland Park district of Dallas.

HON. WILLIAM B. LEWIS. It is not a light function to describe justly or adequately the life of a man who has had an active and eminently busy career, and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the community in which his interests are located. Yet biography finds its most complete justification in the tracing and recording of such a life history, for if history teaches by example, the lessons inculcated by biography must be still more impressive. We see exhibited in the varieties of human character, under different circumstances, something to instruct us in our duty, and to encourage our efforts, under every emergency. There is perhaps no concurrence of events which produce this effect more certainly, than the steps by which distinction has been acquired through the unaided efforts of youthful enterprise, as illustrated in the life of Hon. William B. Lewis, county judge of Hale county, and superintendent of public schools of Plainview, Texas.

Judge Lewis was born in Limestone county, Texas, March 20, 1876, and is a son of Henry H. and Mary J. (George) Lewis. The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Lewis, was the founder of the family in America, coming from Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century and settling in Virginia, where he became a successful planter. Subsequently, he moved to Alabama and in 1854 came to Texas, where the remaining years of his life were spent. Henry H. Lewis was born in Alabama, and was still a youth when brought to Texas. Settling in Limestone county, he was reared on his father's ranch, being thoroughly trained in all matters which are desirable for the successful stockraiser and farmer to know. At the outbreak of the war between the South and the North he enlisted in the Confederate army, and as a private participated in a number of fiercely contested engagements, among them Lookout Mountain, but was never wounded. Near the close of the war, however, he was taken prisoner, and on being exchanged returned to Texas and re-enlisted under Gen. Kirby Smith. On his return to the pursuits of peace he again took up agricultural work, in which he was engaged successfully until his death, in 1885, in Taylor county. In political matters he was a democrat, while his religious connection was with the Baptist church. His wife was born in Texas, the daughter of a pioneer Methodist minister of this State, and she still survives, being a resident of Abilene, Texas, and the mother of six children, of whom two are deceased, William B. being the second oldest living and the third in order of birth.

During the entire period of his school days, William B. Lewis worked faithfully at various employments in order to pay for his tuition, and when he entered Buffalo Gap College he was forced to ride horseback sixteen miles daily. While a student in this college, he took up the profession of teaching, in which he continued four years, in the meanwhile graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1897. He had prosecuted his law studies assiduously whenever the opportunity offered, and in 1899 was admitted to the bar, at once entering upon the practice of his profession at Abilene, where he continued to reside until 1909. In 1904 he was elected county attorney, a position in which he served efficiently until 1908, and in 1909, on coming to Plainview, at once interested himself in public and political matters, soon becoming known as an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. In the spring of 1912 he became his party's candidate for the county judgeship of Hale county, and was successful in the election which followed, being also chosen superintendent of schools. He still continues to hold these offices, and in the discharge of his official duties has shown himself fair, impartial and conscientious, winning alike the respect of the members of the bar and the confidence of the general public. Although the greater part of his time is demanded by the duties of his office, he has outside interests, being a director in the National Temperance Life Insurance Company of Dallas, and having large holdings in cattle in Hale county. He is a member of the County Judges and District and County Clerks Associations, holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and attends the Baptist church.

W. B. Lewis

His fraternal connections are with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Pretorians and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On July 31, 1904, Judge Lewis was married in Jones county, Texas, to Miss Ola McLaughlin, who was born in Arkansas, daughter of E. B. McLaughlin, at present a resident of Dickens county. To this union there has been born one child: Juanita, born November 19, 1905, at Abilene, Taylor county.

ALEXANDER R. PHILLIPS. One of the ablest men in the fire insurance field of Texas is Mr. Alexander R. Phillips of Dallas, the special agent for the German American Insurance Company of New York. In 1897, when just out of school, and a boy of seventeen, he was given his opportunity. This opportunity consisted in subjecting himself to the demands and requirements that might be made of a general office boy in an insurance office. He did about everything an office boy would be asked to do, and at the same time was learning the insurance business. At the end of three years he had advanced to the place of special inspector and rate-clerk for the Hartford Fire Ins. Co. He then became special agent of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Massachusetts. He remained with that company four years, and then became special agent of the Insurance Company of North America. While with the latter concern, the disastrous conflagration at Houston occurred, and he was one of the adjusters that handled these losses. Mr. Phillips was with the Insurance Company of North America for eight years, and resigned in order to accept the special agency of the German-American Insurance Company of New York. His offices at Dallas are in the Insurance Building.

Alexander R. Phillips was born in Waco, Texas, February 8, 1880, a son of George P. and Florence E. (Minney) Phillips. His father was one of the early settlers in North Texas, locating first at Sherman and then in Dallas and from there becoming a pioneer of the west Texas town of Abilene, where he erected the first frame building which adorned that town. He continued his residence in Abilene until 1893, then moved to Dallas.

Alexander R. Phillips, as a boy, was educated in the public schools of Dallas, and at the Dallas Academy, being graduated from the latter institution in 1897 and almost immediately entering upon his practical business career in the insurance field. He stands very high in all insurance circles, and in 1910 was selected as one of the special committee to formulate the general insurance schedules used throughout the state. The adoption of this new schedule of rates was an important event in fire insurance history in Texas, and the schedules then adopted are the ones now regularly used in all offices. Mr. Phillips is also an active member of the Texas Fire Prevention Association. He is one of the prominent laymen of the Southern Presbyterian Church being an elder in his home church. Mr. Phillips, on February 4, 1903, married Miss Anna Garlington, a daughter of M. D. Garlington of Dallas.

HARRY E. GORDON. As president of the Texas State Society of Public Accountants Mr. Gordon both officially and through the prestige of his acknowledged ability occupies the leadership in this important department of commerce. Mr. Gordon is a thoroughly trained public accountant, and a year or so ago came from New York City to Dallas where he rapidly became acknowledged as one of the most capable and successful in his profession.

Harry E. Gordon is a native of the historic old town of Haverill, Massachusetts, where he was born on the twenty-first of July, 1880. His family belongs to the old New England ancestry. His parents were James W. of state of New Hampshire, and Sarah (Matthews) Gordon, of the state of Maine. James W. Gordon, the father, was for fifty-two years a carriage manufacturer in Massachusetts and when he retired from his long years of business he was a wealthy man, and moved from Massachusetts to New Hampshire to spend his declining years. This branch of the Gordon family is directly descended from the Scotch Clan of Gordons, probably the most noted in Scotch history, and from the viewpoint and judgment of many capable historians, it was the Gordons, who, with their money and their bravery and their enterprise really established Scotland as a nation. Mr. Gordon's mother belonged to the old colonial American stock and she has membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and she is a niece of Major General Wilkes West, who was a major in the Revolutionary army.

Mr. Harry E. Gordon received his education, according to the standards of his New England rearing, and subsequently took up the practical work of accountancy. In 1910 he graduated from the New York University as an accountant, and in August of the same year located in Dallas where he established an office as a public accountant in connection with Peter & Company. On November 15, 1911, he organized the present firm of H. E. Gordon & Company, public accountants, with offices in the Wilson Building. Mr. Gordon was elected president of the Texas State Society of Public Accountants on the 22nd of May, 1912, and he is also auditor of the Advertising League of Dallas. He is a member of the college fraternity of Delta Sigma Phi of the New York University. Mr. Gordon was married at St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1912, to Miss Fannie Schnittker.

ROBERT W. EATON. As an exemplification of the high position to which a life of industry, perseverance and well-directed effort may bring an individual, the career of the late Robert W. Eaton is an interesting study. Early thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father, with but ordinary advantages of an educational nature and no financial assistance, he persistently worked his way to the front ranks of business men, and at the time of his death, September 26, 1910, was widely known in county politics. Mr. Eaton was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1855, and was a son of Wesley and Nancy (Drake) Eaton, the latter being directly descended from Sir Francis Drake. Mr. Eaton's parents, natives of Kentucky, are both deceased. There were eight children in their family, as follows: Sarah, who is the wife of Theodore Dishman, still a resident of Kentucky; Catherine, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel Price, also deceased; Newton, who has passed away; Robert W.; Belle, who is single and a resident of Kentucky; Fannie, who is the wife of John Jones, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Rochester, who is a resident of Dallas, Texas; and Wesley, who is deceased.

Robert W. Eaton was reared upon the old Kentucky homestead place, and, his father being a farmer, he was brought up as a tiller of the soil. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, as the death of his father necessitated his going to work when still but a lad, but he was intelligent and ambitious, made the most of his opportunities, and managed to gain a good practical knowledge of the important things in life. The mother managed to keep her little brood about her, and taught them habits of industry and honesty and endeavored to fit them for the positions they were to fill in life. Mr. Eaton remained in Kentucky until 1880, in which year he migrated to Texas, and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Dallas. He remained thereon for some eighteen years, meeting with signal success in his farming and stock-raising operations, and in 1898 came to Dallas, which was his home up to the time of his death. For years Mr. Eaton had been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party in Dallas county, and in 1898 he became his party's candidate for a position on the board of county commissioners, to which he was subsequently elected and served two terms. He then

made the race for sheriff of Dallas county, but met with defeat, and again became the nominee for county commissioner. He was again returned a victor, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death. Mr. Eaton's public record was one of conscientious service to his fellow-citizens. He had a high regard for the responsibilities of public office and it was ever his object to further those movements which made for progress, education, morality and good citizenship. In both public and private life he was highly esteemed, and his death removed from Dallas one of its most zealous and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Mera Dishman, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of Jerry and Bettie (Woodard) Dishman. Mr. Dishman was a carpenter by occupation, and came of a family of Kentuckians, while his wife's people were from Georgia. There were five children in the Dishman family: Mera, who became Mrs. Eaton; Ella, who is the wife of John Harris, of Robie, Texas; Cora, who is the wife of Frank Darnell, of Abilene, Texas; Jerry, a stockman of that city; and Bettie, who is the wife of Ben Harwood, of Abilene. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were married in 1880, and became the parents of these children: May, who is the wife of Tom Marsh, of Dallas county, and has one child,—Thomas; Benjamin, who is single and resides at home with his mother; Robert, a well-known business man of Dallas, who has two children,—Wilkin and Robbie; and Beulah, who is the wife of Earl Lynn, of this city.

Mr. Eaton was brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a liberal supporter of its various religious and charitable movements. He was known as a generous, big-hearted man, and one who never refused aid to worthy enterprises. Fraternally, he was connected with the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which he was very popular. Since his demise, his widow has resided at No. 4204 Ross avenue, Dallas, in the vicinity of which location she is widely and favorably known.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. As an institution for the preparatory training of young men and young women the Douglas Select School of Waco has a record during seventeen years, not only of progressive growth and prosperity, but of broadening and increasing efficiency and usefulness. Already many successful men, in the professions and in business and affairs, credit that school with having furnished them encouragement and a good start on their career.

The founder of the school, Stephen A. Douglas, was born in Downington, Meigs county, Ohio, November 27, 1866. His father, Henry M. Douglas, born in the same part of Ohio in 1839, retired from farming in 1900 and spent the closing years of his long life in Texas, where he died in 1913. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah A. McCullough, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 7, 1844, and now resides in Waco.

Stephen A. Douglas was educated in the public schools and attended the pioneer institution of higher learning in Ohio, the old Ohio College at Athens, graduating in 1889 as Bachelor of Pedagogy. After some years' experience in teaching in Ohio, he came to Texas in 1896, and in the following year established what is now the Douglas Select School at Waco. Beginning with nine pupils, and an equipment of one room with two tables and nine feet of blackboard, the institution has flourished, necessitating removal from time to time to larger and better quarters, and at the present time its average enrollment is one hundred and fifty pupils, though as many as two hundred and forty-four scholars have at one time enjoyed the instruction and influence of the school. It has a high rank among Texas preparatory institutions, and many of its graduates have made creditable records in colleges and universities. Professor Douglas is an excellent type of the modern educator, progressive in his methods, purposeful and determined in his attitude toward his calling, and is not only an instructor but possesses the rarer and more useful gift of imparting inspiration to his pupils.

Mr. Douglas is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He has succeeded well as a business man, and besides owning the property in which his school is conducted, on grounds 125x212 feet at 91 Washington street, he is a stockholder in the Southern Traction Company.

Mrs. Douglas, his wife, is a member of an old and prominent Southern family. On May 28, 1910, Mr. Douglas was married at Waco to Miss Mattie H. Hill, daughter of W. S. and Maggie T. (Davis) Hill. Mrs. Douglas was one of ten children, as follows: Hugh B., Louis L., Sam D., O. T., Fannie M., Read W., Altie L., Mattie H. and two who died in infancy. Her maternal uncle, Sam Davis, was a scout under Colonel Coleman of the Confederate army and when captured by the Union troops in 1863, Mr. Davis refused to divulge any information concerning the Southern army, and his last words before his execution were: "If I had a thousand lives to give I would give them all before I would betray a friend of my country." W. S. Hill, father of Mrs. Douglas, was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1842, and died April 20, 1910, at Waco, was a prominent man in his locality in his home state, and after the Civil War located on a farm in Coryell county, Texas. Mrs. Douglas was born in that county. By a former marriage Mr. Douglas has three children: Sarah C., Stephen A., Jr., and Dorothy Mae. Mr. Douglas and family reside at 904 Washington street, Waco.

THOMAS STALLWORTH HENDERSON, youngest of the seven children of Thomas S. and Harriet (Red) Henderson, was born near Washington, on the Brazos, on the 12th of January, 1859.

His parents were natives of South Carolina, and with their household and slaves, emigrated over land to Texas in 1848, settling in Washington county, where the father was a successful planter and influential citizen. The mother died in 1859, and some years after the war the father removed to Marshall, Texas, where he died in 1900. Of their children John N., lawyer and judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, died at Dallas in 1907; Samuel R., lawyer, died at Bryan in 1908; Mrs. Lizzie Chandler lives at Anderson; Mrs. Alice Fowler at Lampasas; Mrs. Georgia Rodes at Navasota and Miss Ada and the subject of this sketch reside at Cameron, Texas.

He attended the country schools of his native county and afterwards Waco (now Baylor) University, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the honor of his class in 1877.

In preparation for his chosen profession, the law, he entered St. Louis Law School, St. Louis, Mo., where he pursued his studies until licensed to practice in 1879.

On the 19th of June, 1879, he located at Cameron, Texas, where he has since resided.

By industry and diligence he has established a reputation as an able and successful lawyer.

A broad minded and progressive citizen, Mr. Henderson has contributed much to the development and upbuilding of his community. He is president of the Cameron Water, Power & Light Company; of the Ice & Cold Storage Company; of the Milam County Abstract Company; vice president of the Citizens National Bank; and member of the Board of Directors of the Texas Fidelity & Bonding Company, of Waco, and of the National Temperance Life Insurance Company, of Dallas, Texas. His office building recently completed is one of the handsomest law offices in the state and is for the exclusive use of the law firm of Henderson, Kidd, Gillis & Henderson, of which he is the senior member.

T. L. Hendrickson

He inherits the family love of farm life and has extensive farming interests.

He is a democrat and is a loyal and effective advocate of the principles of his party. He was County Attorney of Milam county, 1880-82; District Attorney of the 20th Judicial District, 1882-86; City Attorney and member of the Board of Aldermen of Cameron; and in 1893 represented his county in the 23d Legislature. He served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, 1895-11, being chairman for six years.

He attends the Baptist Church, of which denomination his wife is an active member. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Honor, the I. O. O. F., Woodmen of the World and the Praetorians. He is also an active member of the State Bar Association and the State Historical Association of Texas.

He was married at Marshall, Texas, in 1884, to Minnie Agnes Burns, daughter of John H. and Mary E. Burns, of Caddo Parish, La. Their union is blessed by six children, Thomas S., Jr., now a member of the above mentioned law firm; Eleanor, Mary Lake; John Burns; Harriet Ada, and Agnes Red.

JUDGE G. EVANS COWAN has been much in the public service in Franklin county. His life, in a business way, has followed the channel of lands, titles and surveys, and in the execution of his public duties he has come to be regarded as one of the real landmarks of the county. He has held the office of County Surveyor for something like 20 years at various times, and a perusal of the record would seem to indicate that he has been returned to office of county surveyor on every occasion when his public service in other quarters did not preclude the possibility of his serving in that capacity.

Born in Cass county, Texas, on Dec. 11, 1856, G. Evans Cowan is the son of William J. and Harriet (Evans) Cowan. The father came out of Kentucky into Arkansas as a young man and in Clark county he met and married Miss Evans. He was distinguished for having built the first house in Arkadelphia, Arkansas. Among their children Judge Cowan was the seventh son, and in keeping with a popular superstition regarding the destinies of seventh sons, Judge Cowan was ticketed with the nickname "Doc;" but the fates seem to have made an error in his case, for he never evinced aught of desire to embrace the medical profession for his own. Of the other children of William J. and Harriet Cowan, William and Albert lost their lives while serving in the Confederacy around about Richmond, Virginia. Thomas died in Arkansas during the rebellion; James died in infancy, and John met his death in 1880 at Searcy, Arkansas. Two survive,—George W., a resident of Mineola, Texas, and G. Evans Cowan, of this review.

Judge Cowan was reared chiefly in Clark, Polk and Sebastian counties, Arkansas. The death of his parents in 1860 left him orphaned at a helpless age, and he continued to be among relatives in those Arkansas counties until he reached his sixteenth year. His education hardly might be designated by that name, so scantily had he been instructed, and when he assumed charge of his own affairs at the age of sixteen he was meanly enough fortified by knowledge. Taking affairs into his own hands at this juncture he took service with a farmer at a small wage including three months' board in the summer months, while he expected to attend school, and the very fact that he set about in this way to mend his lack augured well for his future. It was along these lines of procedure that he brought his training up to that point where he was qualified to instruct others. In 1876 he returned to Texas, working as a farm hand and attending school intermittently until he was twenty-three years old, when he managed his affairs in such a way that it was possible for him to continue in school for the full space of a year. Then, after teaching one term himself he attended the college at Thorpe Springs and finished the normal course there. He then entered regularly into the work of teaching and continued for six years in that work in Wood and Franklin counties, during which time he occupied himself in spare hours with the study of surveying, and thus prepared himself for later work with the compass and chain. Before he finished his career as a teacher, Judge Cowan was elected County Surveyor of Franklin county in 1882, and although he has held that office much of the time since, he actually made the run for the place but that one time. Because of his familiarity with land lines and surveys in this section of Texas, his services have been invited by adjoining counties in settling disputes and establishing corners, and otherwise unraveling the tangles into which many tracts of land have been involved from time to time.

In November, 1908, he was elected county judge, and again was called to the office in 1910, and when he turned the office over to Judge Walker, his successor, he assumed the duties of surveyor, to which he had been chosen on the same ticket. While serving as county judge the question of the power of the county court to issue scrip to build a court house was litigated to a final determination. His court decided to build a new county building and made an order to that effect, proposing to issue warrants upon the county for the purpose. The court's order was met with a suit in the name of the people, enjoining them until the question could be submitted to the voters and their sanction obtained. The matter went to the supreme court of the state for decision and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the procedure of the court of Franklin county, thus settling the question in the state, since which time other counties have built and are building public buildings in the same manner.

The Franklin county court house and jail are of concrete and were erected complete, with furnishings, for warrants to the amount of $65,000, the warrants running twenty years and drawing five percent interest. The court house is two stories with basement, Grecian architecture and a massive white pile, pleasing to the eye and attractive from every point of view. Its construction stands as a monument to the court that built it and to the integrity of those who executed the contract under its eye.

Judge Cowan qualified for the practice of law while serving as county judge and was admitted upon examination before the district board of Texarkana, in January, 1913. His first case in court came to him from the Four-States Life Insurance Company, but his chief aim is to be able to appear in suits involving titles and to do probate work. His entry into the abstract field of Franklin county adds another competent factor to the record-searchers of Franklin county, and in this venture as an abstractor he is associated with Judge H. W. Hunt. Another point to the credit of Judge Cowan is his splendid aid in bringing into existence the building and loan association of Mount Vernon, a fiduciary concern which is doing much to enhance the general welfare of the town.

Judge Cowan was married in Franklin county, on January 4, 1881, to Miss Beatrice Wylie, a daughter of W. B. and Sarah A. Wylie, people of sterling Scotch lineage. Mrs. Cowan is the only daughter among the four children of her parents, the others being Dr. J. H. Wylie, of Winnsboro, Texas; H. A. Wylie, of Franklin county, and Alvin P., who died young. The judge and Mrs. Cowan have a family of six children. Della and Jessie are residents of Mount Vernon and Wichita Falls, respectively; Clinton is a farmer in Franklin county, and is married to Electra Shearer; Leslie is a resident of Mount Vernon; Wylie is a student at the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Austin and Raymond and Otis are the remaining members of the family.

Glancing back over the early life of Judge Cowan, one

can not fail to be impressed with the fact that out of a neglected and untutored boyhood, he has made possible so magnificent a success of his life, and there may be discerned between the lines as well as in bold type, much that should prove inspiring to other youth who have reason to feel that fate has dealt unkindly with them, and spur them on to emulate the accomplishments of the Judge.

PROF. CHARLES M. MOORE. As secretary of the Board of Education of Dallas, Prof. Moore now occupies an important place in educational circles of north Texas and for a number of years as teacher and as executive has been prominent in the school work of this state. He has been identified with educational work for twenty years, and has had many honors and positions which indicate his usefulness and standing as one of the foremost schoolmen in this state.

Charles M. Moore was born near Troupe in Smith county, Texas, in 1872, a son of Andrew J. and Dorothy (Melton) Moore, his father being a farmer in Smith county. His early education was obtained in the public schools at Troupe, and at the age of fifteen he entered the Summer Hill Select School at Omen, in Smith county, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class, and as salutatorian in 1893. He then attended the Sam Houston Normal College at Huntsville, and in 1895 he graduated, again with the highest honors, and the winner of the Peabody Scholarship Medal. During his school days he had engaged in teaching, and from 1896 to 1901 was connected with the public schools of Palestine, being principal of one of the ward schools of that city. During 1900-1901 he served as president of the East Texas Teachers' association.

Prof. Moore came to Dallas in 1901 to take the position of principal of the William B. Travis public school in this city. His work with that school for eight years stamped him as one of the ablest managers in the city and increased his reputation throughout educational circles of this state. In March, 1909, he resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Dallas Board of Education, a post to which he had been elected in February preceding. Prof. Moore succeeds to the office which for twenty-five years was occupied by the late Captain Thomas G. Terry.

Professor Moore was married in 1902 to Miss Lulu Barrows of Tyler, Texas. They became the parents of two children: Charlotte, now deceased, and Charles M., Jr. Prof. Moore and family reside at 3100 Cole Avenue in Dallas.

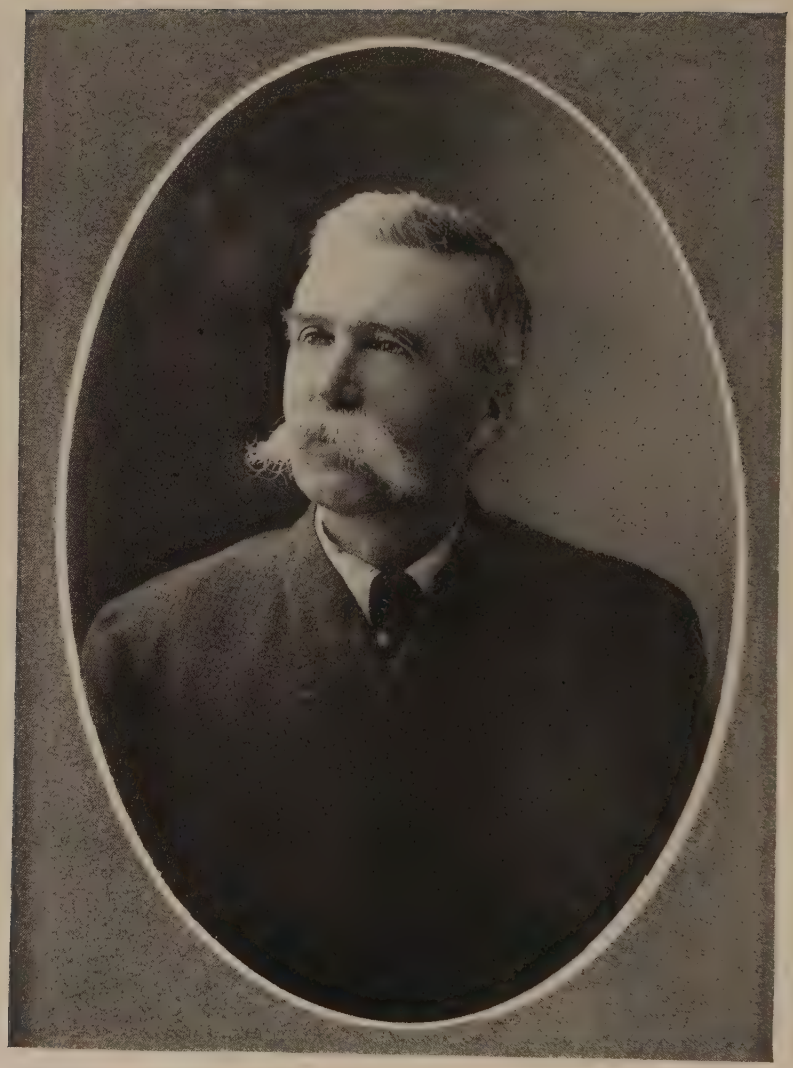
WILLIAM HENRY RUSSELL. Prominent among the members of the Deaf Smith county bar stands William Henry Russell, who by his attainments and achievements has become more or less a familiar figure in the courts of Northwestern Texas. He also is not unknown to official life, having for three successive terms served as county judge, and both as jurist and legist has ever maintained the dignity and high standing of the legal profession. At present he is a resident of Hereford, where he is in the enjoyment of a large and representative practice, and where his widespread popularity indicates the universal esteem in which he is held. William Henry Russell is a Tennesseean, born at Dixon, October 18, 1878, a son of William and Louise Hortense (Wooten) Russell. His father, a native of Killarney, Ireland, emigrated to America as a lad, and grew up in the Province of Ontario, Canada. At the age of twenty years he came to the United States and located at Dixon, Tennessee, where he identified himself with the lumber business and became a wealthy and prominent operator. In 1883 he made removal to Texas, locating in Lamar county, where he continued to be engaged in business as a lumberman, also having large interests in this line in Arkansas and the (then) Indian Territory. He died at Dixon, Texas, in February, 1892, at the age of fifty-six years. William Russell was married in Tennessee to Miss Louise Hortense Wooten, a native of the Big Bend State, and she still survives her husband and lives at Paris, Texas, aged sixty-four years. Five children were born to them, William Henry being the fourth in order of birth.

William Henry Russell was five years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas, and here he secured his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Paris, Texas, and a private school conducted by the well-known educator, Prof. Goudy. After some preparation, he entered the law department of the State University, at Austin, Texas, and was graduated therefrom in 1901, following which, for one year, he practiced at Austin. In 1902 he came to Hereford and opened offices, and two years later became the Democratic candidate for the office of county judge, to which he was subsequently elected three times. He was known as a fair and impartial judge, wise in his decisions and firm in upholding the best traditions of the judicial office. Since his last term, Mr. Russell has been engaged in private practice, and has been connected with a number of complicated cases, in which his legal ability has brought him prominently into public notice. He is a valued member of the national, state and county bar associations, and is known as one of the men who have been active in forwarding the best interests of the profession in this part of the state. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and has passed all the chairs in his lodges. With his family, Mr. Russell attends the Christian church.

On March 1, 1905, Mr. Russell was united in marriage at Hereford with Miss Nora Alice Daniel, daughter of Mack Daniel, known as an early settler of Cook county, Texas. Her father is now deceased, but Mrs. Daniel still survives and makes her home at Hereford. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell: Artis Horace, born August 17, 1907; Jesse Miller, born March 15, 1909; and William Henry, Jr., born November 24, 1911, all at Hereford.

Mr. Russell is a self-made man, having relied upon his own resources since his college days when he paid for his own tuition by working in his spare time. His success in this part of Texas has led him to encourage others to settle here, confident that men of ambition and energy can find numerous opportunities to win position and independence.

WILLIAM H. DANA. Public-spirited and influential, the originator of the "city beautiful" idea in Dallas, and a leading figure in preparing the city charter of Dallas in 1907, William H. Dana has accomplished a great work in the direction of affording enjoyment to the masses and developing their power to appreciate the beautiful; and through his efforts for civic reform and honest and efficient government has proved himself a citizen of wide usefulness. He was born, in 1863, at Rochester, New York, a son of John H. and Maria R. (Wiborn) Dana, both members of prominent New York families. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the founders of Rochester, New York, some of them having settled there ere the town was started. He belongs to the family which produced Charles A. Dana, founder and for thirty years editor of the New York *Sun*, and Richard Henry Dana, the noted poet and essayist, also James Dwight Dana, who was born at Utica, New York, February 12, 1813, and while yet a young man became an expert mineralogist and geologist. Graduating from Yale College, he was sent out, in 1838, as a scientific observer in the United States exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, visiting the Antarctic and Pacific oceans, and making collections of mineralogical and geological specimens of great scientific value. He was for some time associate editor of the "American Journal of Science," and in 1846 became professor of natural history



Jas Stewart

and geology in Yale. He gained a world-wide distinction as a scientist, and published several works, among them being "A Manual of Mineralogy" and a "Text Book of Geology."

Brought up in his native city, William H. Dana was there educated. Since 1885 he has been a resident of Dallas, and during the time has been active in promoting its best and highest interests.

By heritage and cultivation Mr. Dana is a true lover of the beautiful in both art and nature. He was, and is, the original "city beautifier" of Dallas. Mayhap as a result of having been reared in such a beautiful city as Rochester is, he has always taken a deep interest in forestry, floriculture and landscape beautification, and he has made persistent and commendable efforts to have his ideas carried out in his adopted city, with results that are already apparent, and will become more so as the years go on. For many years Mr. Dana lived on Bryan street in East Dallas, in a charming home, which, with its surroundings, comprised a noted beauty spot, calling forth words of admiration from all passers-by.

Although an enthusiast and an idealist, Mr. Dana is eminently practical in carrying out his ideas and projects. He is a business man well versed in civics, and believes in getting a dollar's worth of work for every dollar expended from the public treasury. In January, 1906, he brought about and was chairman of the public meeting that resulted in a number of streets in East Dallas being paved, an improvement that was greatly needed, and which Mr. Dana had advocated, both in speeches and in letters to the local press, for several years. In 1911 the city employed George E. Kessler, an authority on city planning, to come to Dallas at a large salary and make suggestions for improving and beautifying the city. It is a singular and noteworthy fact, recalled by many of Mr. Dana's friends, that the Kessler recommendations, made in a voluminous report, followed almost identically the things that Mr. Dana had been urging upon Dallas for twenty years, without any hope or expectation of reward to himself.

Mr. Dana originated the idea of having the city place the freight yards and terminals in the Trinity River bottom, also of having a $2,000,000 terminal station for all railroads near the river branch, which is now in process of construction. He made valuable suggestions for the planting and care of shade trees in the city, a subject upon which he could well qualify as an expert. Such things as the placing of flags and flag poles in the public parks and school grounds, the building of a fine boulevard around the city, the setting aside of public playgrounds and nurseries for the children, and of teaching the public the value of wholesome outdoor life among beautiful surroundings, have long been actively urged by Mr. Dana. His contributions to the local press on aesthetic forestry indicate a deep study and wide knowledge of this fascinating subject.

In addition to the artistic and aesthetic side of civil life, Mr. Dana has also taken a very active and prominent part in shaping the present city government of Dallas. As a member of the charter commission which drew up the present city charter, adopted in 1907, and under which Dallas came under the commission form of government, Mr. Dana gave up a great deal of his time, thought and activities in the preparation of that excellent document. On the other hand, when, in 1913, the movement was started to amend the 1907 charter by the insertion of 34 new amendments, Mr. Dana entered heart and soul into the campaign opposition to these proposed changes, deeming them inimical to the people's rights and feeling certain that they had been inspired by certain special interests and public service corporations selfishly for their own welfare.

Mr. Dana is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married in Sherman, Texas, to Miss Florine R. Roberson, who was born, reared and educated in that city, being a graduate of Kidd-Key College.

JAMES STEWART. A noteworthy record in the public service of Texas is that of James Stewart of Fort Davis. Jeff Davis county was organized in May, 1887. In the first election of county officers James Stewart was chosen county and district clerk. From that time to this the citizens of the county have elected and retained him in office. He has served as county and district clerk continuously longer than anyone who has ever been elected to the office in the State of Texas, and throughout the greater part of this time he has never had any opposition to speak of in his candidacy for the office. While this record is not unique, it is nevertheless one case among a small number, and it is a high tribute to the individual popularity and ability of any citizen to so long and continuously enjoy the confidence of the people.

James Stewart, who is one of the honored pioneers of this west Texas county is a native of Ireland, born June 12, 1845. He was educated in the national schools of Ireland, and later studied for a time in the Christian Brothers College at Londonderry. When he was eighteen years old he entered the Civil Service in Ireland, and continued in that work until he resigned in order to come to America at the age of twenty-one. After spending a few months in the east, he came to Texas in 1867, and this state has been his home now for forty-seven years. During thirteen years of this time he followed railroading, was a stationary engineer, and in general machine work.

Then in February 1880 he came out to Fort Davis, which at that time was a post situated in the midst of a great unfenced range occupied only by the herds of a few cattlemen then operating in this country. For about three years he was engaged in the operation of a small steam flour mill, and then entered the general merchandise business, which he conducted for two years. After this, as already stated, in May, 1887, he assisted in the organization of the county, and was elected to the office of county and district clerk. For many years also he owned the leading hotel at Fort Davis which was conducted under his proprietorship, although Mrs. Stewart was the active manager and the real head of this popular establishment.

At Fort Davis on April 27, 1885, Mr. Stewart married Miss Marie A. Fink. Mrs. Stewart through her own career and that of her father is very intimately associated with Old Fort Davis. Her father, Captain Theodore Fink, was an officer in the United States army, and was with the troops which first established Fort Davis on the western frontier of Texas before the Civil war. He subsequently returned to Michigan, and in that state organized the first Michigan regiment of Volunteers for service in the Civil war, but his death occurred in Detroit May 2, 1861, while the regiment was still in process of organization. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of one son and one daughter, named James Kenneth and Grace Frances. Mr. Stewart was reared in the Catholic faith, and in politics is a Progressive Democrat and actively interested in local politics. He and his wife have a very attractive home at Fort Davis, and a source of great pleasure to Mr. Stewart is his beautiful garden, where he satisfies his love for flowers and plants, and spends much of his leisure time. He also possesses an excellent and well selected library, and is fond of books and all the good things of life. Besides his other interests he engages to a considerable extent in real estate business in Fort Davis.

MAT M. NEWELL. Among the old and honored families of Texas, few have been longer residents and none have borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater usefulness than the Newell and Moore families, both of which are represented by Mr. Mat M. Newell, the present county clerk of Fort Bend County, and for many years a leading business man of Richmond.

Mr. Mat M. Newell was born in Richmond, his present

home, August 11, 1869. His parents were John E. and Emma (Moore) Newell. By descent the family is the result of a mingling of English and Irish stock. Both parents were born in Texas, which fact indicates that the settlement here was during the pioneer epoch. The Moores were Alabama people, while the Newells came originally from North Carolina. John D. Newell, the paternal grandfather, served in the Texas-Mexican war. The parents had just two children, and besides the county clerk there is his brother, John D. Newell of Richmond.

Mr. Mat M. Newell engaged in the land and abstract business. The Fort Bend County Abstract Company was organized in 1897, of which he is secretary and general manager. This company has a complete abstract sketch of the county, and its office has been a medium for a large amount of real estate business, in the past fifteen years.

Mr. Newell has always been a loyal Democrat and one of the hard party fighters. In 1902 he was elected to the office of county clerk. He was again elected county clerk in 1910 and is now serving a second term.

In 1901 Mr. Newell married Miss Florence Blackman, who was originally from Alabama. Their two children are Emma Cecelia and Mathew Moore, Jr. Mrs. Newell, who is one of the cultured women of Richmond, is active in local social circles.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. YOUNG. Now living retired in Sherman at the age of sixty-nine, Captain John G. Young, a son of one of the state's early Indian fighters and military leaders, has himself had a record of varied experience as a soldier, rancher and business man. He is now in the declining years of his life, and though he has suffered much from ill-health and impaired hearing, is still mentally alert and talks pleasingly and intelligently of his early life in this state. Except for the time spent in the Confederate army during the war, John G. Young has lived his entire life in Texas, and was born in Red River county, February 20, 1845.

His parents were Colonel William Cocke and Sophie Thomas Gleaves. The Young family was established in Texas by two brothers, Abraham and Dan Young, the latter being the father of Colonel W. C. Young. The family was of Holland-Dutch and French stock. Abraham Young in his day was quite a wealthy man, owning something like a hundred slaves and half of an entire county in Central Tennessee. Dan Young, while possessed of independent means, was not so well-to-do as his brother. The ancestry of the Gleaves side of the family is also of interest. Sophie Thomas Gleaves was born in Davidson county, Middle Tennessee, about 1816, a daughter of Michael Gleaves, who was the first sheriff of Davidson county, the county seat of which is Nashville, the state capital. He was one of the first settlers of that county. Closely related were the various families, the Gleaves, Donaldson, Dean, Robinson, and Felix McKay. General Donaldson, who became a general in the Confederate army and was killed in Tennessee, married a Branch, and Colonel W. C.'s mother was also a Branch. President Andrew Jackson's wife was Sarah Donaldson, a cousin to Sophie Thomas Gleaves. In the Branch relationship there should be mentioned that member who was at one time governor of North Carolina and later a member of the United States senate, a son of whom was John O'Brien Branch, who also sat in the United States senate, and as a brigadier general under General Lee was killed at the battle of Antietam. Governor Colquitt, the present governor of Texas, has relationship with the Young family through his family connection with the Branches. A half brother of Col. W. C. Young was James Murray, whose daughter is the wife of former Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas. The Gleaves family were of Scotch and English stock. A brother of Sophie Thomas Gleaves was John E. Gleaves, at one time clerk of the chancery court of Nashville, previous to the war, and who also held the same office during the period of hostilities and until his death.

Colonel William Cocke Young was born in Tennessee May 12, 1812, and came to Texas in 1834, locating in Red River county and engaging in the practice of law. He was one of the prominent men in that section of the state, served as sheriff of his county two terms, and later as county attorney. Associated with Colonel Bousland, he gained some fame as an Indian fighter in pioneer days through the Red River district, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war raised a regiment of volunteers of which he was commissioned colonel, with Bousland as next in command in the capacity of lieutenant colonel. Following the Mexican war Colonel Young resumed his law practice and in 1851 moved to Shawneetown in Grayson county. In 1857 he was appointed United States marshal of his district, holding the office for three years and then resigning to take part in the war between the North and the South. He was one of many who were called into consultation with Jefferson Davis prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and on returning from his last visit with the president of the Confederacy raised the Eleventh Regiment of Texas Cavalry and went into active service. He led his regiment until failing health compelled him to resign and return home. During the unsettled conditions of society at the close of the war, Colonel Young met his death at the hands of a member of a nefarious society that existed in Northern Texas. One of his fellow citizens had been shot down, and the murder was traced to the work of this band of outlaws, and while Colonel Young was in search of the body of the victim he himself was killed while near his home. One of Colonel Young's sons succeeded in tracing the murderer to his regiment in the Confederate army, demanded and received his surrender, took him to the spot where his father had been so foully killed, and there some of the colonel's own negroes quickly strung up and summarily exacted the penalty of death from the assassin.

Colonel W. C. Young was three times married. His first marriage was to Sophie Thomas Gleaves. Their children were: James D.; Sallie, who married Thomas W. Randolph; Mary A., wife of Joseph Crain; Nancy B., wife of Marion Adams; John G., of Sherman, and Sophie, who married R. T. Benge. Colonel Young afterwards married a Miss Hutchinson, and their two children were Dan and Frank. This third wife was Mrs. Ann Black, and their two children were Simpson M. and Margaret, who married J. B. Davenport.

The boyhood of John G. Young was spent in different localities in North Texas, and in 1858 his father settled in Cooke county. All the education he ever had so far as formal attendance at school was concerned was limited to eleven months. His own mother died when he was only four years of age. He lived at home with his father until 1861, and then, at the age of sixteen, enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He spent the first winter as a soldier in Arkansas, was then sent to Corinth, Mississippi, but soon afterwards on account of youth and ill health received a discharge. A year later he returned to the service in the same company, and continued until the last gun had been fired. He was in the thick of the fray at Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and Franklin, and was in the campaigns about Atlanta, Nashville, Bentonville, Knoxville, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Greensboro, and a number of other less important engagements. In 1863, when General Longstreet ordered an advance upon Knoxville, Mr. Young was part of Tom Harrison's Brigade. As they advanced they came upon a Federal command which was taken by surprise, and on the following day Mr. Young, with Jim White and Ben Biggerstaff, went out on an independent scout and captured a Federal soldier. Biggerstaff suggested that they make the captive run the gauntlet and not allow him to get back to his command alive, but Mr. Young, though only in his eighteenth year, while his companions

were mature men, took a vigorous stand in opposition to such barbarity, and made such a convincing and emphatic argument that the captive was set free. In support of his contention, he brought in the Gahen rule regarding the treatment of soldiers of a hostile force, and though he really did not understand the full contents of the rule, he advanced his views so successfully as to save the life of the prisoner. It is a matter of note that both Biggerstaff and White were later captured and spent twelve months in a Federal prison. Mr. Young throughout his career as a soldier made an exceptionally efficient and creditable record, and was finally discharged with his regiment in 1865. While returning to Texas he and his comrades encountered the party which had charge of the Confederate treasury, which was being moved in a lumber wagon to a place of safety. They offered their services as additional guard, but the offer was not accepted.

After his return to Texas Mr. Young found that his step-mother had married a second husband after his father's death, and being without a home he thenceforward became entirely dependent upon his own enterprise. He traded a gold watch and chain for a horse and pony, traded that in turn for a mule, and used the proceeds of these trades in order to pay his board and attend school to supplement the lack of advantages of his earlier youth. During his early business career Mr. Young engaged in driving cattle from Cooke county to market, later went into stock raising on his own account, and that was his chief business until a few years ago, when he retired and settled in Sherman.

In 1871 Captain Young married Miss Georgie A. Manion, daughter of A. B. Manion, a Kentuckian who moved to Delaware Bend in Cooke county, Texas, and spent the rest of his life there. Mr. and Mrs. Young had six children, namely: Lally S., William C., Annie B., Sallie G., Mildred L. and Sidney J. On July 15, 1887, the mother of these children died, and on October 9, 1889, Captain Young married Mrs. Betty Randolph. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Thompson, and she was born in Grayson county, Texas, September 7, 1847, a daughter of Judge J. G. Thompson, a prominent early pioneer of North Texas.

Soon after the death of his first wife Captain Young, in order to keep his little family together and to educate the children, moved to Dexter, though he retained what he humorously speaks of as his "grazing lot" of five hundred acres, and another small piece of one hundred and eighty acres, all of which under his management was brought to a high state of cultivation. From Dexter he finally moved to Sherman, where he has a comfortable and happy home, with many kind neighbors and staunch friends on all sides. The chief reason for his removal to Sherman was to help his daughter educate her children, these grandchildren being: Jack Young Randolph, born in 1896; Elizabeth, born in 1897, and William E., born in 1901.

Captain Young has had a busy and eventful career, though since the war his life has been more or less serene. He has lived worthily in whatever community he has called his home, and there are none in Sherman today who have a wider circle of friends than has he.

Preston Conlee. One of the pioneers of Texas before the Revolution, a soldier during the struggle between Texas and Mexico in 1835-36, one of the gallant army under Houston, who fought Santa Ana at San Jacinto and afterwards for many years prominent in public affairs in south central Texas, the late Preston Conlee in 1870 transferred his residence to Cooke county, and his family is now represented in Gainesville, where his widow and a daughter live.

Preston Conlee was born in the state of Tennessee in 1798. Little information is obtainable concerning his family and ancestry. His brother John, it should be mentioned, was a captain in the Confederate army, and the last time he was heard from he was living at Little Rock, Arkansas. Preston Conlee grew up in the state of Tennessee, received an education in the common schools of the times, and when a very young man left that state and moved out to Texas, which was then a province of Mexico. He located in old Bastrop county, and identified himself with the usual industry of the pioneers, farming and cattle raising. When the hostilities broke out between the province and the central government at Mexico, he joined the patriot army, and gave his assistance to the winning of independence, continuing with the army of Houston until the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836. After the war he became prominent in public affairs in Bastrop county, and held the position of sheriff for ten years. The duties of a sheriff in the early days of Texas required much more than today, the best qualities of fearless manhood, and a determination which might confront any and every danger. After a long and creditable service as sheriff, Mr. Conlee returned to his farm and was engaged in raising cattle and horses in Bastrop county for a number of years. His home in that county was long known as the "half-way house," being situated midway between Lagrange and Austin. It was known to all the old-timers who traveled the road to the state capital for its hospitality and almost daily travelers enjoyed its comforts and its board and bed. In 1870, in consequence of failing health, Mr. Conlee moved his family to Gainesville, and thereafter lived retired until his death in 1872.

Preston Conlee was married in 1850, to Miss Martha E. Clanton, a native of Louisiana, and a daughter of John and Catherine (Hughes) Clanton. Her father was a brick mason, and was born in Mississippi. Mrs. Conlee is the only survivor of the seven children in her parents' household. The four children born to Preston Conlee and wife are mentioned as follows: Mattie, widow of Charles W. Dobbins of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Sue, widow of Augustus McKemie; Angeline, wife of W. B. Johnson, a very prominent attorney, and former United States attorney under Roosevelt at Ardmore, Oklahoma; and Preston, of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Hon. Warner Marion Peticolas. A native product of the state of Texas, Hon. Warner Marion Peticolas has passed his life thus far within its borders, and though still a young man, has already gained distinctions in his professional career that has been withheld from many an older aspirant for honors. He is now local attorney for the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, having accepted that appointment after the expiration of his service as Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District, to which he was appointed in 1911 by Governor Colquitt.

Born in Victoria, Texas, on June 19, 1873, Mr. Peticolas is the son of Alfred Brown and Marion (Goodwin) Peticolas, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father came to Texas in the days prior to the Civil war period, in which he served the full four years as the lieutenant of his company under General Sibley. He is still living and is a resident of Victoria. He was a lawyer of prominence and is the author of Peticolas' Civil & Criminal Digest. Although he has never been an aspirant for public office, he has always taken an active part in the Democratic politics of the state and nation, as well as in local affairs. The mother came to Texas from her Ohio home as a young girl and in Victoria she met and married her husband. She still lives and is the mother of three sons, as follows: Sherman Goodwin, living in Omaha, Nebraska; Warner Marion of this review; and Alfred Ralph, a resident of Baltimore, Maryland.

Warner Marion Peticolas was educated in the public schools of Victoria, Texas, and of Ithaca, New York, completing his training in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of LL.B. He began his professional activities in association with his father in his home town, continuing there for six years, or until 1899, when he moved to El Paso, and here took up independent practice. He was successful from the

beginning and gained a high place at the bar of El Paso county. In 1911 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Eighth Judicial District, serving in that office until November 1, 1912, since which time his energies have been given to the legal department of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company in El Paso.

Like his father, Mr. Peticolas is a Democrat, and he has always had an active part in the labors of the party, performing worthy service in its behalf, and receiving honors at its behest. He is a member of the County and State Law Associations, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On November 1st, 1894, Mr. Peticolas was married to Miss Lola Givens Davis, the daughter of John A. Davis, a native son of Texas. The marriage took place in Galveston, the home of the Davis family and the birthplace of Mrs. Peticolas. To them have been born six children, as follows: Floyd Davis; Warner Marion, Jr.; Ella Goodman; Alfred Brown; John Davis; and William. The home of the family is at 1407 Montana street.

JOHN H. GLASGOW. To have a statewide reputation when the state in question is as large as the state of Texas, is no small thing for one man to accomplish. John H. Glasgow, of Seymour, Texas, can easily lay claim to this honor, for he is widely known as one of the greatest criminal lawyers Texas has ever claimed. Endowed by nature with a legal mind, through years of study and close application, and through an ability to read men and grasp the significance of their actions, Mr. Glasgow has risen to his present high position in the regard of his fellow lawyers and the people of the state in general. Not only is he a great lawyer, but also he is a man of splendid character, a man of culture and fine intellect, and his personal popularity is widespread. Although he takes an active interest in public affairs yet he has never been prevailed upon to accept a public office save once, preferring to devote his entire time to his profession, his family and his friends.

John H. Glasgow was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the 17th of December, 1851. He attended the common schools of Missouri, and after completing the work of the public schools, he became a teacher, his aim being to earn enough money to enable him to go to college. He was eventually able to lay aside the money by which he paid his expenses in the Fruitland Normal Institute at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. After a four year course in this institution, he came to Texas. This was in 1874 when he was twenty-three years of age and he located in Young county, Texas. Here he taught the first public school in the county. The roof was a tarpaulin and the floor was of dirt and conditions were primitive indeed. During his years as a student he had been studying law more or less and during his one year as a teacher in Texas he continued his studies. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar and he has practiced law continuously since that time. He first opened an office in Graham county and until 1886 he remained in this county. It was while he was a resident of this county that he accepted his only public office, that of county judge, serving in this office for four years. In 1886 he came to Baylor county and established himself in practice here. He is now the oldest lawyer in Seymour, having practiced all over this county before a mile of railroad had been built.

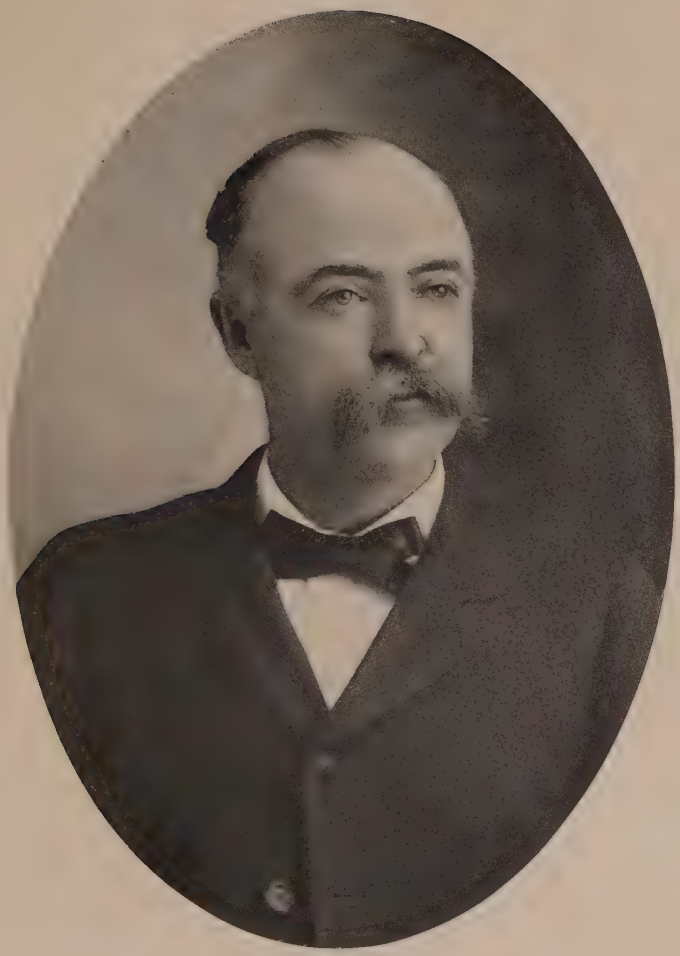
Mr. Glasgow has made his reputation as a great lawyer in the practice of criminal law. He has defended as many men as any other lawyer in the state and his success has not been due to trickery but to a comprehensive knowledge of the law and to his eloquence and the force of his personality in the court room. Mr. Glasgow has been many times urged to accept office but has steadily refused. He has been tendered the district judgeship upon more than one occasion but has preferred the work of an attorney to the work of a judge. One of the finest things about the success of this man is that he is not the object of the bitter envy that so often assails men in high places. His methods are too fair and his personality too well liked to bring him anything but the friendship and respect of other men.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Glasgow is a member of the Methodist church. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party and takes a keen interest in national as well as state and local political questions. He has always been very active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias. He has been senior warden in the Masonic lodge in Seymour and is a member of the Blue Lodge in Seymour and of the Commandery and Knights Templar. He has also held offices in the Knights of Pythias. He was one of the men who organized the latter order in Seymour and on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his membership the members of the lodge presented him with a gold button as a token of their friendship and esteem. Mr. Glasgow is keenly interested in baseball, having been at one time a great ball player himself. He enjoys everything in the shape of art, but his especial passion is for poetry. He has a fine memory and poetical quotations add to both his public speeches and his conversation, for he has the gift of speaking poetry that few men have.

Mr. Glasgow was married at Columbus, Texas, in 1891 to Miss Manti Cummins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, of Seymour, Mr. Cummins being one of the pioneers of Colorado county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, a son and a daughter, Jack, Jr., and Kitty Gale.

ELIAS P. LESTER. The thriving city of Cameron, the metropolis and judicial center of Milam county, is favored in having as its mayor a citizen of such marked progressiveness and loyalty as Mr. Lester, who is ably administering the affairs of the city government and who holds also the position of assistant cashier of the Cameron State Bank, one of the staunch and popular financial institutions of central Texas. Further interest attaches to the career of Mayor Lester by reason of the fact that he was born and reared in the county that is now his home and is a scion of one of the best known and most honored pioneer families of this favored section of the Lone Star State.

Elias P. Lester was born at Maysfield, Milam county, Texas, on the 30th of October, 1862, and is a son of Elias J. and Elizabeth (Nunn) Lester, both natives of Tennessee, where the former was born in 1823 and the latter in 1825, both having been children at the time of the removal of the respective families to Texas. Elias J. Lester came to Texas in 1834, at which time he was about eleven years of age, and his parents settled in Milam county. He became one of the representative pioneer farmers of this section of Texas and not only served as a gallant soldier in the revolution through which Texas was separated from Mexico and made an independent republic, but he also went forth as a representative of the same commonwealth as a soldier in the Civil war, in which he sacrificed his life in the cause of the Confederacy. His death occurred in 1863, and was the result of disease contracted when serving with his regiment. He was a man whose high principles and genial ways gained to him the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and his name merits an enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of the Lone Star State. His wife, who survived him by more than thirty years, was summoned to the life eternal in 1898, and thus passed away one of the revered pioneer women of Milam county. In the family were seven children—Sarah E. is the widow of Frank Jones, of Kerrville, Kerr county, Texas, where her husband was a successful farmer, and they have two children; Eliza E. is the widow of S. D. Beasley, who was a farmer and stock-grower of Callahan county, Texas, and they became the parents of seven children: William J., who is married and has two children, is a successful horti-



J. H. Glasgow

Seguin

Texas

culturist at Durant, Oklahoma; Amanda J. is the wife of J. A. Mayes, a farmer at Gatesville, Coryell county, Texas, and they have five children; James E., who wedded Miss Ida Martin and has seven children, is a farmer and merchant of Jones Prairie, Milam county; Thomas died in infancy; and Elias P. is the immediate subject of this review.

Elias P. Lester was an infant at the time of his father's death and he was reared to adult age at the old family homestead at Maysfield, Milam county, where he attended the public schools until he had attained to the age of fifteen years. Thereafter he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-growing until he was twenty-four years of age, when he entered the employ of Edward D. Atkinson of Maysfield, in whose service he continued for seventeen years, in the capacity of bookkeeper. At the expiration of this period he removed to Cameron, the county seat, to assume the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank. After one year he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier, and retained this encumbency five years, at the expiration of which he resigned the office to accept that of assistant cashier of the Cameron State Bank, with which he has been identified in this capacity since 1908. Mr. Lester has made an admirable record as an executive officer in connection with banking operations of appreciable scope and importance, and he has at all times been accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He is the owner of his attractive home property in Cameron, besides other city property, and has in his native county a well improved farm of 250 acres. He is also a stockholder in the State Bank of Burlington, Milam county, and one of its directors.

Adhering closely to the Democratic party, Mr. Lester has had no desire to enter the arena of so-called practical politics, though he is essentially liberal and progressive as a citizen. In 1913 he was elected to fill out an unexpired term as mayor of Cameron, and the best voucher for the efficiency of his service in this important office was that given in his re-election in 1914. Mr. Lester is a popular factor in the social life of his home city and the fact that he still permits his name to be enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors has in no sense militated against the good will thus manifested toward him by all who know him. He attends and supports the Presbyterian church in Cameron.

Louis Robert Barras. In 1909 Mr. Barras came to Texas from Portland, Oregon, and organized, with Mr. Jones, the Fred A. Jones Building Company, with offices in Dallas and Houston, and this company achieved immediate and conspicuous success under the sole management of Mr. Barras.

Louis R. Barras was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 28th, 1871, and is the son of Samuel T. and Isabella (Taylor) Barras, of Philadelphia also, and is directly descended from the old French Provencal family of that name, whose proud boast is "Vivat Barrasia Proles, Antiquatate Nobilus, Virtute Nobilior" ("Live the descendants of Barras of the most ancient nobility, but in virtue excelling nobility"). Mr. Barras is the fifth generation in America.

Educated in Philadelphia, his first position was that of Assistant Engineer of Tests at the Pencoyd Iron Works, later becoming Chief Engineer of Tests. In 1892 he resigned to become an inspecting and consulting engineer with Messrs. Hildreth & Company, of New York; while with them he induced that company to enter the construction field and superintended for them several interesting projects, including one of the first high-speed interurban electric roads—that from Washington, D. C., to Alexandria, Virginia, and to Arlington; he also built two of the principal buildings for Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

In 1900 and 1901 he was superintendent of the construction of certain Military Highways in Porto Rico, W. I., running from Arecibo to Utuado and from Manati to Morovis and Ciales. This work included not only the necessary grading and surfacing, but also some interesting bridge work and some of the largest concrete arches constructed up to that time.

Returning from Porto Rico in 1901, Mr. Barras became superintendent for the George A. Fuller Company, of New York. This company was the pioneer in the introduction of the steel skyscraper, and is today the largest building organization in the world. While with them he superintended the erection of Saks & Company's Store, the Spring-Broadway Building, the New Amsterdam Theatre, the Breslin Hotel, the New York Hippodrome.

Resigning from the Fuller Company, Mr. Barras undertook and carried through successfully some difficult work in the Mississippi River below New Orleans, for the Foundation Company, of New York. This work involved the first use in this country of a floating pneumatic caisson for working men below water, and it excited considerable interest in scientific and engineering circles.

In 1896 Mr. Barras went to San Francisco, as General Superintendent for the Thompson-Starrett Company, of New York, and in two years handled the construction of some seventeen buildings, all designed to be fire- and earthquare-proof, and costing from $200,000 to $1,000,000 each. From San Francisco he went to Portland, Oregon, as manager for the same company, and erected several of the most prominent buildings there.

In July, 1909, he came to Texas and since then has built The Rossonian Apartments (which are the largest and most expensive in Texas), the Bender Hotel, the Southwestern Telephone Main Building, the Sunset Hospital, the First Church of Christ Scientist, and the remodeling and building of addition to Messrs. Levy Brothers' Store, all in Houston. In Dallas he built the Country Club, Sumpter Building, Administration Building of the Southern Methodist University, the Municipal Building and several smaller structures, in El Paso, the Paso del Norte Hotel, in Corpus Christi, the Nueces Hotel, in Galveston, the American National Insurance Company's eleven-story steel office building, and in Birmingham, Alabama, the twenty-story American Trust & Savings Bank Building.

Mr. Barras is a member of the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Automobile Club, A. A. A., and a non-resident member of the Southern Club and Country Club of Birmingham, Alabama.

In 1895 Mr. Barras married Madeleine Bliss Bennett Duncan, of Alabama, daughter of the Confederate Major Benjamin Duncan and Sue (Kidd) Duncan. Mrs. Barras is a direct descendant of Martha Jefferson, aunt of Thomas Jefferson. They have three children—Madeleine d'Orville, born in New York City, Louis Robert, 2d, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, and Martha Jefferson Virginia, born in Pelham, New York.

Lafayette Murphy. This name introduces one of the oldest families of Kaufman county, founded by a grand old pioneer, Captain DuBart Murphy, who was the father of the above named Lafayette Murphy, and whose descendants are found numerously both in Kaufman and other counties of the state and in the Southwest. The careers of both Captain Du Bart Murphy and Lafayette Murphy deserve more than ordinary mention among the noted Texans of the past.

Captain DuBart Murphy, who died in 1891, was for nearly half a century a resident of Texas. His was an eventful and adventurous career from his childhood. He came into the unexplored regions of the Southwest when seventeen years of age on a mission of humanity, and for twenty years before taking up his permanent home in Texas was a frequent traveler over the routes leading up and down the country to the west of the Mississippi. He was born at Genevieve, Missouri, May 26, 1806, a son of William Murphy and a grandson of William Murphy. Grandfather Murphy was the youngest of three brothers

who left Ireland and settled in the Virginia colony just berore the outbreak of the Revolution. All were Baptist preachers, and the two older brothers, Joseph and Richard, remained loyal to the Crown, while William gave his support to the cause of independence and saw it succeed. William Murphy was a merchant and importer in Richmond when the war broke out, and, thinking that the affair would soon end, donated his coarser goods to the quartermaster for the use of the Colonial troops, and the finer goods he packed away in boxes and stored in a cellar to await the restoration of peace. When he finally reopened his stock, at the end of eight years of war, he found the boxes so rotten that they fell to pieces and his goods ruined with dampness and decay. During the war grandfather William Murphy was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and for four years served under Generals Nash, Knox and Putnam. After the war he moved to Tennessee, taking all his married children with him, and settling near Knoxville, where among his neighbors and associates were Captain Menafee and Governor Blount, the first governor of the state. After some years as a farmer there, he became restless and followed his pioneer desires to acquire a home beyond the Mississippi. All the country west of the Mississippi was then the territory of Louisiana, under the dominion of Spain and later of France. On horseback grandfather Murphy made a journey to the Spanish post of St. Louis, and arranged for a colony to be established in St. Genevieve county. He then returned home to arrange for the removal of his family, but, like Moses of old, he was not permitted to more than look towards the promised land, for he was cut off before the family started on its journey and his ashes still sleep in the Volunteer state. The event caused no change in the plans, and his widow, with the dauntless enterprise of pioneer women, became the practical leader of the family emigration. In 1798 with her married sons she headed the exodus for the Louisiana country. Their goods were loaded on to keel boats, floated down the Tennessee into the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Ohio up the Mississippi to Cape Girardeau. Five of the sons were then married, and each took a grant of land on the Missouri side of the river and chopped from the vast forest an abiding place and farm. The seven sons of grandmother Murphy were Josiah, David, Richard, DuBart (named in honor of the French merchant with whom his father did an import ing business prior to the Revolutionary war), Isaac, Jesse, and William. The last named was the father of Captain DuBart Murphy of Texas. Settling in the extreme southeastern corner of Missouri in what is now St. Francis county, the Murphys were so numerous as to give the community name Murphy Settlement. In a few years the Murphy settlement became a populous one, and strangers passing through began to feel safe in hailing every man as a Mr. Murphy, and it is claimed they seldom made a mistake. In that vicinity grandmother Murphy, who was a devout Christian, is said to have conducted the first Sunday school in the entire state of Missouri. She lived many years, witnessed the political events which transferred the Louisiana territory first to France and later to the United States, followed by the organization of Missouri territory and the admission of the territory as a state, and died in 1843 and is buried at Farmington in St. Francis county. Her maiden name was Rachel Henderson, and she was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. William Murphy, the father of Captain DuBart Murphy, was one of the family party which established pioneer homes in the Missouri settlement, and continued to live and reared his family in St. Francis county.

The late Captain DuBart Murphy, who was the youngest of his father's children, grew up in Southeastern Missouri near the Mississippi river, had some recollection of the war of 1812, and saw the first steamboat that passed along, a pioneer in the great river traffic that was subsequently developed along that highway. One of his first school teachers was Joshua Barton, a brother of Judge David Barton, who, with Colonel Benton, was elected first United States senator from Missouri. When seventeen years of age, Captain Murphy was asked his uncle to make a trip to Jonesboro, Texas, to inquire into the death of his son Isaac, who was reported to have been killed by Indians. That was in the year 1823, and all the Arkansas country was practically unknown except to traders and trappers, and only a few trails led across the country and lost themselves in the forest. The hardships of such a journey did not deter the young man, and he was additionally spurred by the promise of one hundred dollars for the desired information. He made the journey on horseback, found the settlement in which his cousin had lived about Jonesboro, learned the particulars of his death by the Indians, and returned as he came after the absence of two months.

From 1823 to 1828 Captain Murphy carried on mining and trading, selling beef to the lead miners in southeastern Missouri and driving horses south and selling them to the planters in the lower Mississippi Valley. Subsequently he went to St. Louis and hired himself to the sheriff with a knife and wounded Captain Murphy board. Within a few months a negro highwayman killed the sheriff with a knife and wounded Captain Murphy himself. This event threw him out of employment, but gave him an acquaintance with Edward Bates, subsequently Lincoln's attorney general. In 1833 Captain Murphy went to New Orleans to buy goods for a merchant at Farmington who declined to make the trip himself because of the scourge of cholera in the Crescent City.

These are only a few of the many interesting events of his active career during the years before he came to Texas. In November, 1836, Captain Murphy married Miss Elizabeth Anthony, a daughter of Samuel Anthony of Madison county, Missouri. The children of that union are enumerated in a following paragraph.

Finally Mr. Murphy, becoming dissatisfied with his Missouri home, determined in 1841 to seek a new one. Having seen a statement in a newspaper published at Natchitoches that President Houston of Texas would hold a Treaty at the three forks of the Trinity, he determined to be present at that negotiation, and set out alone, crossing the Red river at the mouth of Mill Creek. There he fell in with seven or eight others who were also going to the Treaty. The Treaty was held at Byrd's Fort near the present city of Dallas, and the only three white families in that locality were the Bryants, the Keenans and the Beemans. At this Treaty Mr. Murphy met General Houston for the third time. Some years previously, on taking a drove of horses through the Cherokee nation, he first saw the ex-governor of Tennessee, then living in exile, at Webber's Store. At another time he had become a traveling companion of the great Texas statesman at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and their routes lay together as far as Natchitoches, where they separated, Houston going to Natchitoches and Murphy to Alexandria, Louisiana. To the end of his life Captain Murphy regarded Sam Houston as the greatest man he ever knew.

After the Treaty at the vicinity of Dallas, Captain Murphy and others visited other sections of the state along the Trinity, and the captain himself then returned home through Lamar county, where he rented a farm, and continued his journey to Missouri to arrange to bring his family to Texas. They all arrived at their new home in Lamar county in the fall of 1842. After one year in Lamar, Captain Murphy moved to Hopkins county, settling near Hargrove's Mills, fifteen miles from Tarrant, which was then the county seat. In 1850 Captain Murphy moved to Kaufman county, first buying land near the mouth of East Fork, and a little later he moved to the vicinity of King Creek. While there he took an active and influential part in the second election for a county seat, and it was largely due to his activities that the vote decided in favor of Kingsboro. After about two years at Kingsboro Mr. Murphy moved to Old Trinidad, but became dissatisfied on account of the unhealthful

locality, and in 1855 bought a farm and established his home in the Crandall community, which knew him intimately during the remainder of his life. There he entered into the spirit of home building and made an indelible impression upon his community. He was hopefully disposed, always bore a feeling of good will towards his fellows, entertained all with his ready wit and rich fund of stories and jokes, displayed an adaptability for business, and helped to fight some of the real battles and participated in many of the political skirmishes of the time.

During the war between the North and South, Captain Murphy was selected to raise a company in Kaufman county for Colonel Buford's regiment, and though past the military age succeeded in raising the full quota and was commissioned as the first captain. He served seven months, but saw none of the fighting, and his only acquaintance with the Yankees was with a few prisoners. When he resigned towards the end of 1862, Lieutenant Michaux became captain and the old captain returned to his farm. From the close of the war no event in his personal career occurred of special note. He lived quietly among his friends and neighbors until the death of his wife, after which he shared his time with his children until his own death in 1891.

By his marriage to Elizabeth Anthony, Captain Murphy had eleven children, named as follows: Ellen, who died unmarried; Amanda, who became the wife of Dr. Henley, and her two children died in infancy; Lafayette, a sketch of whose career follows; Samuel, who lives in Mills county, Texas; Henderson, a resident of Brownwood, Texas; Joseph, who died in Kaufman county; William, who died in the Confederate army; Mary, whose first husband was Henry Boykin and her second P. M. Lewis, and she died at Forney, Texas; Eliza, who married John A. Coleman of Kaufman; besides Barton and DuBart, both of whom died in infancy.

Lafayette Murphy, the oldest son of Captain DuBart Murphy, was born in St. Francis county, Missouri, December 14, 1839. He received a limited education in Kaufman county before the war, during which he had been crippled for life. He joined Captain Chisholm's Company A, Colonel Stone's Third Texas Cavalry, and saw some service in Missouri and Arkansas in Ross's Brigade, and, while in winter quarters, in 1861-62, lost his right leg in an accident and was sent back home maimed for life. Acquiring a fairly good education, he became a trader and farmer, dealt successfully in cattle, horses, and mules, and demonstrated ability and business, leaving an estate of more than seven hundred acres at his death in November, 1887. He was ever interested in all matters that he considered for the benefit of his community, and as a member of the Christian church was faithful to its teachings.

Lafayette Murphy was married within a mile of his home on December 18, 1866, to Miss Virginia V. Wade, whose birthplace is a few minutes walk of her present residence. Mrs. Murphy was a daughter of Vincent A. and Phoebe (Utley) Wade, who came from Gallaway county, Kentucky, to Texas in 1845. Her father died in 1847, the year in which Mrs. Murphy was born. Mrs. Phoebe Wade, who died in 1883, had been left with a family of young children to support and for years braved the difficulties and hardships of a frontier woman's life, and succeeded in rearing her children and giving them a good home and fair school training. After the dangers and hardships of her earlier career, she spent the evening of her life in the comforts of her children, and passed away in her seventy-sixth year. The children in the Wade family were: William L., who died in Panola county, Texas; B. W., who died in Kaufman county; Henry, who died before the family left Kentucky; Ann, who became Mrs. William Grubbs and later Mrs Orlando Anthony, and who also died in Kaufman county; John A., who died in Young county, Texas; Edward W., who spent his entire life in Kaufman county; Jacob Sanders, who was killed in Tucson, Arizona; Bannister, who died in Kaufman county; and Virginia V., who is the sole survivor of the family.

The children of Lafayette and Virginia Murphy were as follows: Amanda, the wife of Dr. T. A. Miller of Corsicana, Texas; Modena, who died in Kaufman as Mrs. E. E. Thompson; Ed W., of Goldfield, Nevada; William B., who conducts the family homestead; Joseph E., who was educated in the New York branch of the Eastman Business College, who closed five years of business practice in New York with a clerkship in the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, is now cashier of the First National Bank of Crandall, and who by his marriage to Miss Mary Gibbs, daughter of W. N. Gibbs, has four children named Mary V., Donald, Kathleen and Mildred; Polly the youngest child of Mrs. Murphy, who died when five years of age. All the children except W. B. and Joseph E. were educated in the Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs, Texas. The scholastic training of Joseph E. has been noted, while William B. received his education in Nashville, Tennessee.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Murphy assumed his place in the management of his affairs and carried on the business much as he had planned. She and her sons have added much to the productiveness of the farm by opening new land, building tenant houses and extending the domestic elements of farm life to their wide domain. They have aligned themselves with the spirit of advancement and are amongst the most substantial and best esteemed people of Kaufman county. The Christian church has exercised its influence in the family in the rearing of the children, and Mrs. Murphy has been a faithful member of its circle since her marriage.

Wiley Morrow, M. D., of Trenton, Texas, is a son of Drs. James, Sr., and Fannie Morrow, practicing physicians of Blue Ridge, Collins county, Texas. He was born in Hunt county, Texas, October 27, 1877, whence his father had gone as a youth of about eighteen years, in company with his parents from McMinn county, Tennessee. He was born near McMinnville, in 185—, was a son of Matthew Morrow, a modest Tennessee farmer who settled near Pike, Hunt county, Texas, resumed farming, and died in that locality in 1888, at sixty-one years of age. The latter was a son of Captain Morrow, who obtained his title as a soldier after the Revolutionary War. Matthew Morrow married a Miss Baker, and they became the parents of ten children, among whom was James Harrison, the father of Dr. Wiley. Other children to grow up were: Annie, who married Hans Parish of Leonard, Texas; Andrew, who is now deceased; Dr. John of Southerland Springs, Texas; Thomas of Pike, Texas; Dr. William of Snyder, Texas; George of Pike, Texas; Benjamin of Southerland Springs, Texas; Minnie, the wife of David Hope of Denton county, Texas; Sarah, who spent her life as Mrs. Jefferson Huckleby of Pike, Texas, and Cynthia, who married Hill Berry of that locality.

James Harrison Morrow acquired his professional education in Tulane University, New Orleans, graduating in 1880. He began practice at Nobility, Fannin county, but for many years has been located in Collin county. His political alignment is of Republican persuasion, his father having espoused the Union cause during the Civil War and acted with the republican party afterward. As between the candidates for the presidency in 1912, Dr. Morrow followed the fortunes of Mr. Roosevelt. In 1876 Dr. James Harrison Morrow was married in Fannin county to Miss Fannie McCuistion, daughter of ——— ——— McCuistion, who came to Texas at the close of the Civil War. Some years after her marriage Mrs. Morrow decided to prepare for a professional career, and did so in the American College of Medicine, St. Louis, graduating from that school in 1892, and for the past twenty-one years has actively and efficiently practiced her profession. She is affiliated with the local and State

medical societies, and is one of the professional women of Texas who are honoring medicine in its application to human ills. She and her husband have had two children: Dr. Wiley, and Dora, wife of Hall Melugin of Sabinal, Uvalde county, Texas.

Wiley Morrow was a student of Grayson College, Writewright, Texas, after the public schools, and chose medicine for a career in 1896, when he entered the American Medical College. When equipped as a physician, he began practice upon a certificate from the District Board at Gainesville, Texas, in the community where he had grown up. He resumed the work of finishing his medical course in the Georgia College of Medicine and Surgery, Atlanta, and after graduating there, in 1901, resumed practice where he had left off. He located in Trenton in 1905, and in 1912 attended the Chicago Polyclinic for a course. He is a member of the state and national medical bodies, is Trenton's health officer, and local surgeon for the M., K. & T. Railway Company. In national politics, he is a progressive, and gives his support to Democratic candidates in Texas. Dr. Morrow is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past noble grand of Oddfellowship, and a Master Mason.

On January 6, 1897, Dr. Morrow was married at Trenton, Texas, to Miss Katie Stapp, daughter of John C. and Susie (Dodd) Stapp. Mr. Stapp came from Alabama, and is the father of Katie, Hugh, Hubbard, Dudley and Clyde, wife of Stanley Simpson. Dr. and Mrs. Morrow have three children: Lucile, Marguerite and Bennie.

JOHN H. BEAVERS. A distinguished member of the Wood county bar, John H. Beavers is a resident of Winnsboro, where he stands admittedly at the head of the bar and as one of the ablest and most successful attorneys in Northeast Texas. The following brief sketch and estimate of his career was written by one who has known him long, both in the law and in public life.

He was born in Franklin county, Texas, March 6, 1870, where he grew up to early manhood on a farm. His father, W. H. Beavers—"Major Beavers"—who died in Franklin county in 1886, was a native of the old Volunteer state, and at one time a member of the Tennessee legislature from McNairy county. While he did not enlist as a soldier, on account of advancing years, he nevertheless gave to the "Lost Cause" not only his moral support, but the services of three sons, one of whom died while wearing the gray. They were children of his first wife, who was Miss Cynthia Parker prior to her marriage, she dying in Tennessee. He later came to Texas and married the daughter of a Mr. Fitzgerald, her death occurring in November, 1911. The surviving children of this union are: Dr. W. L. Beavers of Hawkins, Texas; and John H. Beavers whose name introduces this sketch.

The early life of John H. Beavers was uneventful, but he was patient, industrious, studious, and modestly ambitious. Yet, while struggling with life's problems, he lost no opportunity to read law, and managed many trials of minor importance for his neighbors in the justices' courts, even before his admission to the bar. In this line of amateur practice, his success was without a parallel and served to stimulate his young ambition. He pursued his legal studies more ardently than ever and in due time was licensed to practice. He had been engaged in actual practice only a few years when he removed to Wood county and identified himself with the bar and fortunes of the thriving little city of Winnsboro. That was but little over a decade ago, and yet, in that comparatively brief period, he has won not only distinction as a lawyer, but commanding prominence as a useful citizen.

Mr. Beavers' wonderful success in the management of a noted murder case brought him prominently to notice as a criminal lawyer of exceptional ability. In the first trial of this case (known in Texas court history as the "celebrated Wallace case") the defendant got a death sentence. The brief filed by Mr. Beavers on appeal in the court of criminal appeals was declared by one of the able associate justices to have been one of the strongest and most exhaustive ever filed in that court, and yet he knew that it marked Mr. Beavers' first appearance in that august tribunal. The case was reversed. On a second trial in the district court, Wallace got a life sentence to the penitentiary. Again the case was appealed, with the same result—a reversal. Then a mistrial, and finally an acquittal. The theory upon which Mr. Beavers fought and ultimately won his famous cause, saving his client's life, involved some of the most intricate and vital features of the law of evidence that had up to that time ever perplexed the criminal courts of the state, and the opinion handed down in this case is now the settled law of the state on the questions involved.

The result of this famous trial, after two or three years of royal conflict in the courts, brought Mr. Beavers into immediate prominence. However, his career in this line of practice was at that time of short duration. The people saw the value of his services, and in 1906 he was elected district attorney over a very able opponent, by an overwhelming majority in the judicial district composed of the counties of Wood, Smith, Van Zandt and Upshur. He polled 2,144 of the 2,316 votes of Wood county. As a public prosecutor, he made a record of convictions with few parallels in the judicial annals of the state, exhibiting the same ability in the prosecution of men charged with crime that he had formerly displayed in their defense. During the last of his four years' service in this office, Mr. Beavers was urged by his host of friends to become a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and to vindicate their confidence and partiality, he consented to make the race. He made a spirited campaign before the people of the district, but was defeated by a rival candidate who held a commanding geographical advantage in the contest. The primary vote showed Mr. Beavers to have lost only one precinct in Upshur county and only two in Wood county, where he polled 1,250 votes to the other's 781. Although he lost the nomination, Mr. Beavers made a wide acquaintance and established himself among men of influence in the district. The following is a clipping from a comment made by some of his friends at the time he made the race for Congress. "We have known Hon. J. H. Beavers, and have been closely identified with him since his boyhood days, and know him to be a man of the highest moral qualities, a profound, painstaking and qualified lawyer, and a man of exalted character and lofty ideals, possessing, in the highest degree, those qualifications and requisites so necessary to befit him for the place to which he aspires." Also it has been said of him by those who know him best that he embodies all of the higher traits of Southern citizenship.

His term of office as prosecutor having expired, he resumed the general practice of law. Since that time figured as leading counsel on one side or the other of nearly every important case tried in the district court of Wood county, both civil and criminal, besides often appearing in leading cases in other counties. He has conquered the struggle of the past and is splendidly equipped to grapple fearlessly with the future. With not a spot or blemish on his public career or private life, in the prime of life and in full possession of every faculty of mind and body, unimpaired by a single vice or weakness, it is but reasonable to foretell that the future of his life will be even more conspicuously successful than the past.

JUDGE D. R. PEARESON. For a number of years prominent in the official affairs of court and county, a former county judge, Mr. Pearson is one of the citizens whose

J. H. Beavers.

long residence, success in profession and business, and high personal character entitled them to the best distinction in public life, where their previous record insure faithful and intelligent service in behalf of the public welfare.

D. R. Pearson, who was born in his home town of Richmond, Texas, August 2, 1869, is a son of the late Hon. Philip E. Pearson and a member of a family which has been conspicuous in citizenship, in the law, and in its performance of military duty for several generations in the south. The late Philip E. Pearson was born in Talladega, Alabama, and he married Minnie Rugeley.

The founder of the family in Texas was the paternal grandfather, Dr. E. A. Pearson, who brought his family to Texas when the late Philip E. was a boy of five or six years. Their first settlement was in Victoria county, whence they moved to Matagorda county, where Dr. Pearson died. Until the outbreak of the Civil war, Dr. Pearson was engaged in the practice of his profession, but then organized a company and went to the front as its head. Philip E. Pearson was a lieutenant under his father in that same organization, and came out of the war with the straps of captain. He also was a member of General Granbury's staff. He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, but was subsequently exchanged, and then in the great battle of Franklin was again captured, and this time sent to Johnson's Island, the Federal Prison in Lake Erie, and was held in confinement there until the close of the war, and he suffered many hardships. On going out for service, he had been a member of Pat Cleburne's Division. Among other battles in which he was a participant was those of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. On returning to Matagorda county, after the war, Philip E. Pearson married, and then moved to Richmond, where his death occurred in 1895. The late Mr. Pearson was one of the big lawyers and prominent citizens of South Texas. At one time he was a candidate for congress against W. H. Crain, and subsequently made a gallant fight for the office of attorney general of Texas against Governor Hogg. He had made a splendid record as a soldier of the Confederacy, was a courageous and useful citizen, and had few equals among his contemporaries in the law. His father, Dr. Pearson, had died soon after returning home from the war. Minnie Rugeley, the mother of Judge Pearson, was a daughter of Alex Rugeley, who was a prominent planter and one of the pioneer settlers of Texas. He had come to this state, Texas, shortly after the close of the Mexican war, becoming a settler in Matagorda county. During the war between the states he saw service in a home-guard company commanded by his brother, Captain E. S. Rugeley. Mrs. Minnie Pearson passed away in 1896.

Judge Pearson was one of the five children in the family. His brother, E. A. Pearson, now deceased, was a major in the Spanish-American war, in the First Texas Cavalry, whose commander was Col. Luther Hare, and he also was at one time tax collector of Fort Bend county, and was serving in the office of sheriff at the time of his death. The other children are Mrs. M. C. Andrus of Richmond; Thomas B. Pearson, the present county attorney, who at one time was a member of the legislature, and Mrs. P. G. Huston of Bay City, Texas.

Judge Pearson became a practicing lawyer in 1890, and in 1895 took up the large practice left in his hands by the death of the eminent father. His early education was attained at St. Mary's Preparatory School in San Antonio, and subsequently at the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Bryan. In the office of his father he continued his law studies until admission to the bar, and since the year 1895 has been in constant practice, with a large and growing patronage, not only that inherited from his father, but much that has been won through his own pronounced ability as a lawyer. In 1904 he was elected to the office of County Judge of Fort Bend county, that position having been tendered him without any solicitation on his part. He remained incumbent of the office for two terms, a total of four years, the limit imposed under the rule of the Jay Bird Democratic Association. Previous to this time he had been elected county surveyor, but did not qualify for that office. He has also served as president of the school board for more than six years, and for four years was president of the Jay Bird Association. Much public improvement in his home town and county may be credited to the administration of Judge Pearson. The present school building in Richmond was erected while he was a member of the board, and the new courthouse and the new bridge at Rosenberg were practically completed during his administration as county judge.

He showed himself an administrator with rare executive ability, and made his administration a high standard in the annals of county government.

On June 15, 1892, Judge Pearson married Miss Mary Sargent of Matagorda county, a daughter of Jno. F. Sargent. Their only child is Philip E., who is now in college at Lebanon, Tennessee. Judge Pearson and wife are members of the Episcopal church of Richmond, and he has served as warden for eighteen years. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and Mrs. Pearson is an active member in the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Judge Pearson is one of the best known and prominent men of his county; has been urged to run for the office of District Judge, but refused to make the campaign. He has gained material evidences of success, as well as the high esteem of his community, and occupies an enviable place in his home county.

GAYLE TARVER SNEDECOR. One of the ablest as well as one of the most energetic of the younger generation of Fort Bend county citizens, Mr. Snedecor is a former district clerk of the county, is one of the leaders in the Democratic party, and is soon to take up active practice as an attorney.

Gayle Tarver Snedecor was born in Fort Bend county, Texas, March 9, 1881, and is a son of Bolivar G. and Sallie (Tarver) Snedecor. His father was born in Greene county, Alabama, and his mother in Texas. The father came to Texas in 1868, and now resides upon a splendid farm on the Colorado River in Fort Bend county. The Snedecors are an old and prominent southern family, who before the war owned slaves, and Bolivar Snedecor has long been a man of high standing in Fort Bend county, possessing an alert mind and keen intelligence.

Gayle T. Snedecor was largely self-taught, and that was due to the fact that when he was a boy, attending the common schools, the term lasted only about three months each year. In 1898 he began working as a lineman for the Bay City Telephone Company, helping to construct the first telephone line in Bay City, at a time when there was only the courthouse and a few old buildings on the site. Another early occupation was the driving of buggies and mule teams between Wharton and Iago before the railroad was built, and he was also employed on farms, in stores, and elsewhere. That was followed by six months of hard study at home under the tutoring of an old schoolmaster.

Mr. Snedecor then took a position as bookkeeper on one of the state farms, near Arcola, having charge of the commissary department. That was followed by work in the general merchandise department of the Arcola Sugar Mills, where he remained for five years. He was then bookkeeper for the J. R. Fenn estate, at Duke, and later, in September, 1905, was employed by the Brazoria Irrigation Company of Riceton, for one year. About that time Mr. Snedecor first entered practical politics. A candidate for the office of district clerk of Fort Bend County, his election encountered no opposition. The only interruption to his regular administration of the

duties of the office was a period of about eight months spent in West Texas in order to recuperate his health. After retiring from his official duties, Mr. Snedecor engaged in business for himself for about four years, and has since sold out, and at the present writing is preparing to take up the practice of law. Mr. Snedecor has always been active in Democratic politics, and is at present Democratic chairman of Precinct No. 1. He refused an offer upon the part of the people to run him for state senator.

In 1906 Mr. Snedecor was united in marriage with Miss Ruby Schmidt of Harris county, daughter of F. J. Schmidt, an old Confederate soldier and a member of Dick Dowling Camp of the Confederate Veterans at Houston. He was once the sole owner of the famous Schmidt Gardens of Galveston, long ago converted to other purposes. To Mr. and Mrs. Snedecor have been born two children, Winona and Juanita, both of whom are living. Mr. Snedecor is a charter member of the Rosenberg Masonic Lodge, and was made a Mason at Richmond, in Morton Lodge, No. 72, A. F. & A. M. He and his wife hold lifetime membership in the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. Such are the bare facts of biography in regard to the career of Gayle Tarver Snedecor. That outline does not reveal the actual personality, and, in order to create a proper estimate of the man as he is, this article will be supplemented with a quotation from a character sketch written by one who has had opportunities to appreciate Mr. Snedecor at close range. This pen sketch is as follows: "The world is all too full of middle-of-the-road, mediocre men; so it is refreshing to find a man who possesses that distinct individuality and strength of mind which mark him as one of that comparatively small band who blaze out the trail, and have been doing so since the world began. Gayle Tarver Snedecor is as clear-cut an individual as a lightning flash; yet he is one of the most unassuming of men. A reader and a deep, bold thinker, his position is always pronounced and definite. A splendid specimen of physical manhood, he has hair the color of the famous house of Hapsburg, but features finer than ever the most aristocratic scion of that great house possessed. To talk with him is a pleasure, as his mind is stored with an amazing knowledge of literature, economics, and political and civic facts, many of them not culled from books, but from direct experience. He quotes readily from the best in the world of books, and the man who hopes to argue with him in glittering generalities will soon find himself in deep water; for along with the decided poetic strain in his nature is a most exacting and hard-headed side, which moves him to take nothing for granted and demands proof."

Judge Gordon Russell, United States Judge of the Eastern District of Texas since 1910, is one whose public service has been of a varied nature, but always in the line of his profession. He is a son of Georgia parents, but was born at Huntsville, Alabama, at the home of his maternal grandfather, Judge James H. Gordon.

Maj. H. A. Russell, the father of Judge Russell, was formerly of Dalton, Georgia, but is now a resident of Atlanta. For many years prior to his removal from Dalton he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that place. The mother of the Judge was Mary E. Gordon. The Gordon family settled in Virginia in the early days of that colony, and from Virginia that portion of the Gordon family from which Judge Russell was descended moved to North Carolina, and they were there resident during the days of the American Revolution, taking part with the colonists and fighting in the American army at the battle of King's Mountain. From North Carolina two brothers of the Gordon family moved to the state of Georgia. One of these brothers was Zachariah Gordon, the father of the Confederate General, John B. Gordon, and the other brother was Judge James H. Gordon, the grandfather of Judge Russell of this review. Through his father's family, the Judge is related to the Hardees of Georgia, his paternal grandmother, Caroline Russell, having formerly been Caroline Hardee, a sister of the Confederate general, William J. Hardee.

Gordon Russell was educated at the Sam Bailey Institute, Griffin, Georgia, and at the Crawford High School, in Dalton, Georgia, finishing with an A. B. degree at the University of Georgia. After his graduation, he read law at the same time occupying himself with school teaching and he was admitted to the bar in 1879, while still a minor, and soon thereafter he came to Texas.

Settling in Canton, Van Zandt county, Texas, in 1880 Mr. Russell was elected county judge four years later. He relinquished the office voluntarily after one term of service and resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1888 he moved to Wills Point, Van Zandt county, where he continued in practice until 1895, when he removed to Tyler, Smith county. That place continued his home and the center of his professional activities until 1910, when he took up his residence in Sherman, upon election to his present office, and here he still resides.

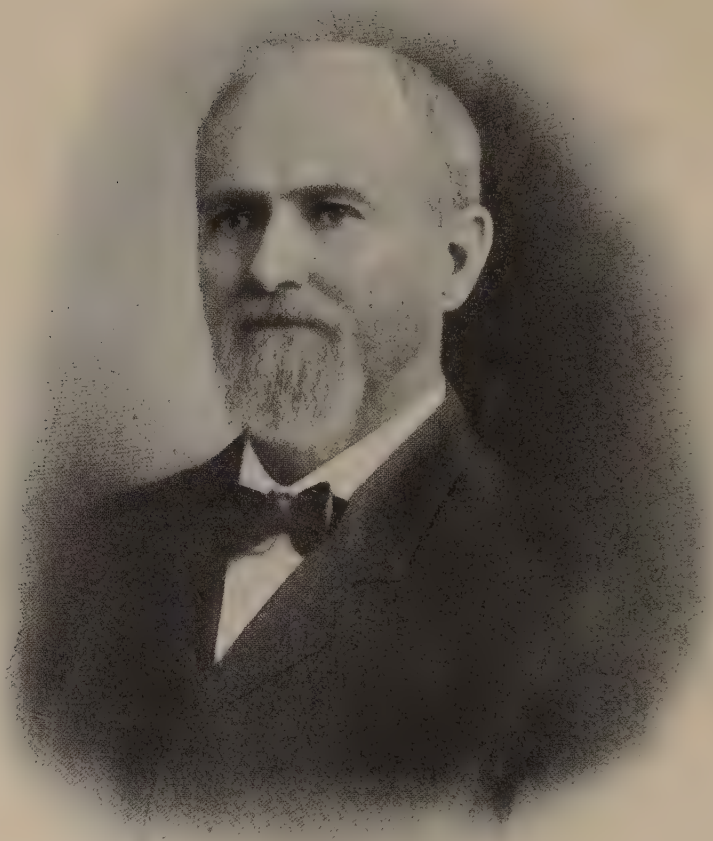
In 1892 Judge Russell was elected District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District of Texas, and was re-elected to the office in 1894. While serving his second term as district attorney a vacancy was created in the office of Judge of the District Court by the resignation of Hon. Felix J. McCord, whereupon the governor of the state appointed District Attorney Gordon Russell to fill that vacancy. At the next general election, in 1896, he was elected to the office by the people, and in 1910 was re-elected to the office without opposition. While he was serving his second term as judge of the State District Court, he resigned that office to become a member of Congress, having been elected to that body in 1902.

The election of Judge Russell to Congress was preceded by a campaign between himself and Hon. R. C. DeGraffenried which attracted the attention of the entire state. The two rival candidates held a series of joint debates, which were attended by great audiences, and the discussions were characterized by intense vigor and earnestness. The people of the district were greatly wrought up by the campaign and personal feeling ran high. The result of the contest was the election of Judge Russell by a large majority. He was re-elected to congress in 1904, in 1906, and again in 1908.

In 1910 a vacancy was made in the office of United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas by the death of Judge David E. Bryant. Judge Russell was at that time serving the term in Congress to which he had been elected. He was not an applicant for the United States Judgeship, but had declared his intention of becoming a candidate for re-election to Congress, and had announced himself to his constituents in an address to that effect. Notwithstanding these facts, President Taft selected him as United States Judge and sent his nomination to the Senate of the United States. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and Judge Russell was commissioned by the President as United States Judge of the Eastern District of Texas on June 6, 1910.

Soon after receiving his commission Judge Russell resigned his seat in Congress and entered actively upon the discharge of the duties of his office of Judge of the United States Court. The oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Edward D. White, then Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the ceremony occurred at the Department of Justice in Washington, being witnessed by a number of his friends, among them being Postmaster General A. S. Burleson.

During his service in Congress, Judge Russell gave special attention to those questions which were of legal nature, and he was regarded by his fellow members as a reliable and accurate lawyer. He engaged in many of the debates in Congress when legal propositions were under consideration, and attracted attention by the clear-



Walter Gresham

ness of his statements of the law. After delivering his speech on the Hepburn Rate Bill he was invited to make an address before the bar association at Buffalo, New York. He accepted the invitation, and made an address that was received with favor by the Bar and by the Press. It was, no doubt, due to the character of the arguments that he made in the House of Representatives that President Taft, though a Republican, determined to appoint him to the Judgeship he now holds. Judge Russell participated in some of the most important debates in Congress, notably in the discussions of the White Slave Law, the Hepburn Bill, the Railroad Rate Bill, and the proposed Arbitration law.

Judge Russell has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Jennie Matthews, to whom he was married in 1884. Five children were born of that marriage, only two of them surviving. His second wife was Miss Annie Ford, whom he married in 1897 and by whom he has one child. His surviving children are Mrs. Albert M. Lindsay of El Paso, Texas; Mr. Henry Russell, an attorney at law of Sherman, Texas, and Miss Annie Laurie Russell, also of Sherman.

STEPHEN DECATUR O'BRIEN. A residence of more than fifty-four years and a life characterized by business activity and honor well entitle Stephen Decatur O'Brien of Liberty to more than passing mention as one of his community's representative men. He has not confined his energies to one line of business, but has made it his aim to attain the highest degree of perfection along several directions, has been alert and enterprising, and possesses a positive genius for devising and executing the right plan at the right time. Moreover, he has maintained a policy in harmony with the old and time-tried maxim concerning honesty and labor, and his business record might be summed up in the phrase "through struggles to success."

Mr. O'Brien was born in St. Mary's Parish (now Morgan City), Louisiana, April 27, 1853, and is a son of Charles Wallace and Felid (Salles) O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien's great-grandfather, Christopher O'Brien, served as a private in a Virginia company during the Revolutionary War, prior to the outbreak of which he had owned large landed estates, which, however, he lost during the struggle for American independence. Among the children of the old patriot were a daughter, whose family became prominent in Virginia affairs, and a son, Christopher. The latter married a Miss Berwick, moved to Illinois, then to Louisiana, where Berwick's Bay (now Morgan City) was named after his wife's family, and finally passed away, after some years spent in agricultural pursuits. His brother George lived during the last years of his life at Beaumont, where he passed away, while another brother, Luke, came to Texas and died at Liberty. All reared families. The children born to Christopher O'Brien and his wife were as follows: Andrew; George; Charles Wallace; America, who married Captain Stevens and passed the greater part of her life in Louisiana, but died at Liberty, Texas; Cynthia, who came to this state and married Frank Hardin, a Tennesseean and one of the old surveyors of Liberty county, and died here; Katie, who married Mr. Bagley and died here, and Virginia, who married Mr. Collins and remained in Louisiana.

Charles Wallace O'Brien was born in Louisiana, and was given a very limited education in his youth. He passed his life as a farmer of the slaveholding class, and died in the Liberty community in 1879 at the age of sixty-five years. He was in sympathy and harmony with the Confederacy during the war between the South and the North and contributed his service to the cause by his activities as a civilian in his home place. He never held public position in his life, preferring to devote his whole time and attention to his own affairs, and was without membership in fraternal organizations of any kind, although he had a wide acquaintance and was popular with his fellow men. On an occasion in his youth Mr. O'Brien was insulted by a minister of the Gospel, and ever after that throughout his life he avoided the church. Mr. O'Brien was married in Louisiana to Miss Felid Salles, a French lady, who belonged to a pioneer family of that state, and they became parents of a family of ten children, as follows: Hortense, who became the wife of Ed Cullen and is now a resident of Austin, Texas; Permelia, who became the wife of John Ridley and passed away at Waco, Texas; Rowenna, who became Mrs. Dick Hardin and died in Leon county, this state; Stephen Decatur of this review; Charles W., who died in Leon county; Benjamin Michael, a merchant of Liberty and farmer and stock raiser of Liberty county, a sketch of whose career appears on another page of this volume; Frank, who passed away in childhood; Christy S., who died unmarried in Dallas county, Texas; Mary Juanita, who resides at San Antonio, and Florialla White, who is the wife of H. A. Speer of San Antonio.

Stephen Decatur O'Brien was not yet seven years of age when he came with his parents to Liberty county, in February, 1860, and here he grew to manhood, near Liberty, on the family homestead, making the most of his opportunities for an education, although his school advantages were not many. He remained with his father until he became of age, and, when he reached his majority, embarked in farming and stock raising on his own account in this community. In this he has been engaged to the present time, although he has also passed some twenty years as a merchant. He engaged in merchandising at Liberty in 1886, and was identified with the firm of B. M. O'Brien & Brother until 1906, when a dissolution occurred and S. D. O'Brien resumed more actively his farming and stock raising. His ranch and farm are in the Martin Survey, and he has been a factor in the development of other farms near Liberty. He is having tilled some 275 acres, which gives employment to thirty-five families, and other outside labor is required from time to time. Tenant houses have risen on his land at the hands of Mr. O'Brien, besides his new residence in Liberty, which is of modern type and adds conspicuously to the appearance of the town. This residence is a two-story structure of seven rooms, commodious and convenient, with open stairs and curtained openings, finished in mission, and it sets off handsomely the large, picketed yard. The O'Brien store also, where he did business for so many years, is an example of the work he has done in developing Liberty. He has served the town as an alderman, and has given efficient service on the board of education, and in a political way has allowed himself to serve his county and city in conventions as a Democratic delegate.

On February 21, 1900, Mr. O'Brien was married at Liberty to Miss Nonie Crain, a daughter of Capt. E. J. Crain, who came hither from Ibberville Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Crain, who died in Liberty, was a school teacher by vocation, and for some time was also engaged in the sawmill business here. During the great struggle between the South and the North he served in the ranks of the Gray, in command of an infantry company, and subsequently passed his life as a private citizen. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Mrs. O'Brien; Georgie, who is the wife of William Lanwehr of Houston, Texas; Cora, who married Shelby Stiles of Fort Worth; Leila, who married R. W. Leslie of Galveston, and Miss Corinne, principal of the school of Devers, Texas. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, namely: Berwick Crain, Decatur, Charles D. and Felide Corinne.

WALTER GRESHAM. Galveston has been fortunate in the character of its citizens of light and leading. Otherwise, perhaps, the colossal material misfortunes which

have at various times passed that way would have overwhelmed the spirit as it did the structure of the city. Praise is due to many, and the honors and rewards have often been parceled out to the deserving, but to none more than to Walter Gresham. Only occasionally does it happen that a citizen while alive and active in the cause to which he has devoted his years and efforts becomes the object of an affection and esteem which usually attach to the memory and not to the living presence. One need live in the city of Galveston but a short time in order to appreciate, as did the writer a few years ago, with what peculiar inflection of admiration and respect the name of Walter Gresham is spoken by associates and citizens of every class. His has been a career in which disinterested labor in behalf of a community and civic patriotism has dominated over all private interests and individual successes. He is a lawyer by profession, an able one, at that, but only comparatively few who know him think of his professional attainments; rather is he the booster of all the big things which represent a practical realization of Galveston's ideals. Mr. Gresham has lived in Galveston since the close of the Civil war, in which he served with the efficiency of a good soldier, and he is as keenly and vigorously a man of the present and modern spirit as the youngest citizen.

A Virginian by birth, Walter Gresham was born in King and Queen county, July 22, 1841, a son of Edward and Isabella (Mann) Gresham. His father, who was educated for the law but never practiced, owned a large Virginia plantation and devoted his time to its operation. On that old plantation, and with the surroundings and atmosphere of the old-time Virginia societies, Walter Gresham grew up and received his early education in private schools. Still pursuing his studies when the war broke out, in 1861, he went into the Confederate service. While recuperating from illness and wounds received in his first campaign, he entered the University of Virginia and studied during the fall of 1861. In the following spring he returned to the army, and remained until the spring of 1863, when he returned to the University and completed his law course, graduating with the degree of L. B. in June, 1863. As the war was still in progress, there was neither opportunity nor inclination to take up active practice. He returned to his duties as a soldier, and continued with the Virginia army until the final surrender, in 1865. During the following months he accumulated a little capital, and then started for Texas, arriving at Galveston December 31, 1866. At the beginning of the following year he was established in an office and enrolled on the list of Galveston attorneys, where he remained for forty-five years.

The first large public enterprise connected with the welfare of Galveston and with which Walter Gresham was associated was the organization of Galveston citizens in 1875 for the purpose of constructing a new railroad outlet in order to place the city in reach of the great productive regions lying behind it. Before the war, one line of railroad had been constructed, from Galveston to Houston, but, as that road had the monopoly of transportation, its service was apparently conducted with a lack of fairness which discriminated severely against the prosperity of the port city. Mr. Gresham, therefore, was one of the active leaders in the organization of a syndicate of Galveston citizens who acquired the charter of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company, which company undertook and carried out the construction of a railroad ten hundred and fifty miles in length. Mr. Gresham was one of the directors of the company. By 1876 this road was built from Galveston to Arcola, and finally was carried on to the northern limits of the state. In 1886, when the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe was consolidated with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System, Mr. Gresham was second vice president of the Texas Company.

Following the construction of the railroad came the necessity of a suitable harbor for ocean-going vessels. This brought about the deep-water movement, the history of which extends over a long period of years and cannot be entered into in detail at this point, except to say that Mr. Gresham was at all times vigorously fighting in behalf of this movement and has probably been the greatest individual factor in its successful culmination. In 1888 he was one of the organizers of the meeting of the states west of the Mississippi river for the purpose of building a deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas. At this meeting having been made chairman of a committee to urge the matter before Congress, he spent months in Washington, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing Congress pass the law, in September, 1890, authorizing the expenditure, under a continuing contract, of $6,200,000 for the construction of jetties—the first practical step in the creation of a permanent harbor at Galveston. Mr. Gresham drafted the resolution passed by Congress, December 17, 1889, which provided for the appointment of a board of engineers to examine the ports along the coast of Texas and to determine upon the one most worthy of improvement, the same to conform in dimensions to the harbor described by the convention composed of delegates from twenty-two states and territories which met at Denver, Colorado, in the fall of 1888. This board, after examining the various points on the Texas coast, unanimously reported in favor of the selection of Galveston as the point to be made a first-class harbor. In this way was obtained the thirty-foot channel and provisions made for the accommodation of the largest vessels at that time afloat on deep-sea waters.

In the meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Muskogee, in 1907, Mr. Gresham drew up the resolution to Congress requesting that deep-water improvements should be continued, and that resolution was acted upon by Congress May 27, 1908. The work carried out in pursuance of these resolutions and plans has resulted already in the making of the port of Galveston one of the largest deep-water harbors in the world, of sufficient area to accommodate all the navy and merchant shipping that could be gathered in Atlantic and Gulf waters. From the first work of the army engineers to the present, Mr. Gresham has represented the interests of Galveston and has directed the great enthusiasm of his nature to the success of the great enterprise.

In 1901-2 he was president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and was vice president for Texas of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He has performed most of his civic work in his capacity as a private citizen. However, he has an important record of official life. He was a member of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second legislatures of Texas, representing Galveston county for six years, from 1887 to 1892 inclusively. During the Twenty-second legislature he was a member of the committee, of which Chief Justice Brown was chairman, which drafted the railroad commission law of Texas. Two of the provisions of that law, which was the first practical measure providing for a railroad commission in all the states, owe their authorship to Mr. Gresham. The first was the provision conferring upon the railroad commission the power to fix rates. The second feature is what is known as the "Long and Short Haul" clause. Neither of these important provisions, now so familiar in legislation affecting transportation, was embraced in the original bill, as introduced in the legislature, and both were adopted as amendments after much discussion.

Mr. Gresham in 1892 was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress, representing the Tenth congressional district, taking his seat on March 4, 1893. He served until March 4, 1895. He was a candidate for reelection, but lost the nomination under the two-thirds rule by a few votes. Later he was again a candidate for nomination, and carried his district in the convention, but, being a supporter of the gold Democracy, he refused

the nomination because of the free-silver plank in the platform. It is noteworthy that during his term in Congress he was one of the few men who voted against free silver in all its phases.

After his congressional career, Mr. Gresham took up the deep-water work and his law practice, and was also associated in the construction of the Galveston, LaPorte and Houston Railroad, now a part of the Southern Pacific system.

Mr. Gresham was a member of the deep-water committee of fifteen members in 1900. After the storm of September of that year, he was one of a subcommittee of three, consisting of himself, R. Waverly Smith and Farrell D. Minor, appointed by the deep-water committee to devise measures and practical plans for relief and reconstruction of the city. It was this committee which originated and drafted the plan of commission government, which has since been known all over the world as the "Galveston idea." This idea introduced for the first time in American cities on a practical basis the simple form of municipal government comprehended under the commission plan. From the time of its origin in the minds of the subcommittee, a little more than a decade ago, the commission form of government, with various modifications, has spread to hundreds of cities throughout the United States. Walter Gresham not only performed a great service in helping to organize a new scheme of government for Galveston, but was a leader in all the great work of rehabilitation which followed after the storm. Among other things, he drafted the bills by which the state of Texas donated to the city of Galveston the state taxes collected in Galveston county for a period of eighteen years, the proceeds from which were to be used in enabling the city to raise the grade of its general surface, a work which was successfuly carried out at a total cost of $2,000,000. The city, through its board of engineers, worked out the plans for grade raising, and then issued bonds to the amount of two million dollars to pay for the work. The cost from the state to the city through the donation of Texas has thus far more than enabled the city to pay the interest and sinking fund for these bonds. Mr. Gresham was also one of the vigorous proponents of the plan for the construction of a sea wall, and that undertaking was started and carried out under the auspices of the county of Galveston as a part of the protective system for the city and was completed at a cost of $1,500,000. The bonds issued by the county for this purpose, and bearing four per cent interest, were taken up chiefly among the citizens of Galveston. Mr. Gresham and District Judge R. G. Street formulated the law under which the sea wall was built by the county. Mr. Gresham at the present time is a member of the executive committee of the Inter-Costal Canal Commission, is president of the Galveston & Western Railroad Company, president of the Senorita Valley Land & Colonization Company, and is one of the active members of the Galveston County Bar Association and the Texas State Bar Association.

On the 26th of October, 1868, Mr. Gresham was married to Miss Josephine C. Mann, a daughter of William and Esther Mann of Corpus Christi, her parents having been early settlers in that section of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Gresham have a fine family of children. They are: Esther, who married W. B. Lockhart of Galveston; Josephine C., wife of W. T. Armstrong of Galveston; T. Dew Gresham, an attorney at Dallas; Frank S. Gresham, a civil engineer by profession and now engaged in the flour milling business at Guthrie, Oklahoma; Beulah Gresham, at home, and Philip, in the real estate business at Los Angeles, California. Three children are deceased. The Gresham homestead, in Galveston, is a beautiful and attractive residence at 1406 Broadway.

DREW S. DAVIS, M. D. For many years a successful physician of San Augustine county, and now president of the First National Bank of San Augustine, Dr. Davis represents a family which is alike one of the oldest and most distinguished in this section of Texas. Its annals are replete with military and pioneer achievements, and its various members, both men and women, have borne honorable and valuable relations to their respective communities in many different sections of the country.

Dr. Drew S. Davis was born in San Augustine, in 1868, a son of Ludwill Rector and Mary C. (Polk) Davis, both of whom are still living, at advanced age. Going back as far as possible in the family annals, this branch of the Davis family originated in England and Wales, and its original stock is the same from which the late Jefferson Davis descended. The great-grandfather of Dr. Davis was Warren Davis, who had an eventful career. He had fought in the Revolutionary war for the independence of the American colonies, and even before that time had been on the western frontier. During the French and Indian war he was captured by the Indians. For four years he remained a prisoner, and at the Treaty of Peace between the Indians and the government a parcel of land thirty-six square miles in extent was reserved by the chief and deeded to Warren Davis. This land was in southern Ohio, not far from the site where the city of Cincinnati afterwards grew up. Warren Davis later came, with his two sons, to Texas, about the time the Austin colony was planted in that state, but his own settlement was independent of Austin's followers. He located near what is now the town of San Augustine.

Dr. Davis' grandfather was Elias Kincholoe Davis, who was born in Kentucky, was likewise an early settler in eastern Texas, and helped capture the old stone fort at Nacogdoches from the Mexicans.

The venerable Ludwill Rector Davis, who was born near San Augustine in 1828, is now the oldest living resident of that historic community. As a boy of eight years, in 1836 he participated in the famous "runaway scrape" from the Mexicans while the army of Houston was slowly retiring before the advancing hosts of Santa Anna. In spite of his youth, he rendered considerable assistance in caring for the women and children when they crossed the Texas border into Louisiana. This old pioneer's home is five miles west of San Augustine, on the same farm where he was born. Along with the quiet industry and honorable relations which he has sustained to his community through many years, he has lived an otherwise eventful life. In 1852 he went west, to California, and spent seven years as a gold miner, with headquarters at Stockton. His return to his native country occurred a short time before the war broke out between the states, and at San Augustine he was one of the first to enlist, in April, 1861, for the Confederate service. As a soldier, he was with the troops under General Johnston and General Hood, and was in many campaigns through Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. After the Atlanta campaign, he was with the troops under General Hood, who returned to Tennessee, and was engaged in the battle of Franklin, where he received several wounds. He still carries a minie ball as a memento of that battle. He was carried off the field a prisoner, taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, later to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was discharged some time after the war. On account of wounds and other delays, he did not reach home until July, 1865. During his mining experience in California he had acquired a start of capital, but it was practically all swept away during the war, and he had to begin life anew. He returned to the old place, west of San Augustine, and has been a planter and farmer throughout the rest of his career. He is one of the greatly revered old-timers of San Augustine county.

Mary C. Polk, the mother of Dr. Davis, was born four miles southwest of San Augustine, and was the daughter of the late Judge Alfred Polk, who settled in San Augustine county in 1836. This family springs from the same stock that produced President James K. Polk, its history

going back to the earliest times in Scotland. Alfred Polk was born in Tennessee. For seventeen years during the early history of the county he was judge of San Augustine county. He married Nancie McKeever, whose history proves that she was a remarkable woman. She reared ten children of her own, two sets of orphan children, kept house faithfully for sixty years, and her husband's was the first death that occurred in her family. Judge Polk died in 1889. Six of the sons of Alfred and Nancie Polk served in the Confederate army, and one of them was killed in battle.

Dr. Davis was reared in San Augustine county, attended the local schools, and in 1893 graduated from the Sam Houston Normal Institute, at Huntsville. During portions of six years he taught school, and largely from the proceeds of that work prepared for a medical career. His professional education was received through two years in the medical department of the University of Texas, at Galveston, and by one year of study in Barnes Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Missouri, at St. Louis. In 1898 he graduated M. D. at St. Louis. However, by special license he had begun practice in 1895 at Ironosa, in San Augustine county and altogether was in practice there successfully for about fifteen years. In 1908 Dr. Davis moved his home and office to San Augustine, establishing the headquarters for a large professional service. In 1902 he had become a stockholder, and later a director, in the San Augustine National Bank. When this was merged into the First National Bank, he continued as director, and in 1912 was chosen president of the First National Bank. Dr. Davis is affiliated with Redland Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., and he and his family worship in the Presbyterian faith.

Dr. Davis married Miss Effie May Greer, a daughter of L. V. Greer. She is a grandniece of Dr. L. V. Greer and of Lieut. Gov. John A. Greer and a cousin of Senator George C. Greer. This is an old San Augustine family, whose members have spread to other states. Dr. Davis and wife have six children: Nellie Vance, Drew S. Jr., Kittie May, Annie B., William Thomas and Eugenia Angia.

H. E. Hoover. It is a fact which would hardly seem probable, were it not proved by irrefutable evidence, that a majority of the men who today stand at the head of the various professions and in business and financial circles entered upon their careers with few resources other than those with which they were endowed by nature. There seems to be something in the mere fact of original poverty which brings out the latent talents and develops the character of an individual, supplying him with the ambition to do and the ability to perform, where, under different circumstances, the incentive being lacking, the possessor of these rare gifts might have passed his days in mediocrity, unknowing and unknown. Texas furnishes numerous examples of those who have fairly won the oft-abused but still honorable title of "self-made man," and among them H. E. Hoover, legal practitioner of Canadian, takes prominent rank. A brief review of his career will illustrate the steps by which he has gained his high standing not alone in his profession but in the world of business as well.

H. E. Hoover was born at Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee, November 16, 1863, and is a son of H. N. and Amanda (Rankin) Hoover, natives of Tennessee. His father, a well-known farmer and merchant of Murfreesboro enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war between the North and the South, and became captain of a company in the Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment. He was wounded first at the battle of Shiloh and in 1863 received a wound at Island No. 10 which proved mortal, his death occurring at Natchez, Mississippi. A man in the prime of life, only twenty-four years of age, he was a martyr to the Lost Cause, but left behind him a record of which his family has no reason to feel ashamed. Mr. Hoover married Amanda Rankin, who was educated, reared and married in the Big Bend State, and she still survives him and makes her home with her son at Canadian, being seventy-three years of age. Two children were born to this union: Dr. Thomas R., who was a practicing physician at Canadian until his death in 1891; and H. E.

In his youth Mr. Hoover had to be content with such educational advantages as were to be secured in the log school house in the vicinity of his mother's plantation, on which he worked faithfully during the summer months, accepting whatever opportunities presented themselves to gain more learning or to earn extra money. He first came to the Panhandle of Texas April 5, 1886, and located at Higgins, Lipscomb county, on a section of land, but not long thereafter returned to Tennessee and entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1889, and almost immediately thereafter returned to Lipscomb county, where he was engaged in practice until 1891, that year marking his advent in Canadian. The foresight which made him confident of the future of Texas and the opportunity for achieving success here has since been amply justified, for he is today known as one of the ablest legists in this part of the State. While he is essentially a professional man, he has grasped business opportunities as he has seen them, and today holds directorships in the Santa Fe Railway System, the First National Bank of Canadian, the White House Lumber Company, the Canadian Water, Light and Power Company, the Texas Bonding and Casualty Company, the Lumbermen's Brick and Cement Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and several other large and important enterprises. As a lawyer, during nearly a quarter of a century he has been connected in one capacity or another with many of the leading cases brought before the Hemphill county courts, and his high attainments have made it possible for him to be successful in the solving of numerous legal complexities. In him the law has a stanch and unwavering exponent; his devotion to his profession is evidenced in his placing his clients' interests before his own, while among his fellow-practitioners he is looked up to not alone on account of his deep learning, but because of his strict observance of the unwritten ethics of his high calling.

In 1884 Mr. Hoover was married to Miss L. V. Winset, of Bedford county, Tennessee, daughter of A. M. and Mrs. Winset, both now deceased. Five children have been born to this union: Daniel B., born in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1885, a graduate of Staunton Military Institute of Virginia and of the law department of the University of Texas, and now engaged in practice with his father at Canadian; Thomas L., born in Lipscomb, Texas, in 1890, a graduate of Canadian College, Bailey University at Waco, Texas, and the law department of the State University, a famous sprinter and all-around college athlete, and captain of the track team at Bailey; Edward, born in 1895, at Canadian, Texas, a graduate of Canadian College who entered the State University in 1913; and Louise, born in 1898, and Vashti born in 1901, both at Canadian, and both now students in Canadian College.

Mr. Hoover is a Democrat in his political views, but has not entered actively into the struggles of public life. He is interested fraternally in the Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Canadian Lodge No. 349.

James M. Potter. The strongest financial institution between Fort Worth and the Red River is the First National Bank of Gainesville, an institution with a continuous history of thirty years, and with which either under its original form or with another bank which is now a constituent part of the First National, Mr. James M. Potter has been identified from the beginning.

Mr. Potter is one of the oldest and ablest bankers of north Texas, and his career is one that does credit to a

W. W. Vogel

vocation considered to be among the most important of those assigned to men of action.

James M. Potter is a native of the state of Mississippi, born in Pontotoc county, in 1852, one of a family of ten children born to Cincinnatus and Mary Ann (Casteel) Potter. Mr. Potter's brother, Judge C. C. Potter, is one of the eminent lawyers of the north Texas bar, and a resident of Gainesville; and the only other living member of the family is his sister Dixie, wife of L. H. Mathis, an attorney of Wichita Falls, Texas. The father, whose vocation was farming, moved from Mississippi to Cooke county, Texas, in 1858 and was one of the early settlers along the north Texas border. The following year he bought a small tract of land, which he increased by subsequent purchases, and eventually became one of the large land holders of Cooke county. He was known all over the county as a man of exceptional education, and for his generosity and public spirit in community affairs. He held office in the county government and during the frontier days had command of a company of local militia or minute-men, who were given the responsibility of keeping the Indians away from the border. Later he was elevated to the rank of major in the state militia.

James M. Potter, who was six years old when the family came to Texas, grew up in Cooke county, attained his schooling in the country, and in an academy in Gainesville, after which he was sent to the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he took a Normal course and was graduated in 1877. Like many other men of success and prominence in affairs, he began his career as a school teacher, in Cook county, and continued work in that capacity until January 1, 1883.

At the last-mentioned date he entered the employ of the First National Bank, which then opened its doors for business. He was a book-keeper at the beginning, and during his service was promoted and served in different capacities. Later was organized the Red River National Bank, and he joined the new institution, in which he served with credit and was finally elected president of the bank. In 1903, when the Red River National was consolidated with the First National, he was chosen active vice president of the First National Bank. Those who have most familiarity with banking affairs in Cooke county attribute much of the progress of the First National Bank during the past ten years to the capability and judgment of this active vice president. In that time the capital stock has been increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the name of the First National Bank of Gainesville stands among the larger institutions of the entire state. Mr. Potter gives all his time to banking and his success has been due to the fact that he has concentrated his efforts along one line of business.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken any part in party matters. He is a member of the Methodist church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In matters and organizations more directly affecting the welfare and material improvement of his community Mr. Potter is never behind hand with his support and cooperation. He is vice president of the Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association of the state. He is also one of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Gainesville. He has membership in the rural life association of Cooke county, an organization whose object and work are especially worthy of commendation, since they relate to the general betterment of country life conditions in the county.

Mr. Potter was married in 1879 to Miss Ella Lee, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of L. W. and Mary Ann (Fryer) Lee, her parents now living at Valley View, Texas, were both natives of Missouri. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Lee only two are now living, Mrs. Potter's sister being Zoe, wife of Roy E. Mann, of Denver, Colo. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Potter are: Ora, wife of J. B. Hilton, a merchant of San Diego, California; and Hugh Morris, who was born in 1888, and having completed his law studies in the University of Texas, is now engaged in practice in Houston, Texas.

William R. Hatcher. Among the prominent young native born business men of this section of the state of Texas, William R. Hatcher, as president-treasurer of the W. R. Hatcher Construction Company, takes a leading place among the business men of Dallas. He was born at Peoria, Hill county, Texas, in 1876, and is a son of Jerry M. and Mary Jane (Williams) Hatcher.

Jerry M. Hatcher was a native son of Virginia, who came to this state when very young, in company with his widowed mother, three sisters and three brothers. They settled in Hill county, where being reared to manhood, he gave up the work of the home farm for the carpenter trade. He married Mary Jane Williams in young manhood, she being a daughter of an Arkansas family who came to Texas in the early days, and being born in Hillsboro, Texas, or near that city.

William R. Hatcher received a common school education in his boyhood, and learned the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father. He was eighteen years old when in 1894 he left home and went to Waco, Texas, where he settled down and engaged in the contracting business. After some time spent in independent business there, he moved to Bosque county, Texas, where he married, and continued in the contracting business until 1900, in which year he moved to Dallas, Texas. Here he formed his present business firm, known as the W. R. Hatcher Construction Company, and he has since carried on a thriving business in building and contracting. Among the many prominent structures that have been reared under the supervision of his concern may be mentioned the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds, which cost $135,000; the Dallas Transfer Company's warehouse, a four story fire-proof building, containing ninety-seven thousand feet of floor space; and the Sonnenthiel building, which compares favorably in size and construction with the others. The business of the company in 1912 exceeded $450,000, with every prospect of passing the half million mark in the present year.

Mr. Hatcher is one of the leaders in business circles in Dallas, and is president of the Dallas Builders' Exchange. Socially he is a member of the Dallas Auto Club, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he has membership in the Scottish Rite body, wherein he has taken the thirty-second degree; Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Dallas Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, and Oak Cliff Lodge No. 705, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Dallas.

In 1887 Mr. Hatcher was married to Miss Lee Maxey, daughter of Rice Maxey, of Bosque county. She is a member of an old Texas family that had its first establishment here prior to the Civil war period. They have one son, Maxey M. Hatcher. The family home, which is a center of many social activities in the city, is at 224 Sunset avenue.

Judge William W. Bogel. That citizenship is a duty as well as a privilege is the keynote in the career of Judge Bogel of Marfa, for the past twelve years county judge and ex-officio county superintendent of public schools in Presidio county. It is upon the social character and public spirit of its members that the prosperity and advancement of a community depend, and in Judge Bogel Presidio county has had one of the vital forces in its progress.

William W. Bogel was born in Goshen, Ohio, July 23, 1855, a son of Augustus J. and Julia W. Bogel. As a boy he was given the advantage of private schooling, after which he entered the Louisiana State Univer-

sity at Baton Rouge, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. His father was a druggist, and after leaving college he entered the store and spent a few months as a clerk. That was in 1875 when he was about twenty years of age, and he has been a resident in this state ever since. His first settlement was in Frio county, which at that time was a part of the great South Texas cattle range, and he remained there for about five years and was engaged in sheep raising. He then brought his stock out to Marfa, and was one of the earliest sheep men in this portion of West Texas, and continued actively in that industry, and was one of the largest producers of wool in this region until 1897. In that year he retired from the sheep industry and turned all his attention to cattle, and is still one of the large stockmen of Presidio county. His fine ranch is located twelve miles from Marfa. At San Antonio on February 15, 1882, Judge Bogel married Miss Sarah Newton, daughter of Col. S. G. Newton of San Antonio. Seven children have been born to their union, five sons and two daughters, named as follows: Jessie, wife of Harry J. Hubbard, a resident in Rosario, Old Mexico; Augustus J., who is unmarried and lives in Presidio county; William W., Jr., who is married and lives in Marfa; Galitzen N., who is unmarried; Edward L., single and at home in Presidio county; Amos G., who is in Presidio county and Genevieve, who is in the family home at Marfa.

Judge Bogel is senior warden in the Episcopal church of Marfa, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine, and with the Woodmen of the World. In his larger relations with the public life of his county, Judge Bogel has shown himself to be not only a public-spirited citizen in the ordinary sense of the term, but has manifested a practical effectiveness in his public work. He is the energetic president of the Presidio County Commercial Club, and has been an influential member of the Republican organization in this county. For nearly ten years he has held the office of county judge, and during this time has also performed the work of superintendent of county schools. While his management of the fiscal affairs of the county has been excellent in every particular Judge Bogel has probably directed his most enthusiastic efforts toward the improvement of the public school system, and it is as a result of his practical efforts in that direction that Presidio county now has a school system much better than the average county with such a large area and such a scattered population. During the past year an addition was added to the Marfa school building at a cost of $15,000. Judge Bogel is very fond of automobiling and horseback riding, and has a prominent place in the social affairs of this community.

Oliver Loving. In proportion as the cattle industry was for many years foremost among the productive forces of economic wealth in Texas, in like manner will the name Loving, through its prominent connection with the live stock business, both as an individual undertaking and in the organization of cattlemen, always have pre-eminence among early Texas captains of industry and great men of the frontier and the range.

During the early history of the cattle industry, from the beginning of settlement in north Texas until his death soon after the close of the war, there was no more striking figure than that of Oliver Loving. He was a pioneer among cattlemen, and it was largely through his enterprise and forethought that the ranchmen of his state first found a market for their surplus cattle among the miners of the Rocky Mountain regions and the United States troops who were placed on the frontier for their protection. He was a recognized leader among men, and was possessed of great decision and firmness of mind—traits of character which were of especial value in those days of constant danger, when a moment's indecision might cost a human life or the loss of a cattle herd representing a hard-earned fortune. His death was a loss to the state at large, and among all the old cattlemen who survive from that early time his memory is cherished and kept green.

Oliver Loving was born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, in 1813, and grew up to manhood in that county. He moved to Texas with his family in 1845, and in the fall of 1846 located in Collin county, before that was an organized county, and secured a homestead of six hundred and forty acres of land. His home was near where the town of Plano now is located, where he became engaged in farming, raising cattle and buying and selling cattle and horses; also in freighting with ox teams. At that time there were no railroads in the state, and all merchandise for North and Northwestern Texas was freighted on wagons from Jefferson, Texas, Shreveport, Louisiana, and some from Houston, Texas. He owned and operated several large ox wagons and teams hauling for merchants, and for the United States government, to the military posts on the frontier. In 1850 he hauled supplies for the government from Preston, on Red River in Grayson county, to Fort Belknap on the Brazos river, now in Young county, going through the wilderness with the first soldiers that explored the country, and the same that established Fort Belknap.

In 1855 settlement had progressed so far that Collin county was being included within the scope of operations by small farmers, and this fact caused Mr. Loving to sell his homestead and go further west. In October, 1855, he settled in what is now known as Loving's Valley. This valley took its name from Mr. Loving and is situated in the northeast corner of Palo Pinto county. Here he engaged more extensively in raising cattle and in trading in cattle and horses than before. In 1858 he and John Durkee, his neighbor, drove several hundred beef steers from Texas to some point in Illinois, driving them overland all the way and making good money on them. In 1860 he and three other men drove the first herd of cattle, consisting of several hundred head, that was ever driven from Texas to Colorado territory. He remained in that territory for twelve months, and until after the Civil war had begun. On his return he found his family living in Weatherford. During his absence the Indians had broken out and killed many of the settlers along the frontier, and near his home and ranch, causing his family to move to Weatherford for safety.

During the war Mr. Loving became a contractor for the Confederate army, furnishing beef and bacon, and driving several herds of beef steers to various points on the Mississippi river and delivering his cattle to the army on the east side.

In 1866 Oliver Loving formed a copartnership with Charles Goodnight, the noted Panhandle cattleman, for the purpose of buying and driving cattle to New Mexico and Colorado. They drove several hundred head of beef steers in the same year to New Mexico.

The following incidents, constituting one of the tragedies of the early Texas cattle industry, and containing the circumstances of Loving's death, were written by H. C. Holloway of Fort Worth, who was with one of the herds of cattle belonging to Loving and Goodnight and was familiar with all the circumstances:

"In the spring of 1867 Oliver Loving and Charley Goodnight commenced to gather another herd of cattle around Black Springs in Palo Pinto and Jack counties, to drive to New Mexico and Colorado. They were engaged in gathering this herd of cattle until about June 1. About this time they left Black Springs with two thousand beef cattle for Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

"The first event of note that occurred on the trip was on the south bank of the Brazos river in Young county, near old Camp Cooper. At this place, while in camp at night, the Comanche Indians crawled up behind a bank nearby, and opened fire on the cattlemen with both guns and arrows. The only man wounded in this fire was Long Joe Loving (no relative of Oliver

Loving), who was shot back of the ear with an arrow which Goodnight pulled out with a pair of nippers next morning. They then proceeded with the drive by way of Phantom Hill and old Fort Chadburne and the Concho River, from there to Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River. The trip from Brazos River to this point was uneventful, except the great hardship of doing without water for the distance of ninety-six miles. At Horsehead Crossing, on the Pecos River, they remained for several days, resting themselves and grazing their horses and cattle.

"The manner of making these drives was to drive cattle and loose horses all together, through the day; at night, each man selected one horse on which to do guard duty of about three reliefs through the night. The balance of the horses were herded close to the beef herd, so as to be close by in case of surprise. It was always the prime object of the Indians to get the horses, and in the spring of 1867 they captured at Horsehead Crossing several herds of cattle and horses complete.

"From this place they proceeded up the Pecos River, about three days' drive, when Oliver Loving and 'one-armed' Bill Wilson left the herd to go on ahead to Fort Sumner, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, to look out for the sale of cattle and to look after some unsettled business of the previous year. Loving and Wilson were traveling together up the Pecos River, and on the third day had reached a point about twenty-five miles above the Delaware River, and about five miles below where the river and the Apache Mountains come together, when about the middle of the afternoon they saw, off to their left, coming out from the mountains, about eighty Comanche Indians. The Pecos River was just to their right, and near by; a glance at the situation showed them that it was no use to run. Loving and Wilson dropped back toward the river and abandoned their horses. The Indians came up near and commenced a conversation with them in Spanish, Wilson being able to speak Spanish to them. The Indians proposed to Loving and Wilson that if they would lay down their arms they would not molest or hurt them. In the meantime some of the Indians showed a disposition to get around to the bank of the river, where short cane was growing in which one could secrete himself. While Wilson was holding a conversation with the Indians, he told Loving to look out that the Indians did not reach this cane or hiding place before they themselves did; for he thought that if the Indians reached concealment they would commence firing on them. But in the anxiety of the conversation Loving and Wilson allowed some of the Indians to reach the hiding place unnoticed by themselves, and, as expected by them, the Indians commenced firing on them as soon as they reached that point. In the first engagement Loving was wounded, the ball striking him in the wrist and passing through and entering the side, making only a flesh wound. Loving and Wilson immediately dropped back under the bank of the river. The firing then became general from the Indians, bullets and arrows falling thick around them, in very many cases the arrows passing over the bank and sticking in the ground an arm's length from them. When this condition had prevailed for some time Loving and Wilson crawled up from under the bank and secreted themselves in this cane. At that time the firing by the Indians had ceased and all was quiet. While in this condition Loving had lost much blood, and was growing weak and faint. The exact position in which they were in at this time was as follows: Wilson was lying on his side, the side next the ground on which there was no arm, in the shape of a man sitting in a chair if he were laid over on his side, and grasping his six-shooter in his only hand. When this stillness had prevailed for some length of time they heard a noise in the cane about fifteen or twenty feet away; the noise did not seem to be confined to exactly one spot, but was a noise as if of an Indian crawling through the cane with a spear, the noise apparently being made by the Indian and the point of his spear passing through the cane. About this time they heard the rattling of a large rattlesnake. The noise made by the Indian just at this point ceased, but the rattlesnake came toward Wilson and Loving, they lying perfectly still. The snake came and coiled itself up in the lap of Wilson, its head being not more than twelve inches from Wilson's face. Shortly after this they heard the noise made by the Indian receding. All was still. The next thought was to get rid of the snake. Wilson began moving his upper knee slightly, until he saw the snake turn its attention toward his knee, and in a short while the snake commenced to crawl off around his knee, across his feet and went away.

"It was near sundown. Loving and Wilson remained there in that place until after dark. Then Loving began to importune Wilson to make his escape. Wilson refused for a considerable time to do so. Wilson thought from Loving's conversation that he was growing a little delirious. Loving continued to insist upon Wilson trying to escape, and about midnight Wilson concluded to undertake it. He removed all his clothes from his body except his shirt and drawers. The moon was about two hours high, casting a shadow over about half the river. Wilson got out into the water and commenced to float down the river on the dark side. At about twenty-five yards below he passed an Indian on his horse leaning forward with his head beside his horse's neck, whipping in the water with a switch or an arrow. Wilson passed the Indian unobserved by him. Some two hundred yards further on down the river he got out of the river and started back for the herd, barefoot with only his wet underclothes on. He traveled all that day, the next day and the next night, when he gave out and became exhausted. About eight or nine o'clock the next morning Goodnight came along with the herd, and found Wilson sitting up in a hole in the cleft of a rock.

"The Indians remained around Loving, at the place where Wilson had left him, until a little after sunrise the next morning, when they left, never venturing into the place where Wilson and Loving were supposed to be hiding.

"Wilson quickly told Goodnight the story. They at once mounted their horses and started back for the scene of the tragedy. Loving had told Wilson that if the Indians did not kill him, or if he lived from the wound that he had received, he would remain at that place until Wilson would return with help. The distance was about sixty miles from the herd back to where Loving was left wounded. They rode the distance that day, reaching the place late in the evening. They made close and diligent search, but were not able to find Loving. They then returned to the herd, thinking that Loving was killed. In the meantime, instead of Loving remaining there, as he had agreed to do, he went up the river five miles, to where the mountain and river are so close together that there is just a roadway between. He remained there in that condition five days, at the end of which time three straggling Mexicans happened to pass that way. When found, Loving was burning his buckskin glove on a little fire in order to eat it. Loving gave these Mexicans one hundred and fifty dollars to take him to Fort Sumner, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Fort Sumner was at that time the Navajo Reservation, where about seven thousand Indians were being fed by the Government. When taken there the army surgeon thought it necessary to amputate his arm. He did so and Loving seemed to be doing well until about the ninth day, at which time the taking up of the artery in his arm became loose, from which there was considerable loss of blood, resulting in his death soon after.

"Mr. Loving was buried at Fort Sumner, in a coffin placed in a large box filled with charcoal. Some time in January, 1868, he was taken up by Charles Goodnight, H. C. Holloway and Joe Loving, his son, was placed in a

wagon and brought back to Weatherford in Parker county, and there buried."

Early in his young manhood Oliver Loving was married in Kentucky to Miss Susan D. Morgan. They came to Texas with five children, one child was born during their first year's residence in Lamar county, and altogether there were nine children, all of whom lived to be grown, and eight of them lived into the twentieth century. The children in order of birth were: Sarah I., who married John Flint; James C. Loving, a famous Texas cattleman whose sketch follows; William W. Loving, who died in 1861 at Weatherford; Susan M., who married Mack B. Roach; Jane E., who married Professor O. W. Keeler; Joseph B. Loving; Mrs. I. N. Roach, who was the wife of Judge Roach, of Weatherford; George B. Loving; and Maggie, married to Thomas Wilson, and after his death to Dr. C. B. Raines. Mrs. Loving lived at Weatherford after the death of her husband until her death in 1882. Loving county in Texas was named after Oliver Loving.

James C. Loving. As long as the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas shall have a place in the history of the Lone Star State the name of James C. Loving will be appropriately honored. At the time of his death in Fort Worth on November 24, 1902, Mr. Loving had served nearly twenty-six years as secretary of the association and eighteen years as its general manager. To him, more than any one man, was due the success of the association, and he enjoyed and deserved an unbounded esteem from all the old-time Texas cattlemen.

A son of the pioneer Texas cattleman, Oliver Loving, whose career has been sketched above, James C. Loving was born in Hudson county, Kentucky, June 6, 1836. He was nine years old when the family moved to Texas, and spent most of his early life on the frontier. At the age of twelve he began work as a teamster in driving an ox team. His father, as has been mentioned, was engaged in freighting during the years before the war, and for six years James C. Loving was almost all the time on the road with a long team of oxen, and was regarded as one of the ablest "bullwhackers" in the business.

In 1855, when he was nineteen, the family home was transferred from Collin county to Loving's Valley in Palo Pinto. The freighting business was then discontinued except for home supplies, and J. C. Loving was admitted to partnership with his father under the style of O. Loving & Son. They engaged in a general merchandise business, in cattle raising, buying and selling cattle, horses and mules. They handled nearly all of the beef produced in the country surrounding their headquarters for several years, from 1855 to 1862. J. C. Loving has been described as a merchant, cowboy and beef drover, and a kind of all-round man. Opportunities for education were extremely limited on the frontier, and he never had the advantages of common school education, but made up for these handicaps, and was one of the most practical and able men in Texas for many years. On January 15, 1857, he married Mary E. Willett, and they became the parents of three children.

From 1862 until the close of the war Mr. Loving was in the State service on the frontier against the Indians, and with the rank of first lieutenant commanded a company of fifty-seven men. The mercantile business had been discontinued and the partnership between himself and his father dissolved soon after the beginning of the war. In 1866 Mr. Loving once more resumed merchandising at Weatherford, and continued in that line for three years. He also assisted in buying and collecting cattle for the firm of Loving & Goodnight, and after the death of his father in 1867 it became necessary for him to go to Colorado territory to assist Mr. Goodnight in closing up the copartnership. In the spring of 1868 he collected a large herd of cattle, and started with them across Indian territory and through western Kansas to Colorado. This was a drive fraught with many risks and hardships, and while in southwestern Kansas at Great Bend of the Arkansas River the outfit was stopped by a large war party of Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and it was only after a prolonged parley that the Indians refrained from an attack and allowed the cattlemen to proceed. Mr. Loving remained in Colorado three months, assisting Mr. Goodnight in selling out the cattle and winding up the business, returning to Texas in January, 1869.

The career of such a man as Mr. Loving affords many incidents which are interesting of themselves and furnish illustrative matter on the conditions and difficulties which surrounded the prosecution of the cattle business during the decade following the close of the war. The literature of the Texas cattle industry has already been enriched by description of a number of adventures in which Mr. Loving had a part, but for this publication it will be necessary to condense the abundant material at hand, and to give only one or two striking incidents with some detail.

In 1870 Mr. Loving bought one-half interest in the cattle and ranch owned by Charles E. Rivers, then located in San Valley in Palo Pinto county. At the close of the year they divided the cattle, and Loving ranched on Dillingham prairie in Jack county, some six or eight miles from the Rivers ranch. In the spring of 1871 the two ranches made a joint cow hunt of several days, west and north of their range. Loving and Rivers were both in the work, and while on the hunt a trade was agreed on, by which Loving bought out Rivers' entire stock of cattle, horses and outfit, and was to take possession as soon as the hunt was over. They camped on the night of the 15th of June, 1871, at the Loving cattle pens, on Dillingham prairie, the two outfits camping some three hundred or four hundred yards apart. There were some twelve or fifteen men in each outfit, and some fifty to sixty head of horses in each. The horses were put under guard that night as there was great danger of the Indians running them off. Some time in the night the Indians attacked the Rivers' camp and horse herd, wounding Mr. Rivers, and driving off the horses, some fifty odd head. The shooting aroused the Loving outfit, who rounded their horses into a close bunch and prepared to defend them, but the Indians did not attack them. A messenger from the Rivers camp brought the word that Mr. Rivers was shot, and wanted Mr. Loving to come to his camp at once. On the arrival of Mr. Loving he found Mr. Rivers wounded by a gun shot, which afterwards proved fatal. The sale to Mr. Loving of the Rivers herd as agreed upon was made final by Mr. Rivers before his death, after making proper reduction for the horses taken by the Indians.

Mr. Loving continued in the cattle-raising business on Dillingham prairie under many disadvantages, as the Indians continued to depredate on his range, and at several different times drove off all the horses owned and used by him in herding and looking after his cattle, and he had several engagements with the Indians, and it was almost a miracle that he passed through all these dangers with his life. In 1873 he was in the town of Palo Pinto when some boys came from Keechi and reported that a band of Indians had run them some distance that morning, on the north side of the Brazos river. A party was hastily gotten up to go over and find the Indians, and Mr. Loving joined them. The trail of the Indians was soon found, and followed to the foot of a mountain, near the mouth of Keechi Creek, on the Brazos River, and there it was found that the Indians had gone up on the mountain, which was so steep and so covered with rock and timber that it was almost impossible to ascend it on horseback. Accordingly six of the party left their horses and took the trail on foot, while the remaining six followed with the horses as best they could. The advance party when within three or four hundred feet of the top heard the sound of horses'

feet up on the level. Thinking the Indians had heard their pursuers and were running away, the men ran forward as fast as they could, and on reaching the level were in plain view of about twenty Indians. The Indians had been in camp since some time in the forenoon, and were then rounding up their horses preparing to start for the purpose of raiding some settlement near by. The Indians and their pursuers discovered each other at the same time and opened a lively fire on each other, the Indians keeping up the most unearthly yelling that ever was heard in those mountains. The men had run some distance up the mountain, and in consequence of the fatigue and the excitement were somewhat unsettled and in no condition for accurate shooting, still they sent the bullets fast and thick over towards where the Indians were, and in turn the Indians cut the leaves and small limbs from the trees over the boys' heads, showing that they too were excited and shooting too high. In a few minutes the Indians fled down the mountain on the other side, leaving six or eight horses and a lot of their camp equipage. The six men back with the horses had heard the shooting, and pushed forward with all possible haste to help the boys on foot, and reached the top of the mountain just in time to see the last Indian disappear on the other side. No attempt was made to pursue the Indians just then, as the mountain side where they disappeared was very rough and rocky.

In August, 1873, Mr. Loving moved his cattle from Dillingham prairie to Lost Valley in Jack county, some twenty miles or more north of the Dillingham prairie ranch. The Indians still continued to depredate on his horses and cattle at the new ranch. A few days after reaching Lost Valley the Indians ran through his camp one night, whooping, yelling and shooting, and ran off nine head of horses belonging to some beef buyers, who had stopped for the night at Mr. Loving's camp. In June, 1874, the Indians killed one of Mr. Loving's cowboys by the name of J. K. P. Wright, some four miles from the ranch, near the foot of a mountain on the west side of the valley. The mountain is known in that country as the Wright Mountain, taking its name from the murdered cowboy.

The last raid on Mr. Loving's stock was made in May, 1875, when a party of six Indians visited the ranch one night, coming in on foot, and mounted themselves on his horses. The rangers camped close by were notified early the next morning, and following the trail, overtook and killed five of the Indians. Lieutenant Long was in command of the rangers, and deserved and received much praise for the good work done on that occasion. That ended the Indian trouble in that country, as no raids were made by them after the killing of the five by Lieutenant Long.

While Mr. Loving had no further Indian troubles, he found himself badly involved financially. He had bought several stocks of cattle at range delivery and had bought them mostly on time and had met his obligations up to 1876. But on account of heavy loss of both cattle and horses run off by the Indians, and an additional loss of cattle by white thieves, he found himself unable to pay his debts maturing in 1876. A portion of his creditors, refusing to give an extension, forced him to make an assignment, when he turned over to the receiver all cattle, horses and other property owned by him, having previously let his homestead near Weatherford go in payment of debt. He owned about three thousand head of cattle at the time he failed.

That left him with little or nothing save his experience and energy. He was then in the prime of life and not in the least discouraged. He continued to live in Lost Valley, and by 1882 had accumulated some cattle and land, and became one of the organizers of the Loving Cattle Company, of which he was general manager for ten years, up to 1892. During the last quarter of a century he was regarded as one of the leading cattlemen not only through his personal influence, but as a result of his extensive operations, and in spite of many vicissitudes and ups and downs of fortune, such as practically all Texas cattlemen experienced, he came out on the successful side, and his individual success was in keeping with his prominence as an executive official of the Cattle Raisers Association.

With the organization of the Cattle Raisers Association in February, 1877, Mr. Loving became secretary and was re-elected at each annual meeting until his death. In 1879 he was also elected treasurer and held both offices until 1893. From 1893 until his death in 1902 he was general manager of the association. For many years the office of the secretary was at Jacksboro, but in 1893 was removed to Fort Worth, and Mr. Loving claimed that city as his home until his death.

Hon. James C. Wilson. United States District Attorney for the northern district of Texas, with office at Dallas and residence at Fort Worth, a position to which he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson in August, 1913, James C. Wilson is a grandson of the noted pioneer cattleman, Oliver Loving, and was named for his uncle, the late James C. Loving, two eminent Texans whose careers are sketched in preceding paragraphs. Mr. Wilson is a son of Thomas and Maggie (Loving) Wilson. His mother was the youngest child of Oliver Loving, and is now living as Mrs. C. B. Raines at Mineral Wells, Texas. Thomas Wilson was born in Fayetteville, Tennessee, served four years in the Confederate Army from that state, came to Texas in 1867, locating in Palo Pinto county, and was a citizen of much prominence during the early days in that county, which was then on the western frontier of settlement. He was elected to the office of sheriff of Palo Pinto county, and his death occurred in 1879 at Austin while attending the first meeting of the Texas Sheriffs' Association. Mr. James C. Wilson has a sister, the wife of Dr. J. H. McCracken, a distinguished physician of Mineral Wells, and a former president of the Texas State Medical Association; and a brother, Horace Wilson, engaged in the cattle commission business in Fort Worth.

Mr. Wilson has been a successful lawyer in North Texas for the past eighteen years, and has long been one of the active young leaders in politics and affairs. He was born in Palo Pinto, received his education in the public schools of his native town, Palo Pinto, and of Mineral Wells, and in Weatherford College. He graduated from the law department of the University of Texas in 1896, and while a student of law was a classmate of Morris Sheppard, now junior senator from Texas. In the contest for the appointment as district attorney of the northern district Mr. Wilson had the support of Senator Sheppard, while Senator Culbertson had presented the name of a Dallas attorney. In August, 1913, President Wilson nominated the Fort Worth attorney for the office to succeed W. H. Atwell, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate.

After graduating from the university Mr. Wilson was in the practice of law at Weatherford until November, 1912, and then moved to Fort Worth, and on November 15th of the same year was appointed assistant attorney of Tarrant county. During his residence at Weatherford Mr. Wilson was for two years assistant county attorney of Parker county, and later served as county attorney for three terms, being first elected in 1902. For three terms he was also chairman of the Parker county Democratic executive committee.

Mr. Wilson was married in Parker county to Miss Esther English, who was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and came to Texas as a teacher. They are the parents of three children, James C. Jr., Horace and Emily Loving.

Asa C. Wilson is essentially a Texas product. He is one of the best known and most prominent men in

the city of Dallas, which has represented his home since the year 1902. Mr. Wilson is manager of his late father's estate, and finds his duties in that respect sufficient to occupy his time and attention, though he has found time to devote to military affairs in the state and has a highly creditable record as a member of the National Guard of Texas.

Mr. Wilson was born on his father's ranch, known familiarly as the "Twelve Mile House," because of its distance from Waco, in McLennan county. He is the son of Jay C. and Margaret N. (Naler) Wilson, of whom brief mention is here set forth.

Jay C. Wilson was born in St. Joseph, Missouri. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, being a graduate of Yale University, and almost immediately after he received his degree he joined the gold-seekers in the rush to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It was not until 1871 that he came to Texas, locating at Waco, where he became prominent and prosperous. This was in the well-remembered days prior to the advent of the railroads into this part of the state, and Mr. Wilson established himself on a ranch just twelve miles from the then frontier town of Waco. His place, "Twelve Mile House," was one of the best ranches in that part of the state, and there Mr. Wilson accumulated a comfortable fortune, consisting mostly of property interests in McLennan county, in Waco, the city of Dallas, and in other parts of the state. He died August 3, 1910. The wife and mother, who was born in Georgia, came to Texas in 1870, and she is living in Dallas.

Asa C. Wilson attended the public schools of McLennan county until he was graduated therefrom, and thereafter entered Baylor University, at Waco. In 1893 he entered the third-year class in the civil engineering course at the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, at College Station, at which time former Governor Lawrence Sullivan Ross was president of the institution. Finishing his studies there, he entered Bingham Military School, at Asheville, North Carolina, and he was there distinguished by becoming an honor graduate of that famous school, having attained the rank of major of a battalion of infantry. It was this training that induced his later military service, in which he made a most enviable record.

After his return home, Mr. Wilson associated himself with the First National Bank of Waco, and was thus occupied for six years. He removed to Louisiana in 1900, where he resided two years, and in 1902 he came to Dallas, and was there Cashier of the Texas National Bank for several years, or until its consolidation with the American Exchange National Bank. Upon the death of his father, in August, 1910, Mr. Wilson became manager of the estate of the senior Wilson, and he maintains his office in the building at No. 1514 Main street, one of the properties included in the Wilson estate.

As has been previously mentioned, Mr. Wilson has distinguished himself in his military service as a member of the Texas National Guard. He first enlisted as a private in Company K, Second Texas Infantry, known as the "Mayor's Guard," of Waco, on October 27, 1896. He was soon promoted to the post of corporal, and later sergeant of the company, and when the Texas Volunteer Guard, as the organization had been known up to that time, was reorganized by the late Brig.-Gen. Thomas Scurry, in the latter part of 1899, Mr. Wilson was commissioned by Gov. Joseph D. Sayers as first lieutenant, Company K, Second Texas Infantry, and was in command of that company when it won the first prize as being the best-drilled company in the military establishment of the state. He then became acting battalion adjutant of the First Battalion, Second Texas Infantry, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Gordon Boone. On July 6, 1906, he was commissioned by the late Gov. S. W. T. Lanham as captain and paymaster of the Texas National Guard, and served in that capacity until December 3, 1908, when, upon the death of Maj. George T. West, major and paymaster general, Texas National Guard, Captain Wilson was commissioned by Governor Thos. M. Campbell as major and paymaster general, with that rank, serving from December 4, 1908, until November 15, 1913, when he was promoted by Gov. O. B. Colquitt to be lieutenant colonel of the Second Infantry, Texas National Guard. He served with that rank until November 30, 1913, when, after more than seventeen years of continuous service in various capacities, he was, upon his own request, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Texas National Guard.

Mr. Wilson is a Roman Catholic in his religion, and fraternally he is identified with the B. P. O. E., Dallas Lodge No. 71, and with the Order of Hoo Hoo, No. 20430.

On December 5, 1901, Mr. Wilson was married at Dallas to Miss Clara S. Burke of Louisiana. She died October 10, 1913, at Dallas, the mother of two children: Thomas Crittenden Wilson, born in New Iberia, Louisiana, October 25, 1902, and Pamela Clara Wilson, born at Dallas, Texas, August 10, 1905.

OLIVER W. LEE. When there is any movement on foot which will be of benefit to the people of Munday, Texas, or of the surrounding country, one of the men whom one is fairly certain to find among the leaders is Oliver W. Lee. Mr. Lee is prominent in the life of this locality, not only politically and commercially but socially as well. Mr. Lee is mayor of the city at present and his regime has been a highly creditable one. He has brought to bear on political problems, the straightforward business methods for which he is well known and has gained the respect of his political enemies and the increased admiration of those who are his friends and supporters. Mr. Lee is, however, a man whom everyone likes, and has few enemies, even political ones.

Oliver W. Lee was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, on the 9th of January, 1867. His father, Russell K. Lee was born in Tennessee and lived in that state during the greater part of his life. He was a farmer and when he came to Texas in 1900 he continued to farm, his property being located in Knox county. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, part of the time as a member of an infantry regiment and part of the time in the cavalry. He saw much active service and took part in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church and his wife is especially active in church work. Mr. Lee married in Tennessee, his wife being Miss Scytha Smith, a native of that state. There were only two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee, both sons, of whom Oliver W. Lee was the eldest and is now the only one living.

Until Oliver W. Lee was eighteen years of age he attended the public schools of that part of Tennessee in which he lived. He spent his time, when he was not in the school room, helping his father with the work of the farm, but when he was eighteen years old he decided to start out for himself. He began as a school teacher and for a few years was thus engaged. Then for about two years he operated a sawmill. His next position was in the surveying and map making department of the Pennsylvania Oil Company. After this he went to farming and until he came to Texas this was his means of livelihood.

It was in October, 1899, that he came to this state and located in Munday, and he has resided in this county ever since. When he first came to this section he followed farming, this being his occupation for about three years. He next went to Benjamin, the county seat, where he worked in the office of the sheriff and tax collector. After five years of this work he was elected to the office of tax assessor. He served one term in this office and then came to Munday. Here he established the business in which he is successfully engaged at pres-

Oliver H. Lee

ent. This business is general insurance, rentals and collections.

In politics Mr. Lee is a member of the Democratic party and he has always taken a very active and prominent part in politics. He is now serving on his second term as mayor of Munday. In religious matters Mr. Lee is a member of the Baptist church. In the fraternal world he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Munday Commercial Club and is an important factor in the work of this organization, now being its vice-president. He is, in short, one of the leaders of Munday, one of her big men and a man whose citizenship she could ill afford to lose. For recreation Mr. Lee would rather turn to the rough life of the camp with plenty of hunting than to anything else.

Mr. Lee was married in Clinton county, Kentucky, on the 11th of November, 1906, to Miss Irene Belle Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Smith, of Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have become the parents of four children, namely: Irene Scytha, Russell Harvey, Grace Irwin, and Robert Sydney.

J. G. Mills, M. D. The history of the Gill Well, at Dallas, is an interesting one and is but another exemplification of the fact that some of the world's greatest discoveries are made through sheer accident. In 1902 the mayor and board of aldermen of the city of Dallas let a contract for a deep well to secure water for municipal purposes. Work was commenced, and at a depth of 1910 feet the drillers encountered a copious flow of hot mineral water, which could not be used for domestic purposes and was accordingly permitted to run to waste. It was feared by the succeeding administration, as well as by the taxpayers whose money had been used to sink the well, that a serious blunder had been perpetrated, but decided to have an analysis made of the waters, in the hope that they might be found of chemical or medicinal value. Wherefore in 1905 Dr. J. G. Mills, a practicing physician of Marlin, Texas, with wide experience in medical practice in connection with thermal and medicinal waters, was sent for. Due analysis demonstrated that this well contained virtues which make it one of the most remarkable of its kind in the Southwest and that the money disbursed in sinking it could not have been expended more judiciously. Since that time Doctor Mills has been at the head of the Gill Well Sanitarium Company and, through careful management, has made it the most popular resort in the state.

Dr. J. G. Mills was born in Cherokee county, Texas, in 1877, and is a son of Green and Cornelia Britton (Gray) Mills, both of whom are now deceased. His father was born in Washington county, Georgia, a son of Elisha Mills, who came to Texas with his family during the late forties. In 1880 Green Mills died, and Mrs. Mills was subsequently married to Mr. S. E. Jones, by whom Doctor Mills was reared and who is still living, at Jacksonville, Texas. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Mills was a soldier during the Mexican War and was one of those who fell at Monterey.

Dr. Mills was reared in Cherokee county, Texas, and attended school at Jacksonville, that county, the greater part of his education being secured at Alexander Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He went to St. Louis at the age of nineteen years and matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of 1899, and then, returning to Jacksonville, began practice there, remaining two years. Subsequently he removed to Marlin, Texas, where, beginning in 1901, he successfully practiced his profession, being physician at the Marlin Sanitarium and the Arlington Hotel, and, in fact, since first going to Marlin has had extensive experience in medical practice in connection with thermal and medical waters.

When sent for to look into the merits of the waters at Gill Well, Doctor Mills secured five gallons of it, which he shipped to Dr. Seth M. Morris, chemist and toxicologist of the medical department of the Texas State University, Galveston, who made the following analysis: Sodium Bicarbonate, 147.93 Grs. per U. S. gal.; Sodium Sulphate, 188.38; Magnesium Sulphate, 22.51; Calcium Sulphate, 73.62; Sodium Chloride, 3.39; Alumina and Iron, 3.32; Potassium Sulphate, 0.99; Silica, 0.56. Total, 440.70. Appreciating the rare and excellent combination of medicinal properties in the water, he made application and secured a twenty-year lease, with a ten-year option to purchase the well from the city of Dallas at its actual cost of construction to the mineral water strata, and in 1906, complying with the terms of this contract, purchased nearly three acres of land on Maple avenue, 2200 feet distant from the Gill Well, where he erected a bathhouse of brick and equipped it with necessary apparatus to properly utilize the water. The property is situated one and one-half miles north of the postoffice, and now has greatly added value and attraction on account of being situated on the beautiful Turtle Creek Boulevard, work on which was begun by the city of Dallas in 1914. The place overlooks the picturesque wooded vale of Turtle Creek, and, being located within easy distance of the heart of the city, makes its future bright with promise of great usefulness to the public and profit to its owner. Doctor Mills has in contemplation the erection of a modern sanitarium on the property. In a medicinal way, the water is laxative, diuretic, anti-acid, and tonic, but, unlike others in this group, is harmless and contains the maximum of properties of merit. It is of value in treatment of all forms of rheumatism, neurasthenia, diabetes, gout, neuralgia, and many disorders of the kidneys, liver, and digestive tract. Doctor Mills constructed of reinforced concrete a large swimming pool, in which he uses the mineral water exclusively, and practically the entire output of the well flows through the pool, rendering it fresh, warm, and sanitary at all times.

Doctor Mills was married to Miss Leticia Anna Smith of Falls county, Texas, daughter of Robert Smith, who came to Texas from Tennessee. Her maternal grandfather was a Milliken and a member of a family which came to Texas with Stephen F. Austin's colony in the twenties.

Daniel D. Otstott. With the coming of Daniel D. Otstott to Dallas, in 1911, there was added an element of strength and purpose, of fine capacity, and of commercial integrity to the upbuilding business forces of this thriving Southwestern metropolis. Bringing with him experience gained through long association with men of business stability, acumen, and strength of character, he at once took his rightful place among the men whose activities are advancing the city's commercial importance, and since that time has found the time and the inclination to interest himself in matters pertaining to the civic welfare.

Mr. Otstott was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, and in his youth was given the invigorating and healthful training incident to life on the farm, his father's homestead being located in the vicinity of Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. His educational advantages were secured, for the greater part, in the Oxford High School, and in 1891 he entered upon his business career when he went to Chicago and secured a position with the wholesale mercantile firm of Lock, Huleatt & Company. Being content to embark in business life in a humble capacity, he made himself a thorough master of the dry goods business, and in 1898 resigned his position to enter the house of Butler Brothers, with which he has been connected ever since. This is one of the most extensive wholesale general merchandise concerns in the world, having great branch houses in nearly every large city of the United States. The firm was established in Boston,

from which city the three Butler Brothers (of whom only one now survives) removed to Chicago and established their headquarters in the latter city. The wonderful growth and expansion of this business is familiar to everyone who is at all conversant with commercial affairs in America. The house sells to merchants by catalogue only, employing no traveling salesmen. In 1911 Butler Brothers completed their great branch house for the Southwest at Dallas, Texas, and at that time Mr. Otstott came to this city as merchandise manager, their territory embracing Texas and Oklahoma. To speak only of the building itself—it is a splendid edifice, the largest mercantile structure in the Southwest, eight stories high, and occupying the entire block on South Ervay street extending from Young to Marilla street and back to Evergreen street, this being in the heart of the city.

Since coming to Dallas, Mr. Otstott has taken time from the important and exacting duties connected with his business to engage actively and public-spiritedly in the general business and social affairs of the city. He has been especially interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a member of the board of directors and in which he organized and managed a campaign that resulted in a large increase in the membership of the organization. He is particularly interested in the boys' department, of which he is a helpful official. Mr. Otstott is a consistent member of Trinity Methodist Church.

While a resident of Chicago, Mr. Otstott was married to Miss Ida Bonnell, who was born at Lincoln, Nebraska, and they have three children: Frances, John and DuShane.

Colonel William C. Young. One of the finest counties in northwest Texas now bears the name of this splendid old pioneer, who was one of the heroes of the Texas Revolution, an Indian fighter and a participant in the war against Mexico, and whose activities and character well deserve the honor which was bestowed in giving his name to one of the county divisions of the state.

Colonel William Cocke Young was born in Tennessee May 12, 1812, and was of Holland-Dutch and French stock. The Young family was established in Tennessee by two brothers, Abraham and Dan Young, the latter being the father of Colonel William C. Young. The family and its connections were among the most prominent of central Tennessee.

Colonel Young when a young man of twenty-two in 1834, came to Texas, locating in Red River county and engaging in the practice of law. He came with the true spirit of the pioneer, intent upon a life in a new and undeveloped country, and participated in every phase of that development until the close of his life. He was a soldier at San Antonio, and in the border and Indian warfare which followed the Revolution took a prominent part and was associated with John B. Denton's expedition. When Colonel Denton was slain by the Indians in 1841, it was William C. Young and a companion who volunteerd to go to the scene of the massacre and recover the body of their leader. Through a country infested by Indians, and daring all the risks and dangers of such a journey, they performed their duty with the determination that was characteristic of the best frontiersmen, and finally returned to headquarters with the body of their murdered leader, having escaped all the dangers attendant upon such an enterprise.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war Colonel Young raised a regiment of volunteers, in which he was commissioned colonel, and saw much active campaigning during that brief period of hostilities. Following the Mexican war Col. Young resumed his law practice and in 1851 moved to Shawneetown in Grayson county, and continued to be prominent in public affairs. He had served as sheriff two terms and later as county attorney in Red River county, and in 1857 was appointed United States marshal of his district, holding the office for three years until he resigned to take part in the war between the north and the south. He had also been a member of the first constitutional convention of the state.

A short time prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the states Colonel Young was called into consultation with Jefferson Davis, and on returning from his last visit with the president of the Confederacy raised the Eleventh Regiment of Texas Cavalry and went into active service. He led his regiment until failing health compelled him to resign and return home. As a representative of the Southern government he continued to perform important service in North Texas, and it was during the performance of his duty that he met his death, being assassinated by bushwhackers in Cooke county during the unsettled conditions in that region towards the end of the war. One of his fellow citizens had been shot down and the murder was traced to the work of a band of outlaws, and while Colonel Young was in search of the body of the victim he himself was killed while near his own home. One of Colonel Young's sons succeeded in tracing the murderer to his regiment in the Confederate army, demanded and received his surrender, took him to the spot where his father had been so foully killed, and there some of the colonel's own negroes strung up and summarily exacted the penalty of death from the assassin. Colonel Young was one of the most influential men of his time in Texas, and it was to perpetuate the memory of his distinctive services that Young county was named in his honor.

Colonel Young was three times married. His first marriage was to Sophie Thomas Gleaves, and of the children of that marriage one, Captain John G., is now a prominent retired resident of Sherman. By a second marriage Colonel Young had two other children. His third wife was Mrs. Annie Black, who bore him two children: Simpson Morgan and Margaret, who married J. B. Davenport.

Russell H. Kingsbury. A successful business lawyer, Russell H. Kingsbury has been engaged in the practice of law at Waco since 1880. The years that have followed have brought him ample practice and high reputation, and he has long been regarded as one of the leaders at the bar of McLennan county.

Judge Kingsbury is a native of North Carolina, born in the town of Oxford, January 29, 1860, a son of Russell H. and Elizabeth L. (Gilliam) Kingsbury. His father, who was born in Albany, New York, in 1822, when a young man moved to North Carolina, met and married Elizabeth L. Gilliam, who was born at Gainesville in that state in 1829, and in 1872 they settled at Waco, Texas, where the father was engaged in merchandising until his death in 1898. The mother died in 1908. There were five children, namely: Henry P., of the Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., now inspector general of the Department of Lakes; William G., a retired farmer, ranchman and capitalist at Temple, Texas; Katherine S., who is the wife of J. H. Brown, of Dallas; Russell H.; and Frederick H., also a lawyer of Waco.

The career of Russell H. Kingsbury has been a singularly active and interesting one from earliest boyhood. His literary education was begun and completed at Horner & Webb's Academy at Oxford, North Carolina. He entered that institution when but five years of age, and completed his training there at the age of eleven. Professor Webb was for a time a United States senator from Tennessee. Mr. Kingsbury was between eleven and twelve years of age when the family settled in Texas. He became interested in journalism, and when fourteen years of age was editor of a little publication at Waco. His venturesome spirit led him a year later to become a Texas ranger, in the command of Colonel John B. Jones, and his service with the Texas state troops lasted one year. He then took up the study of law under the

preceptorship of Judge Clark, was admitted to the bar when twenty years of age, and at once opened his office at Waco and began the practice which has engaged him with increasing success ever since.

A Democrat of the old school, Judge Kingsbury believes in a "good old-fashioned democracy and good government for Texas." During the Clark-Hogg campaign he was an ardent Clark man and campaigned the state from end to end in Judge Clark's behalf. For two years he held the office of city judge of Waco. He takes no active part in politics, believing that the primary system of selecting candidates is a failure, and longs for the time to come again when the people will have an opportunity of a voice in determining who their official representatives shall be. He is just an old-fashioned Democrat without any prefix, or affix, believing that the people are best governed when least governed. Mr. Kingsbury is a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the Young Men's Business League of Waco.

ERNEST W. TOWNES. Few of the younger members of the legal profession in Texas has begun their careers with better inheritance of professional tradition and ability, than Ernest W. Townes of the firm of Carlton, Townes & Townes, whose offices are in the Stewart Building at Houston. Mr. Townes has been a member of the Texas bar for more than ten years, and has acquired a position of distinction through his successful practice during this time.

Ernest W. Townes is a grandson of Judge Dick Townes, who was chancellor of the northern district of Alabama, and who in 1854 brought his family to Texas and settled upon a large plantation in Bastrop county. He later moved to Travis county, where in addition to his farming operations he conducted a law business. He was honored with election to the legislature and was also a member of a constitutional convention and took a very prominent part in organic law of the state.

Mr. Townes was born in Travis county in 1875 and is a son of John Charles and Kate (Wildbahn) Townes. His father born in Alabama, was an infant when the family came to Texas, and later for some years was judge of the forty-sixth judicial district comprising the counties of Travis and Williamson. He is now one of the most honored members of the Texas bar and is dean of the law department of the University of Texas.

Ernest W. Townes was graduated from the University of Texas in 1898 with the degree of A. B. and then continued his preparation for the law in the same institution and was graduated in 1900, LL. B. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he began the practice of his profession at Austin, where he remained for three years, and then moved to Houston, where he has since had his office, with the exception of a short interim while associated with Mr. L. A. Carlton in Beaumont, and enjoys a generous share of the legal business in this city. In 1911 he became a partner in the firm of Carlton, Townes & Townes, when that combination opened its Houston office. Mr. Townes is a member of various Masonic bodies and also belongs to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of the University of Texas, and to various clubs and other organizations. In 1906 he married Miss Adele Verleye of Chicago. Their home is at 3017 Brazos street.

J. ROSS BELL. The office of county attorney of Cottle county has been filled since July, 1912, by one of the ablest young lawyers of the Cottle county bar. His services in the office have won the approbation of the public, and both as an official and as a lawyer he has proved his efficiency and popularity.

J. Ross Bell was born in Flatwoods, Tennessee, February 22, 1884, a son of Joseph and Delphia (McLemore) Bell, both parents natives of Tennessee. The father, who was a farmer and planter, was a resident of Tennessee throughout his life and died in July, 1901, at the age of forty-four. The mother now lives with her children in Paducah, Texas, at the age of fifty-two. The county attorney was the oldest of four children. His brother, Joe D. Bell, is a graduate of Cumberland University, in Tennessee, in 1912, and is now a practicing lawyer. The sister, Mary V. Bell, was born in Tennessee. One child, Brownie M. Bell, is deceased.

J. Ross Bell spent his early life in Tennessee, attended schools in Spring Hill and Scott's Hill, and took both his literary and law courses in the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, where he was graduated in law in 1910. In the same year he came out to Paducah, locating in that town in July, and since that time has enjoyed a liberal share of local practice. He was elected county attorney in July, 1912, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bell is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and is senior warden of his Lodge. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Methodist. He is unmarried, and all the family live in an attractive home in Paducah. Both brothers are very fond of outdoor life and are among the most progressive young citizens of Cottle county.

CHARLES F. HOFF, a prominent Texan, a resident of Rockport, Aransas county, dates his birth at Yorktown, DeWitt county, Texas, September 22, 1861. He was reared on his father's farm in that county and at the age of twenty-one left the parental home to seek his fortune in the West, Tucson, Arizona, being his objective point. At Tucson he lived almost continuously up to 1909, excepting one year spent in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California. Since November, 1909, he has been a resident of Rockport.

In Arizona Mr. Hoff was in the mercantile business and always an energetic worker in the Tucson Board of Trade. In 1890 he installed the telephone system, which is still operating under the same franchise. In 1897 he installed the present street railway system in Tucson, which is now one of the finest electric systems in the West. Being the controlling owner he disposed of his interest in this system in exchange for his present holdings in Texas, chiefly in Aransas county.

All his life Mr. Hoff has taken an active interest in public affairs, paying a great deal of attention to political affairs of the Territory. He took a leading part in organizing the Democratic party in Arizona, as president of the Arizona Association of Democratic Clubs, and has acted as chairman of the Democratic state, county and city committee, also secretary of the state, county and city committees. He was national vice president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs for four years. He was secretary of the Statehood convention and also secretary of the Statehood committee and he, with Ex-Governor Murphy, was appointed delegate to Washington in the interest of Statehood. In 1891 he was made chief clerk of the House of Representatives and in 1893, the Arizona Senate being a tie, he was selected as a compromise candidate for secretary of the Senate. In 1892 Mr. Hoff was unanimously nominated for mayor on a progressive platform, but was counted out by the Republicans' election board. In 1895 he installed a telephone system at Nogales and while there took part with thirty Americans in driving the Yaquis out of the Mexican custom house, of which they had taken possession, killing seven guards in order to do so. The Yaquis, who were in the custom house, were armed with Springfield rifles, but after an hour's fighting the Americans drove them out of the city without any casualties, while the Yaquis left seventeen dead.

In 1896 Mr. Hoff was elected County Treasurer. He served two years and declined a renomination. In 1899 he came back to his old home and married Miss Helen

Eckhardt. They lived in Tucson until they moved to Rockport. Mrs. Hoff has been a leading spirit in all civil work and is a most enthusiastic worker in the Mothers' Club of Rockport. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Carol, Charles F., Jr., Rosalie and W. H. Barnes Hoff.

From 1906 to 1907 Mr. Hoff served as City Councilman in Tucson and in 1908 the county convention of his county, composed of 120 delegates, unanimously indorsed him for National committeeman, but at the State convention he was defeated by the corporation tools, who controlled the convention. He went to the Denver convention and there worked with Charles Bryan, Mr. Allen, James C. Dahlman and others for the Bryan cause, and after the convention suggested the plan of financing the Democratic campaign, which was adopted by the National committee, and the first time in its history the National committee had a surplus after the campaign. Mr. Hoff was also a delegate to the last Grover Cleveland convention, and in 1912 he was elected a delegate and served in that capacity in the Democratic convention at Baltimore. Also in 1912 he was elected president of the Rockport School Board. In 1910 he was made a member of the executive committee of the Commercial Club and delivered an address before the United States board of engineers upon the definite location of the harbor. In 1911 he was made chairman of the Prohibition Association for Aransas county. He was made president of the Commercial Club in 1911, is still the incumbent of that office and has proved himself the right man for the place. Rockport feels a just pride in its leading citizen, Charles F. Hoff.

William D. Sanders. Among the citizens of Titus county none have displayed greater enterprise and energy in the development of the best resources of the home county than William D. Sanders. Mr. Sanders has long been known in the public life of this section and has in recent years turned his attention to the development of the oil and gas deposits of the county. He was known among his associates as a man of remarkable push and energy and whatever he undertakes he usually carries through to a successful conclusion. He represents one of the prominent old families of Titus county and the name of Sanders has for many years been identified with business enterprise and sterling character in this vicinity.

William D. Sanders was born in Titus county in 1874. His parents were Thomas J. and Lou J. (McClure) Sanders. The father, who was born in the state of Alabama, with several of his brothers emigrated to Texas during the early fifties and he located a ranch on Sulphur Prairie in the north part of Titus county. Among the old-time cattle men of Texas, Thomas J. Sanders was one of the best known. He was one of the developers of the industry before the Civil war and in those days went up to the Pease River country in northwest Texas, taking a large bunch of cattle with him to the open range, and being one of the first to take domestic cattle into the country which for centuries had been the home of the buffalo and the wild Indian. Among his early day associates was Dan Waggoner, one of the best known of Texas cattle men. His efforts before the war resulted in fine success and he accumulated a large number of cattle, being recognized among the most prosperous men in the cattle business of that period. When the war came on he enlisted in the Confederate service and went through the entire conflict as a soldier of the south. With the close of hostilities he returned to Titus county and then going into Northwest Texas tried to collect the herds which had been scattered during the previous years, in which he was largely unsuccessful. The Indians, who had before the war been as a rule peaceful, began almost constant raiding and hostilities after the rebellion and the Indian depredations, together with other misfortunes, operated to his disadvantage in such a manner that he was never able to regain his old time prosperity in the cattle business. A portion of his later life he spent in Oklahoma, but died in Titus county. His wife, who also represented a pioneer family in Titus county, was born in Georgia and died at Mount Pleasant at the age of twenty-nine.

The early life of William D. Sanders was spent on a farm, where he received all the training which was necessary for his active career. For six years he filled the office of constable, then resigned and became claim agent for the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad at Texarkana. From this position he took an appointment as special agent for the Cotton Belt Railway and while employed in that capacity in 1906 was elected sheriff of Titus county. By re-election in 1908 he served the county efficiently for four years. Since retiring from that office he has served as city alderman and is now city marshal by appointment.

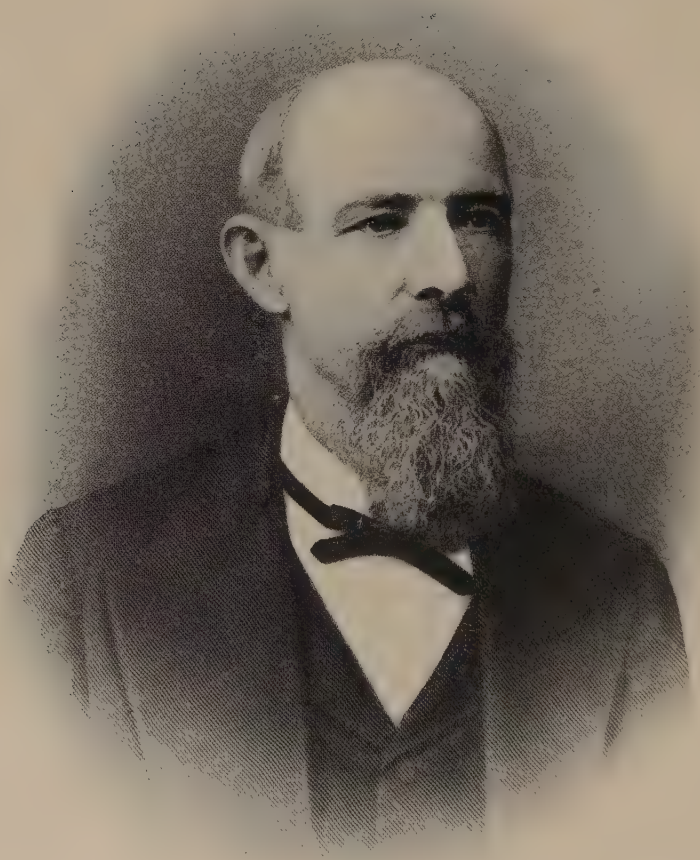
Since 1910 Mr. Sanders has been largely identified with the real estate and allied interests. The development of the oil and gas possibilities in Titus county has been the object of his most ambitious work. He organized the Titus County Oil & Gas Company, of which he is manager, being associated with Mr. A. Reed. This company has under lease about twenty-five thousand acres of land in the county, all situated in what is considered the oil and gas belt. In 1912, under the direction of Mr. Sanders, his company began drilling an oil well on a portion of its holdings some three and a half miles south of Mount Pleasant. Drilling in other locations has since then been inaugurated. Mr. Sanders married Miss Nannie Edwards, a native of Titus county. Their one daughter is named Hazel Sanders.

Mr. Sanders is affiliated with several fraternal orders and is a member of the Baptist church.

R. E. Pennington, who has won substantial recognition of his fine legal attainments, his fidelity to professional duties, and his careful conservation of all interests entrusted to his care, is well known to the bar, not alone in his own locality of Brenham, but throughout the state, as a careful, painstaking, profound, and conscientious lawyer, a thorough scholar, and a dignified and accomplished gentleman, whose connection with important cases has made him a familiar figure in the courts of the state, as well as the highest federal tribunal—the United States Supreme Court. He is a native of Texas, born at Brenham, May 13, 1865, and is a son of Elijah and Ellen (McAllister) Pennington.

Elijah Pennington came to Texas with his father, Riggs Pennington, from Galesburg, Illinois, and crossed the Brazos river on the old ferryboat at Washington in December, 1836. He was a Texas veteran and participated in Gen. Alexander Somerville's campaign in 1842, while during the Civil War he served four years in the Confederate army. Mrs. Pennington was born at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and it was there they were married, in 1845, the trip to Texas being made through a wild country, with no blazed trails part of the way. The journey was made on horseback and consumed three months. Making their home at Brenham, these people attained the advanced ages of ninety and eighty-seven years, respectively, and all their long and useful lives were citizens who did much good, in a quiet way, for the people about them, and their honorable and upright careers won them universal respect and esteem.

After completing the curriculum of the Brenham public schools, R. E. Pennington attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the highest rank, "Senior Captain," and with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took up the study of law in the office of Poindexter & Paddleford, and later in the office of Sayles & Bassett, at Brenham, and was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1888. He at



John S. Griffith

once entered practice at Brenham, and in 1898 was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Pennington was city attorney of Brenham for ten years, from 1890 to 1900, and was county attorney of Washington county for four years. He has become prominent in his profession, and, in addition to a large general practice, has been attorney for the First National Bank of Brenham for twenty years. He has been connected with many of the prominent civil and criminal cases which have been tried in this part of Texas, in one of which he successfully conducted the case of Mrs. Addie E. Kelley against Charles Dillingham, receiver for the H. & T. C. Railroad, an action for damages, and which he contested successfully in the district and state courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has also been eminently successful in many other large and important cases, both civil and criminal. Mr. Pennington has always been a Democrat and strictly in line with his party's principles, and for a number of years he served as chairman of the county Democratic executive committee. He has always been a friend of education, and for six years was a trustee of the Brenham public schools. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to Elks Lodge No. 979 of Brenham, and to Brenham Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias; has been prominent in the affairs of these orders and has passed through the various chairs of the lodges. Mr. Pennington is a good man in every broad sense that the word implies.

On July 6, 1891, Mr. Pennington was married to Miss May Williams, daughter of H. E. and Isabel Williams of Louisiana. They have no children. Mrs. Pennington's family originally came from London, England, to Richmond, Virginia, prior to the days of the War of the Revolution, in which members of the family participated. Subsequently the family moved to Louisiana. Mrs. Pennington has always been a Democrat and strictly in line Daughters of the American Revolution of Houston, Texas, and of Brenham Tom Green Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. Her religious connection is with Giddings Memorial Methodist Church. Mrs. Pennington has been doing literary work for ten years and in May, 1914, was elected a member of the Texas Women's Press Association. She is widely and favorably known for her writings, all of which have appeared in the Galveston *News* among them being: "History of Washington County's Dead Towns," "The History of Old Washington on the Brazos," "The History of the City of Brenham," "The History of Dr. Richard F. Brenham," "The History of the Mai Fest," and a book of poems entitled "Penn Poems." Some copies of this beautiful book were illustrated by Mrs. Pennington, who is not alone skilled as an authoress, but has decided talent as an artist. Her life has been an active and conspicuous one and her labors have ever been directed toward the forwarding of Brenham's interests. A prominent figure in religious, educational, charitable and social movements, she has gained a wide acquaintance among people of culture and refinement, and in her home she displays the graces of gracious hospitality to her many friends.

GEN. JOHN S. GRIFFITH. In that galaxy of brilliant stars whose effulgence yet lights the memory of the long struggle between the North and the South none shine brighter or with a steadier glow than that consecrated to the name and fame of John Summerfield Griffith. Where gallant soldiers contended for the plaudits of fame and when individual heroism was the daily rule, it would seem invidious to make distinctions. But all the honors that are due to this gifted son of Texas may well be accorded to him, with disparagement to none. His personality represented a man of unselfish characteristics, of patriotic impulses and a brave commander and a sagacious military counsellor. He lacked, it is true, the strength of body to endure the prolonged hardships of war, and he resigned his commission at the moment of his greatest success and brightest promise. He ever demonstrated a real genius for military plans and the courage and audacity for their execution. He was the central figure in many of the leading activities of the war, and gave to the South a service that none of her sons could excel in patriotism and gallantry.

Gen. John Summerfield Griffith was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, on June 17, 1829, and is a son of Michael B. Griffith and a grandson of Capt. Henry Griffith of the Revolutionary army, and a lineal descendant of Llewellyn Griffith, who came from Wales to this country prior to Revolutionary days. Michael B. Griffith devoted his life to mercantile pursuits for the most part, but misfortune pursued him and he was reduced gradually from a state of comparative affluence to almost indigency by the time he reached Texas. He left Maryland in 1835, stopped in Jefferson City, Missouri, thence to Portland, Missouri, and at both those points his funds steadily were dissipated. When he reached Texas in 1839 he possessed only a thousand dollars. He settled at San Augustine, and there the three sons and three daughters of the family grew up. Mr. Griffith married Miss Lydia Crabb, a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Crabb. She was a lady of rare attainments and dominating her were those qualities needed for the rearing of a family in adversity on the frontier. Her culture and accomplishments were not mere outward show, but were a part of herself, and were stamped indelibly upon her children. Her hopeful view of things under dark and foreboding conditions was a strong factor in surmounting the many obstacles the family encountered in those lean years, and to her many excellent qualities General Griffith attributes whatever of success in life he has himself achieved.

John Summerfield Griffith received his education chiefly in the home of his parents, and he entered life with a knowledge of the English branches equal to a common school education of today. In 1850 he became a clerk in San Augustine and the next year he engaged in business for himself at that place, borrowed capital making possible the venture. He prospered, to state the matter briefly, and in 1859 he moved to Kaufman county, there established himself in merchandise at Rockwall, and identified himself in the live stock industry as well. He continued in active business until the opening of the war in 1861, when he sprang to the defense of the Confederacy, becoming Captain of Company B of the Sixth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Warren B. Stone. His company was raised at Rockwall and was tendered to Colonel Greer of the Third Texas Cavalry, but was declined, although the Captain offered to bear the expense of the company for three months on condition of acceptance. Upon the organization of the Sixth Regiment, Captain Griffith's company was accepted, and he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the organization. The first real engagement occurred with Federal Indians at Chustenahalah, where Colonel Griffith was in command of a battalion of his regiment. Colonel McIntosh placed the Sixth on the right of the line and ordered its commander to await further orders, but, seeing the opportune moment for striking the enemy, he moved his troops against the enemy without orders, charged over a deep gulch and was the first man to engage the Indians in a hand-to-hand encounter with pistol and sabre. Three times this charge was repeated by Colonel Griffith before the stubborn enemy fled the field, and an inventory of his own casualties showed the Colonel to have received a blow on the head from an Indian's gun, a horse shot under him, a tuft of beard shot from his chin, and his clothing perforated with minie balls.

With the battles of Oak Hills and Elkhorn, the Texas troops formed a part of the army ordered to Corinth, where the Confederate forces were in need of reinforcements, and Colonel Griffith's genius soon made itself felt against General Grant, then pressing hard toward Vicks-

burg. The Texans were dismounted in Arkansas and their horses sent back to Texas, a move that proved unpopular with the troops, and it was decided to remount them while operating about Holly Springs, information to that effect reaching the men and subsequently causing a serious situation in the army. The delay in the arrival of the horses aggravated the men and at Lumpkin, Mississippi, they showed a mutinous disposition when ordered to march by shouting "Horses! Horses!" without offering to move. Colonel Griffith took in the situation and addressed his Texans, appealing to their patriotism, their honor and their sense of duty, until every man, save one, yielded, and the ugly situation cleared up as if by magic.

The transfer of the main army to the East gave Colonel Griffith greater opportunity to display his ability. He studied the location and disposition of Grant's forces and conceived a plan of campaign against the enemy's rear which met with the endorsement of his co-ordinate officers and resulted in the Holly Springs campaign, with the capture of its garrison and immense stores and supplies. This success not only refurnished the Confederate troops, but it disarranged the plans of General Grant and thereby relieved Vicksburg from immediate sack. This campaign was undertaken under the direction of General Van Dorn and was made with the approval of General Pemberton. The service rendered by Colonel Griffith proved so arduous that his naturally delicate physique threatened a breakdown and a few weeks later he felt impelled to resign his command and return home.

Upon his return to Texas, Colonel Griffith, as a brevet Brigadier, was elected a member of the Tenth Legislature, where he became chairman of the committee on military affairs. On March 1, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier-General of state troops by Governor Murrah, for District No. 2, which embraced practically all of the counties along the Brazos and Trinity rivers and east to Van Zant county. In the discharge of his duties in that capacity he elicited the commendation of the Governor of the Eleventh Legislature, and he continued in command of the district until the end of the war.

In 1876 General Griffith was elected a member of the Fifteenth Legislature and he aided in putting the new state constitution into operation. He was made chairman of the committee of public printing, where he earned the reputation of a tireless worker, and where he proved to be a veritable "watch dog" of the treasury. Several laws bear the impress of his legislative hand, among them being the statute making drunkenness in office a misdemeanor, and which might be regarded as a pioneer effort toward prohibition in Texas.

In 1873 General Griffith came to Terrell and was here engaged in the merchandise business for a time. He was a large stock raiser before the war, and in later years he identified himself once more with that industry, but he was retired from active business for many years before his death, which took place August 6, 1901.

In his citizenship General Griffith showed forth a personality that towered high and which had few superiors. His address was pleasing, his mind was active, acute and penetrating, and his judgment was clear and unfailing. He was a man inclined to deeds of impulse, but seldom did rashness characterize his moods, and he was always just. He lived down among his fellows, and no material success in life, however great, lifted him above the common people whence he came. His restless energy and his indomitable will urged him on continually, and from his very nature he could not have occupied a humble station in life, spite of the fact that humility characterized his personality. In business he proved himself a very Napoleon of finance, both before and after the war, for he made a modest fortune in each period. No matter what the enterprise, he threw his whole soul into the work, as he did when at Holly Springs and Oakland he matched military wit and courage with General Grant, and when he died a man of achievement and worthy of emulation, was laid to rest.

That the service of the General was of the highest order during his military activity is amply attested by the possession of a letter from General W. H. Jackson, upon the retirement of General Griffith from the Confederate army.

"Headquarters First Cavalry Corps.
"Spring Hill, Tennessee.
"May 8, 1863.

"Lieut.-Col. J. S. Griffith:

"Colonel: Permit me to offer the testimonial of my high appreciation of you as a gallant, competent and meritorious officer of exceptional moral character. It affords me great pleasure to refer to the valuable services rendered by your command at Oakland, Mississippi, in repulsing and routing a superior force of the enemy, advancing upon General Grenada and thereby saving our retreating army; also the gallant and signal service of yourself while we were together and commanding separate brigades on the raid to Holly Springs and West Tennessee. Please accept the assurance of my highest consideration, and with many regrets that your continued ill health compels you to leave this corps, and a wish that you may soon regain your health sufficiently to enter the service again, I remain, very respectfully,

"W. H. JACKSON,
"Brigadier-General Commanding Cav. Corp."

General Griffith had brothers and sisters as follows: Crabb, the eldest of the family, served in the Mexican war and was a merchant in Farmersville, Texas, later moving to Terrell, and there retiring. He died in 1912, leaving a family by his wife, Grace (Price) Griffith, comprising two sons and two daughters. Elizabeth Griffith married Frank Powell and died in Shelbyville, Texas, without issue. Joseph served for a time in the Confederate army and later became a merchant in Farmersville; he married Lucy Roberts and left three sons and a daughter. Matilda married William McDaniel and lives at Sulphur Springs, Texas. She has three sons and two daughters.

On December 8, 1851, General Griffith was married to Miss Emily Simpson, a daughter of John J. and Jane (Brooks) Simpson. The marriage occurred in Nacogdoches county, Texas. The father of Mrs. Griffith came to Texas from Kentucky, his native state, where he was born in 1788, and he died in Nacogdoches county in 1833. He spent his life as a planter, and was always a large slave holder. His family included children as follows: Mary, who married William Buford and spent her life in Sulphur Springs, leaving a family of four children at her demise. William married Letitia Buford and was a boatman and captain, who did a considerable trading in lands and died at San Augustine. Caroline married Albert Nelson and died in Nacogdoches with three daughters and three sons. John died at the age of twenty-one in Nacogdoches. Victor was a farmer near Nacogdoches. He married first Harriet and then Nannie Arnold and died on his farm. Fannie married Conda Reguet and lived in Nacogdoches, where her husband carried on mercantile operations. When she died she left three daughters and a son. Sarah Emily, the wife of General Griffith, was born on November 20, 1833. Florence married Augustus Edwards and died in Terrell, leaving two daughters and a son. Augustus married Emma Kyle and spent his life as a miller and farmer in Garrison, Texas; he died there, leaving five sons and three daughters.

Mr. Simpson was a man of plain but liberal education, and he came to Texas in about 1829, entering heartily into the hardships incident to those pioneer days in the history of the Republic. Their life was marked by all the stress and strain of existence in a new and wild country, and many a long night did the wife and mother spend sleeping in the brush to keep herself from the Indians while her husband was out with others defending the community against the marauding red-

skins. He became a large landholder in his vicinity and came to be a man of importance in the community. A member of the Methodist Church, he was a man of the highest integrity and the stanchest religious convictions, and he reared his children in that faith.

To General and Mrs. Griffith were born a goodly family, those who reached years of maturity being: William Crabb, of Terrell, where he is engaged in real estate. He is a business man of many and varied interests, and is known to be one of the potent business factors of the city. He married Miss Georgia Charlton and they have children: Lydia, Charlton, Summerfield, Guynn and Max. Miss Lydia has studied voice culture in London, Paris and Berlin, and is an especially talented young woman. Charlton Griffith is a real estate man in Terrell; Summerfield is a farmer and is married to Miss Nell Mason; Miss Guynn is at home, and Max is a student at the K. M. I. Augustus B. Griffith married Miss Nannie Harmon, and they have one child, Emily. Emma married Matthew Cartright Roberts, and they have five children: Emily, Annie Ruth, Summerfield, Matthew C. and Ione.

After the death of her gallant husband, on August 6, 1901, Mrs. Griffith continued to reside in Terrell until her death, December 30, 1913, after a short illness. She was a gracious and whole souled lady and had a host of stanch friends in the community where she passed so many years of her life and where she was long identified with the church and social activities there carried on.

Julian Campbell Clopton. Long years of identification with the hotel business have given to Julian Campbell Clopton a reputation as a host with the traveling public that is indeed enviable, and his own native business ability has been the cause of his excellent success. He has owned and operated a number of hotels in Fort Worth and in other parts of the state and has seen misfortune in his day, but he is at the present time regarded as one of the most successful and prosperous men of the city and there is every reason for that belief.

A Kentuckian by birth, Julian Campbell Clopton was born at Jordan Station, Fulton county, Kentucky, on May 28, 1875, and he is the son of R. M. and Sally (Clopton) Clopton, both of Mississippi. The family, it should be stated, is one of the oldest of English ones, dating back in this country to 1757, when the first of the name came to these shores. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Clopton, Reuben Clopton, was the son of William and Elizabeth (Hales) Clopton, who were the direct descendants of Lord and Lady Clopton of England, where the family had its origin in the fourteenth century, the first mention of the family in history being in the year 1437, and members of the house of Clopton being oft found named in the pages of the early history of the kingdom.

Julian Campbell Clopton attended the public schools, but did not complete his high school course. He was deflected from that as a result of a difference of opinion with his father, which ended in the boy leaving home, and he first came to Texas in 1889, locating at Fort Worth, which he has made his home ever since. His first enterprise here was in selling papers in the streets, the Fort Worth *Gazette* being his stock in trade, and he soon established himself as a reliable business boy, with a paying route, the largest in the city. He saved money at this business, continuing for eighteen months, when he took a position as messenger with the Santa Fe Railroad. He remained thus occupied but a short time, then went to East Texas and worked in a saw mill at Montgomery for the firm of Montgomery & Bantley. His next move took him back to the employ of the Santa Fe road, in the building department, and he was thus employed in the construction of bridges for about two years. Fort Worth at this juncture again claimed his notice and here he took employment with the Metropolitan Hotel as a night clerk, in which capacity he served for two years, then becoming chief clerk of the same hotel. This was his first introduction to hotel life and from then until the present time he has been continuously identified thus, with the exception of one year, when he terminated his connection with the Metropolitan Hotel and going to St. Louis worked for the R. J. & R. Shoe Company. On his return to Fort Worth he again took a clerkship at the Metropolitan Hotel, remaining for a year, when he bought out the Harris Hotel at Terrell, Texas. He was without capital and went into the deal largely on his nerve, as the saying goes, but he made money and met his obligations promptly as they fell due, and in a few years sold the same at a profit and went to Mineral Wells, where he built the Oxford Hotel. This hotel was destroyed by fire, the disaster finding Mr. Clopton without insurance, and when the smoke cleared away he found himself at the bottom of the ladder again with a cash capital of thirty-five dollars in his pocket and a wife and baby looking to him for maintenance. He wasted no time in vain regrets, however, as many a less enterprising man might have done, and he secured employment for the time being in Watson's Cafe in Fort Worth, remaining there only a short time.

Mr. Clopton had a host of good friends in the city among the best business people of Fort Worth and with the backing they brought to his aid he built and equipped the Modern Terminal Hotel opposite the Union station in Fort Worth. It should be said to his credit that in three years' time Mr. Clopton had met and cleared away every obligation against his property, leaving him sole owner of the place, and in 1910 he sold the property to J. E. Hutt & Company, after which he joined forces with a Mr. Meacham, and together they bought the Siebold Hotel, which they modernized in every detail from cellar to dome, making of it a strictly first class hotel. Its cafe is known to be the rendezvous of the best people in Fort Worth and if one should wish to locate a business man in the city during luncheon hours one's first guess is Siebold's Cafe—and one need go no further as a rule.

Mr. Clopton enjoys the genuine confidence of the public and he has a host of friends in the city, where he is known to be one of the most popular men of the community. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, with affiliations in the Shrine, and he is an Elk and an Odd Fellow as well.

Miss Alma Craft became the wife of Mr. Clopton, she being a daughter of John Craft of Mineral Wells. They have two children: Marion Elizabeth, born in Mineral Wells, September 20, 1907, and Julian Campbell Clopton, Jr., born in the Siebold Hotel, Fort Worth, on January 31, 1913.

Joe C. Kerbey, Jr. One of the leading factors in the development and progress of Travis county is the land and investment firm of Joe C. Kerby & Company, which, although founded only seven years ago, has grown rapidly into a recognized force in its particular line. The directing head of this business, Joe C. Kerbey, Jr., is one of Austin's progressive and energetic young men of business, who has won a place for himself among the substantial men of his community by his inherent ability, his enthusiasm and his wealth of modern ideas. Mr. Kerbey was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, September 4, 1883, while his parents, Joe C. and Maria (McFall) Kerbey, were making a trip to the North. His father, born in Pennsylvania in 1822, left home as a boy and for a time lived in Arkansas, but in 1854 came to Texas and resided in different parts of the state until the outbreak of the war between the states. At that time he became connected with the quartermaster's department of the Confederacy, with headquarters at Tyler, Texas, from which point he was engaged in getting supplies for the army and attending to the forwarding of the same. After the war he became connected with the firm of C. R. Johns & Company, in their land busi-

ness, and remained with this concern until January 1, 1872. Mr. Kerbey at that time practically retired from active business affairs, although he superintended the management of the lands which he had accumulated. His death occurred in 1907, when he was eighty-five years of age. Mr. Kerbey was married in Tennessee to Maria McFall, who was born at Columbia, that state, and she still survives and is now making her home in Austin. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerbey, namely: Joe C., Jr.; McFall, born in 1885, educated at the University of Texas, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908, and now at Washington, D. C., being connected with the Washington *Herald*, was married in January, 1911, to Miss Elizabeth Waite of Yonkers, New York, and has one daughter—Elizabeth; and Mary Louise, who is the wife of Arthur L. Skelley of Austin, has one daughter—Mary Louise.

Joe C. Kerbey, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Austin, following which he entered the University of Texas. Upon his graduation therefrom he entered the banking business as clerk of the Capitol Bank & Trust Company, but resigned his position at the time of his father's death, and in 1908 embarked in the real estate and investment business, specializing in realty at Houston, El Paso and Austin. He has been successful in building up a large business and his standing in realty and financial circles proves that he is worthily representing the honored name which he bears. He is a member of Hill City Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M.; Lone Star Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Austin Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., and Fidelity Lodge of Perfection, No. 4, A. A. & S. R., and also holds membership in the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Mr. Kerbey is unmarried. He maintains well appointed offices at Nos. 809-810 Scarborough building and resides at No. 2610 Whitis avenue.

John Cornelius Florea. A lawyer by profession and one of the leaders of the Fort Bend County bar, former superintendent of the county schools and also honored with other county offices, the owner of a large amount of property in which he is interested as a developer, Mr. Florea is for these substantial reasons and for many others one of the best known and most enterprising citizens of Fort Bend county. He has had an interesting and varied career and first came into Texas as a school teacher, an occupation which he followed with much credit for some years.

John Cornelius Florea was born in Adams county, Ohio, in November, 1866, a son of Hamilton and Adeline (Peterson) Florea, his parents being natives of the same county. How the family got established in Ohio would make an interesting story if told in detail. The outline is as follows: The original ancestors of the Floreas were French Huguenots, who fled from France during the era of persecution and settled in America. The founder of the American branch was Jacob Florea, who was the great-great-grandfather of the Richmond lawyer. He was not only an early American settler, but helped the colonies fight in their struggle for independence against Great Britain. His son Joshua, the next in the line of ancestry, went over the Alleghany Mountains into Kentucky along with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that territory. It was in Kentucky that Grandfather John Florea was born. The father of John had received a grant of land in Ohio in what was then called the northwest territory, and, on coming of age, John Florea located upon this land and thus established his family in Adams county. Grandfather John Florea had all the characteristics of a true pioneer, was a man strong and rugged physically and possessed all the hardy virtues of the best men of his time. He reared fourteen children to maturity and he himself died when eighty-seven years of age. Hamilton Florea, the father, spent all his life as a farmer and lived and died on the original grant of land in Ohio. During his younger days he taught school and was always a hard worker, but a quiet unassuming man who performed his duties without any ostentation. His wife's people were of Danish stock, although residents in America for several generations.

The Richmond lawyer has one sister, Rhoda Ellen, the wife of J. M. Wisecup of Highland county, Ohio. Mr. John C. Florea up to the time he was of age lived on his father's farm and learned all of its duties. Many a day he drove an ox team and became accustomed to the hardest kind of work, and no doubt the energy and thriftiness thus installed were largely responsible for the success he has achieved in professional and business life. The common schools afforded him his early education and he attended them about six months each year. For one year he taught his home school and then worked his way through the Academy at North Liberty, Ohio. It was in Missouri where he and three other young men were trying an experiment by themselves and kept their own house while doing the work involved. The death of his father recalled Mr. Florea from Missouri and he returned and settled up the estate. He then entered the noted educational institution known as the Holbrook School at Lebanon, Ohio, and by hard work paid his way through that school and was graduated with three degrees. In the meantime he had been engaged as a teacher of summer normals and soon afterward came to Houston, Texas, where he was principal of one of the public schools for one year.

In 1893 Mr. Florea married Miss Jessie Dunlop of Houston. She is a daughter of Andrew and Ella Dunlop, who were early settlers of Texas, her father having served from this state in the war as a Confederate soldier. Somewhat later Mr. Florea left Houston with his wife and settled in Fort Bend county, where he bought four hundred and thirty-eight acres of land. He still owns this handsome property and during the first seven years was engaged in cultivating it as a practical planter. Being an educator of experience he was next honored with election to the office of superintendent of county schools and supervised the county school system in this capacity for four years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and was admitted to the bar, since which time he has had an office in Richmond and has enjoyed a splendid practice. In 1908 he was elected county attorney and held office four years and during his residence on the farm had served as a justice of the peace. Mr. Florea is identified with varied interests in this section of Texas. About the time he was admitted to the bar he bought the newspaper known as the *Texas Coaster*, a weekly paper, in which he still retains a half interest. He is a member of the Richmond Development Company and is giving much attention to the improvements of his own property in this county. The five children of himself and wife are mentioned as follows: Louise Adeline, the wife of Joseph Austin of Richmond; Nellie is in school at Denton, Texas; Minnie, George Dunlap and Jesse Merriam are all at home. Mr. Florea and wife are active members of the Christian church, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and Mrs. Florea is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. Florea is a keen student of men and affairs and whether in official capacity or as a private citizen has always maintained a deep interest in educational activities. He is regarded as one of the brightest men in Fort Bend county.

Joel R. McGee, M. D., of New Boston, Bowie county, Texas, belongs to one of the pioneer families of the "Lone Star State."

He was born in Bowie county, two miles south of the present town of New Boston, in 1870, son of J. Tom and Elizabeth (McCright) McGee. J. Tom McGee was born

T. M. Anderson

near Rome, Georgia, in 1846, and in 1849 came with his father, Joel McGee, and other members of the family, to Texas. The family settled in Cass county, which was their home until 1859, when they moved to Bowie county. This has been their home ever since. J. Tom McGee, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the Confederate army, and saw one year of active service. He married soon after the war, and with the passing years seven children and fifteen grandchildren were given to them, all of whom are still living, with one exception—a grandchild was claimed by death in September, 1912.

Joel R. McGee attended the common schools of his native county and the New Boston high school, and he also pursued a course of study at the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville, of which institution he is a graduate with the class of 1894. Then for nine years he taught school in Bowie county. Meanwhile he decided to enter the medical profession. He prepared himself for this work at the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he graduated from the Medical Department in 1903. Immediately following his graduation, he opened an office for the practice of medicine at New Boston, where he has since continued, meeting with that success which his thorough equipment and earnest efforts merit.

Dr. McGee, like all progressive, up-to-date members of his profession, has identified himself with numerous fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Bowie County, Northeast Texas, Texas State, and American Medical Associations.

He married, in Bowie county, Miss Carrie Eliza Ellis, a native of Illinois, and they have four children: Lillie, Joel R., Jr., Mildred, and Ellis.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON. One of the pioneers of Goree, Texas, and one of the men whom every one respects and likes, is Thomas M. Anderson. He has given of his time and energy for years in the effort to build up this section of the state and is one of the most valuable citizens Goree has ever owned. As a farmer and rancher in this section Mr. Anderson early realized the opportunities which the country offered to settlers, and he has been indefatigable in his efforts to aid in its development. He is now engaged in the real estate and loan business and has made a decided success of this business.

Thomas M. Anderson was born in Gilmer county, Georgia, on the 4th of April, 1869. He grew up in his native state and received his elementary education in the public schools of Georgia. He then took a course in Cumberland College, in Murray county, Georgia. When he completed this work he was only sixteen years of age, but he was mature for his years and a fine student, so he was offered a position as a teacher in Marion county, Tennessee. After one year as a teacher he returned to his home in Georgia, but only remained there for a short time before he went to Kansas. He followed farming and the cattle business in this state for a few months and then came to Texas. After coming to the latter state he taught school for seven terms and then settled down to farming and cattle raising in Knox county, where he had been teaching school. It was in 1885 that he came to Texas, at a time when this section was in a very crude and undeveloped state, and he has lived here ever since, and has been one of the leaders in the marvelous development that has taken place. He has followed farming and stock raising during all these years, and now operates a farm three miles from Goree. In 1908 he established his present office and is now doing a prosperous business in real estate, insurance and loans.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Democratic party and has always taken an active interest in politics where local matters have been concerned. He was Justice of the Peace for eighteen years and for four years was a member of the board of county commissioners. In religious matters Mr. Anderson leans toward the Methodist Church, but he is a supporter of all denominations. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members of this order in the county. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As a member of the Commercial Club his judgment and experience have been of much benefit to the work of this organization.

Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Nelle Gilliland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gilliland, of Knox county, on the 3d of October, 1907, the marriage taking place in Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children, both of whom are girls, namely, Montie and Tommie.

R. L. MCMEANS, M. D. Now regarded as one of the best physicians in Amarillo in point of ability and extent of practice, Dr. McMeans has been identified with his profession in this state for about twenty-four years. His success has been due to hard study and application of all the energies he possesses, and from the first he has aimed at the highest ideals of professional service.

Dr. McMeans was born at Palestine, Texas, September 9, 1866, a son of James L. and Alexena (Ricks) McMeans. His father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1854, locating in Anderson county, where he followed with considerable success the occupation of farmer and stock raiser. His death occurred in 1895 at Palestine, when he was seventy-five years of age, and he was buried at that city. The mother also a native of Alabama received her education and was married in that state and is now living with her son in Galveston, Judge S. A. McMeans of the court of civil appeals. Ten children comprised the family, of whom the doctor was the youngest.

He attended the local public schools during his boyhood and at the age of seventeen left home and has since fought his own way to the top. He finally on means acquired by his own efforts entered the Beaumont Medical College of St. Louis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1889. The first five years of his professional career were spent in the railway hospitals at Palestine and Tyler, Texas, and he established himself in general practice at Plano, where he remained for twelve years. In 1906 he came to Amarillo, and since that time has enjoyed an excellent general practice. The doctor is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, and is lecturer in the nurses' school of St. Anthony's Sanitarium of Amarillo, and at the present time is serving as county physician of Potter county.

Dr. McMeans is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist church. He is prominent in Masonry, having taken all the degrees in the York Rite, including the Commandery and Shrine, Hella Temple, Dallas, Texas, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. At Childress, Texas, in July, 1904, he married Miss Annett H. Harris, whose parents are now living in San Antonio. Dr. McMeans is a director of the Amarillo Bankers & Trust Company. He is fond of outdoor life and recreation and has a broad acquaintance throughout Potter county.

JAMES G. WRIGHT, M. D. A successful practice as a physician and surgeon at Big Springs for the past twelve or thirteen years has made Dr. Wright one of the leading citizens of that place and aside from the duties connected with a large medical practice he is a valuable worker in the community, and maintains a public spirited attitude toward all undertakings for the general welfare.

Dr. James G. Wright was born December 8, 1867, at Searcy, Arkansas. His parents were Thomas D. and Mary Elizabeth Wright. On the father's side the ancestry is Irish, and on the mother's German, and the father belonged to an old southern family which owned

slaves and large estates before the war. Thomas D. Wright was a native of Tennessee, whence he moved to Searcy, Arkansas, and spent more than forty years at Searcy, in the practice of his profession as a physician and surgeon. He had moved to Searcy when he was about twenty-one years of age, and continued there a few years when he came to Texas where he lived until his death, at 66 years of age. There were seventeen children in his family, twelve by the first marriage and five by the second, and Dr. James G. was the eighth in order of birth, among the first family. At the present time there are five of the first family, and three of the second still living. The family moved from Arkansas to Texas in 1874, spending one year in Johnson county, and in the fall of 1875 moving to Brownwood, Texas, where the parents both died.

James G. Wright had his education chiefly in the public schools of Texas, and early turned his attention to the profession which his father had followed with such distinction and success. He completed his medical studies in the University of Tennessee, in the medical department located at Nashville, where he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. He is a progressive physician and has never been entirely satisfied with his attainments and is the kind of man who would never lose ambition for higher accomplishment in the line of his profession. Since taking his regular medical degree, he has studied as a post-graduate in the Post Graduate School of Chicago, in 1899, and in 1905 pursued further courses in the Chicago Polyclinic. His first practice was at May, Texas, where he remained from 1893 to 1900, and in the latter year located at Big Springs, where he has enjoyed a large practice to the present time.

The doctor has been a staunch Democrat since casting his first vote, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. At Brownwood, Texas, July 18, 1891, Dr. Wright married Miss Sarah O. Carter, daughter of J. I. Carter. Her father was a substantial farmer of Brown county, and is now deceased. Her mother lived in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Wright and is seventy-three years of age, yet well preserved and a cheerful old lady. Dr. Wright and wife have four children, whose names are Altus, Vivian, Inez and Ona. The children in age range from twenty to fourteen years, and all are in school except the second boy, who is now a drug clerk.

William Lucius Adkins. By more than thirty-five years of successful practice as a lawyer and by varied and important relations with local affairs, William L. Adkins is one of the best known citizens of Colorado county, and both for his own career and that of his family it is appropriate to give some place in these biographical annals of Texas.

William Lucius Adkins was born on the Colorado river in Colorado county, October 18, 1859, a son of Dr. W. L. and Susan (Munn) Adkins, the father a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Great-grandfather Daniel Adkins came to the Georgia colony with James Oglethorpe, and his name appears on the records of the Second Baptist church of Georgia as deacon in 1779. Through the various generations have appeared many men successful as planters, doctors and Baptist preachers. Grandfather John F. Adkins followed his son to Texas, bringing his slaves, and was known through the rest of his life as a leading planter.

Dr. W. L. Adkins, father of the Columbus lawyer, was one of the pioneer physicians of Texas, having come to the Republic in 1837 and settling at LaGrange in Fayette county. After a number of years' practice in that locality, in the early fifties he moved to Colorado county and spent the rest of his days there. He was a man of wealth, at one time owned forty-five thousand acres of land in Colorado county, and was one of the largest planters. Though a slave holder, he did not believe that human slavery could result in ultimate good, and also believed in the integrity of the Union, and accordingly voted against secession. During the Mexican war he had enlisted with a regiment from Texas. Dr. Adkins died in 1861, about the beginning of the war, and his wife survived him about ten years.

William L. Adkins was educated in the local schools of Fayette county and in the Military Institute at Austin. In early manhood he married Miss Jeannie Bowers, who was born at Columbus, a daughter of Dr. John H. Bowers.

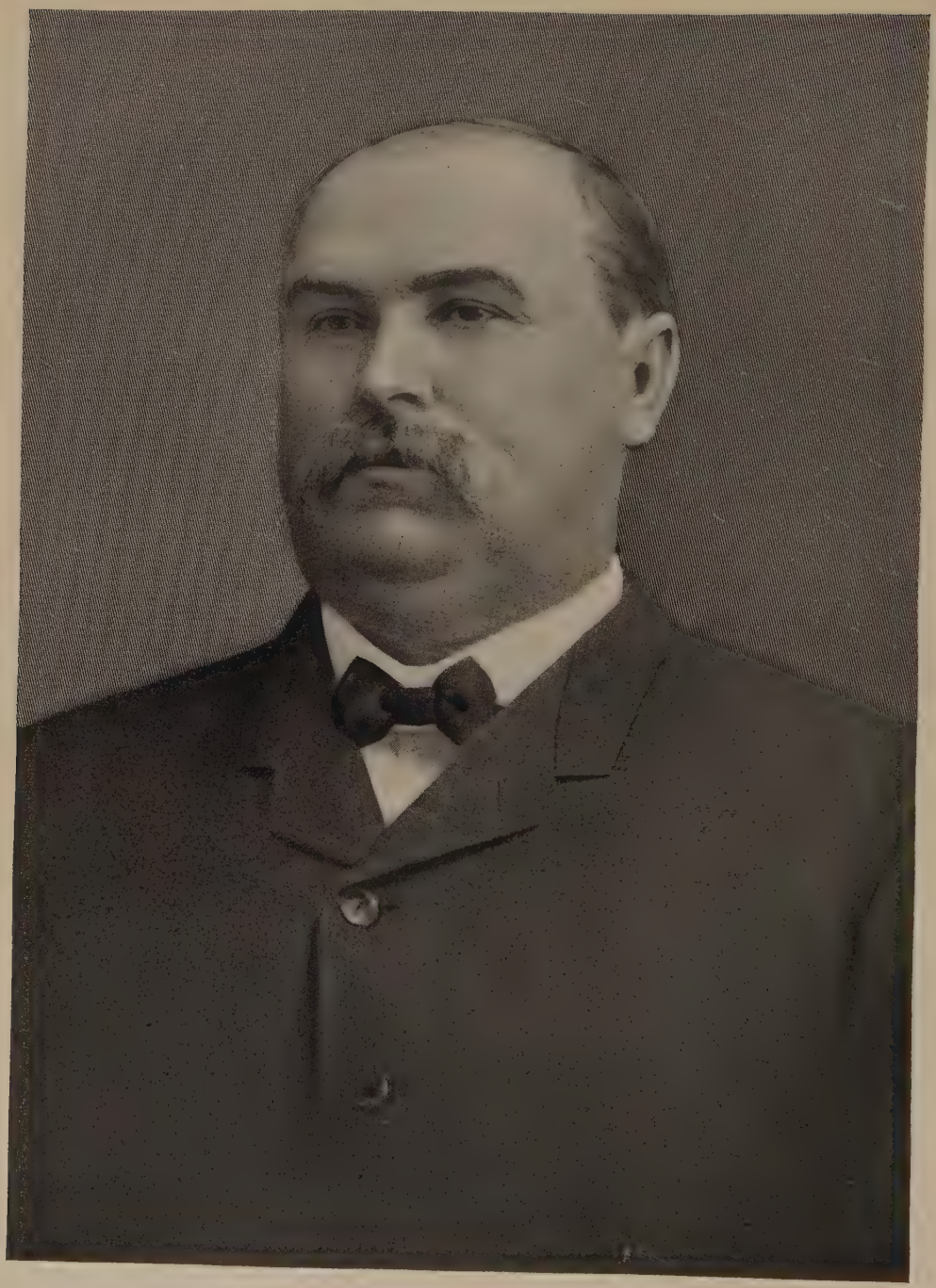
The career of Dr. John H. Bowers deserves more than passing notice. Born in Alsace, then a Province of France, he died at Columbus, Texas, when almost ninety years of age. While a student at Mulhausen University, he was one of the students body delegated to attend the funeral of Marquis de LaFayette in 1834. At the age of eighteen he left France, traveled in India and China, and while in the Orient had considerable experience in treating Asiatic cholera. He brought with him to Texas a chest of medicines, which had been presented him by an English military officer, and these medicines proved an invaluable aid to him while treating the cholera epidemic in Texas in 1851. Dr. Bowers landed at New York in 1836, and traveled around by sea to Galveston. In his professional capacity his services were given to many of the most prominent early Texans, including General Sam Houston and the second Mrs. Houston, besides many other notable characters of the era of the Republic. He made the acquaintance of General Santa Ana and Col. Almonte while they were prisoners in Texas, and Gen. Santa Ana some years later invited Dr. Bowers to visit him in Mexico City. Dr. Bowers was a fine type of the pioneer physician, disregarding all personal inconveniences and hardships and dangers in attending his patients, and it is said that in the early days he made several trips between Galveston and Brownsville, at a time when the greater portion of that distance was a wilderness and infested with Indians and outlaws. He had arrived in Texas shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, was attached to Houston's army for a time, and also saw service in the Mexican war.

After his marriage Mr. Adkins was engaged in the drug business for several years at Columbus, and studied law in the offices of Major Ford and Wells Thompson. Admitted to the bar in 1887, he began practice at Columbus, and has for many years had a position as one of the leading lawyers in his part of the state. He has also given political service, having served as county chairman, as Democratic Congressional chairman, represented Columbus county in the Twenty-second Legislature, was presidential elector on the Alton B. Parker ticket in 1904, and was a delegate to the Democratic convention which nominated William J. Bryan the second time. Mr. Adkins is the owner of a large amount of land in Colorado county.

Mr. and Mrs. Adkins are the parents of one son, John Bowers Adkins. With his wife Mr. Adkins has membership in the Baptist church, that denomination having claimed the representatives of the Adkins family for many generations.

Major James Shepherd Grinnan. When Major Grinnan died in Terrell a few years ago, it was said that no other contemporary had done so much to enrich his community in those elements which make for civic wholesomeness and material prosperity. Such a citizen was an honor to Texas history, and the brief synopsis of his genealogy and career in suceeding paragraphs, is but a meagre memorial to one whose life left much that was practical in its accomplishments and inspiring in its character.

Although a Texan by adoption, Major Grinnan was a Virginian by birth, born near the historic town of Culpepper, January 2, 1838. Major Grinnan's grandfather,



J B Irvine

Daniel Grinnan settled in Culpepper county in 1764 on a farm purchased from Governor Spotswood. With his son John he fought in the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battle of Guilford Courthouse. This same Dan Grinnan was a surveyor of Culpepper county, and in one of his surveys was associated with George Washington.

Major Grinnan was the son of William Stewart Grinnan and Mary Edmondson Welch. His father was twice married, the first time to Miss Shepherd, a niece of President Madison, the marriage taking place in Montpelier, Madison's country home. To this union were born two sons, James and Shepherd, after whom Major Grinnan was named, and a daughter Frances. To his second wife, Mary Edmondson Welch were born eight sons and one daughter. The only ones besides the major to live and marry were Mary Elizabeth Grinnan Nelson, and William Welch Grinnan.

Three of Major Grinnan's brothers gave their lives a willing sacrifice to the south and her rights. In 1860, even before the Confederacy was organized, James S. Grinnan as a private soldier joined the Culpepper minutemen, the same company in which his great-grandfather served during the Revolutionary war. He served under General A. P. Hill, was with General Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry, and also served under J. E. B. Stuart. After Stuart's death he was appointed, by the secretary of the Confederacy, Col. Crump, receiving the indorsement of the Confederate Congress, to a position in the secret service; it being his duty to keep open the communication between Lee's army and the Trans-Mississippi department. In this capacity he acted as messenger, financial and confidential agent in touch and communication with the army and cabinet of the Confederacy. In the discharge of these duties, he made thirteen trips across the Mississippi river and back, twenty-six trips in all, carrying money and dispatches from President Davis' headquarters. He also made two trips through Texas and into Mexico. At the time of the surrender he was on his way to Mexico again, but went to New York and sailed for Europe instead, where he remained eight months.

Early after the opening of hostilities his keen business foresight caused him to remove the earnings of his young manhood from the dangers and uncertainty of his surroundings to the Bank of England, and it was for this reason, as well as to watch developments in the first days of reconstruction that he went abroad.

On his return, having in his trip through Texas been impressed with the bright future in store for the Lone Star state, he settled in Texas. He located at Tyler, going into business with his brother Welch Grinnan, who remained there until his death in 1898. In 1868 Major Grinnan moved into Jefferson, Texas, where he went into business with Mr. Wayland, afterwards Senator Wayland. In 1872 Major Grinnan engaged in the banking and cotton commission business in Galveston, the firm being known as Grinnan, Wayland & Duval. In 1878 he removed to Kaufman county, where he resided until his death July 29, 1907, in Terrell.

A great advocate of public education, he was foremost in the organization of the Terrell Public Schools, and was president of the first board. It was perhaps more to his efforts than to any other's that Terrell secured the location of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane. He served on the board of directors of that institution as president through the Ireland, Ross, Culberson and Sayers administrations, and was also on the board under the Lanham administration. Major Grinnan acted as vestryman of the Church of the Good Shepherd from the date of its founding until a few years before his death. He was also a member of the Masonic Order. During his residence in Galveston he was offered the nomination of state senator by the Democrats of the district, the Republicans offering to make no opposition if he accepted the nomination, but, at the request of his wife he declined the honor.

He was a man of strong and forceful personality, with a keen sense of humor, a Chesterfield in manner, and public spirited. During the thirty years prior to his death there was scarcely a movement of a public nature in which he did not figure conspicuously. As a leader in public matters, his sound judgment and unselfish spirit always won for him the full confidence and support of his own community. His zeal, enthusiasm and intelligent public effort did more for the advancement of the town in which he lived than could be credited to any other one citizen. Always liberal, he responded promptly to every public need. Major Grinnan was known throughout the state, where he was respected and revered as he was at home. High in moral standing, firm in his belief of what was right, he was tender, devoted, and lavish in his home. Though sorrow touched him many times, he always maintained the same calm, dignified bearing and the same cheerful outlook for the future. He died confident in his God and resting in His promises.

During his residence in Tyler, in 1868, he married Miss Disha Belzora Ham, a native of the town and the eldest daughter of Frederick Jourdon Ham and Lucinda Wells Ham. Mr. Ham was born in North Carolina, but moved to Texas in the early days. He was a man of education and refinement, fond of reading, of quiet bearing, but of the most unflinching courage. It was said of him that "his word was as good as his bond." He was a civil engineer, and accumulated a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of his profession. He died on his plantation, near Tyler, in 1855. Mrs. Ham died in 1914 at the age of eighty-six at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Coleman of Colorado, Texas, formerly Miss Lucy Ham, one of Texas' most noted belles. Mrs. Ham is the daughter of Colonel Rice Wells, a banker of Brandon, Mississippi. He was a colonel in the war of 1812, fighting the battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson. He moved to Texas during the Republic, settling in Harrison county in 1842, afterwards moving to Smith county. He died in Starville, and has a great number of descendants in this state.

Mrs. Grinnan died at Broadlands, the country home, in 1895. She left eight children to mourn her loss: Libbie, Mrs. L. E. Griffith (now deceased), who was the mother of Mrs. Janie Belle and Libby Lucinda Griffith; James Shepherd, who married Miss Bertha Dollahite of Terrell; Lucile, now Mrs. William H. Lyon; Frederick Ham and Helen Benners, both of whom died in 1904; Belle Shortridge, now Mrs. Frank Martin, who had two children, Frank and James Grinnan; Louis Porter, married to Miss Genevieve Manning; and Kate Nadine, who died in 1910.

The two sons are engaged in business in Terrell. James, like his forebears, responding to his country's call, took part in the Spanish-American war and went to Cuba with Hood's Immunes. He is a vestryman of the Church of the Good Shepherd, a member of the Asylum board, and also a member of the executive committee of the Democratic party of Texas, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Louis is also a thirty-second degree Mason, is prominent in social circles, and is a noted globe-trotter.

J. B. Irvine. In the death of J. B. Irvine, which occurred during a temporary residence at Mineral Wells on September 13, 1911, the city of Sherman and Grayson county were deprived of a citizen whose influence and character they could ill afford to lose. He had for many years been a business man and farmer and stockman in the vicinity of Sherman, but his success in material directions was perhaps less important to his fellowmen than his devotion to civic ideals and service, and his unflinching integrity in every relation with society, community and church.

J. B. Irvine was born at Timber Ridge, Virginia, July

30, 1853, and was fifty-eight years of age when he died. He came to Texas in 1883, first locating at San Marcos, but a year later moved to Sherman, locating in the Fairview addition to that city. For some years he was identified with the packing house market business in Sherman, and later turned most of his attention to the supervision of a large farm west of the city. He was the youngest in a family of five daughters and two sons, whose parents were William F. and Christiann (Berry) Irvine, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia. The Irvine family has for a number of generations been established in America, and has furnished a number of prominent names, including a general of colonial troops during the Revolutionary war. The late Mr. Irvine's father was a Pennsylvania farmer. J. B. Irvine was reared and educated in Virginia and was married in that state to Miss Ella Wilson, whose parents were Robert T. and Eliza (Ingles) Wilson. Her parents were both natives of Virginia, and the Wilson and Ingles families had settled in that old colony at a very early date and secured their land direct from the Indians. In 1850 the Wilson family moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where Mrs. Irvine was born March 13, 1853, being the fourth of nine children, six daughters and three sons. Of these, besides Mrs. Irvine, the only survivors are: Mrs. Ida Fultz, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; Mrs. W. F. Bonds, of Quay, New Mexico, and Miss Nora Ingles Wilson, a trained nurse living at Roanoke, Virginia.

To the marriage of Mr. Irvine and wife were born the following children: A. Percy, born at Lexington, Virginia, March 22, 1876, is unmarried and is a prospector living at Glendale, Arizona. Sid H., born at Lexington, Virginia, September 8, 1877, is unmarried and is manager for the N. K. Fairbanks Company at Atlanta, Georgia. John Kyle, born at Lexington, Virginia, on August 30, 1879, died as a result of injuries received in the cyclone at Sherman in 1896. Janie Ingles, born May 13, 1881, at Timber Ridge, Virginia, was married December 14, 1904, to W. R. Greer, a merchant at Bowie, Texas, and they have one son, Rudy Irvine, now five years of age. Maggie S., born at San Marcos, Texas, January 21, 1883, was married March 22, 1905, to Dr. C. J. Colling, lives in Sherman and has two children, Margaret and Beverly. Ross A., born April 22, 1885, at Sherman, married November 14, 1907, to Gertrude Barthlow, a native of Sherman. Nellie Joe, born January 13, 1887, at Sherman, was married December 27, 1913, to Guy Bounds, a rancher of El Paso county and a son of Ed Bounds proprietor of the Circle Ranch. Mary M., born December 5, 1888, at Sherman, was married April 20, 1912, to Osgood Campbell, ticket agent and rating clerk for the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad at Sherman, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth Berry, born July 14, 1913. Robbie, the ninth child, died in infancy. Charles W., born April 19, 1891, now farmer and managing his mother's affairs, was married September 25, 1913, to Miss Mattie Miller, a native of Sherman. Miss Bess, born April 12, 1893, at Sherman, lives at home. Miss Ruth, the youngest, was born the twelfth child on the twelfth day of the twelfth month in 1897 and is now a student in the Sherman High School.

While the business relations of the late Mr. Irvine were of a successful character, the more important feature of his career was his attitude toward community and the moral and religious affairs. After his death a tribute came from Mr. P. W. Horne, at one time superintendent of the Sherman schools, and now at the head of the public school system of Houston, and from his letter, published at the time, will be found the most salient characteristics of this sterling Sherman citizen:

"During the seven years that I had the privilege of being superintendent of the city schools of Sherman, there was no man who stood by me more faithfully than did he, or who contributed more to the educational upbuilding of Sherman. Mr. Irvine always stood for the thing that he believed to be right. Like all the rest of us, it was at any time possible that he might be mistaken; but, if he believed a thing to be right and just, he had not the slightest hesitancy in saying so in unmistakable terms. He had the courage of his convictions, he was not afraid to fight, if need be, for what he considered the right. More than this, he had a kindly, sympathetic heart. If any question arose in the administration of the schools, he always leaned toward the side of kindness and of mercy. * * * When he thought that a certain course would stand for the moral and religious upbuilding of his town, he stood for that course.

"He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church and loved his church dearly; but he never allowed a sectarian influence to bias his vote on any school question. He had his political views, but what they were no one could ever have decided by a scrutiny of his school record. As a member of the board he stood for the entire town and not for any one portion of it.

"It has been my pleasure in the last twenty years to know a number of good, strong men who made excellent members of a board of education, as well as a very few who did not. In all this number I never knew one who surpassed J. B. Irvine in his unfaltering devotion to the duties of his office and to the welfare of the children under his charge. In this particular he has had a few equals, but no superior. * * * He will be missed in his community, in his church, and most of all in his family. He will be deeply missed by many men scattered over a wide extent of territory, and among these latter I am one."

Ripley H. Hunter, M. D., one of the well-known and successful physicians of Bullard, has practiced his profession in Smith county, Texas, for more than a quarter of a century, and is identified with some of the county's industrial and financial institutions, being president of the Citizens' State Bank of Bullard and also of the Bullard Lace Leather Company. He was born near Farmington, Marshall county, Tennessee, December 20, 1858, a son of James N. and Cynthia (Hayes) Hunter. His paternal great-grandfather came from Ireland at a comparatively early day and settled near Charleston, South Carolina, and his grandfather, Ephraim Hunter, was one of the first generation descended from this Irish emigrant. Ephraim Hunter married a Miss Bishop, and their children were James N., who was born in 1815; Thomas, Jasper, Henry, and Lizzie, who became the wife of Pope Dryden. Dr. Hunter's maternal ancestry can be traced back to one of the pioneer families of North Carolina.

James N. Hunter was a man of modest ambition, a quiet, unassuming citizen, who engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits at Farmington, Tennessee, where he died in 1889. For many years prior to his death he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took a commendable interest in promoting its good works. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Their children were Virginia, who married W. C. Adams and died at Farmington; Sallie, who is now the wife of W. K. Long of that place; Dora, who died in Farmington as the wife of T. G. Slate; Alice, who is now the wife of J. H. Culbertson of Farmington; Dr. Ripley H.; Etta, who married a man named Roberts and, after his death, became the wife of Nicholas Boren, is now deceased; Lula, who married L. M. Bell and died at Louisburg, Tennessee.

In his boyhood and youth Dr. Hunter enjoyed the advantages of both country and town life, his early years being passed on his father's farm and in the little city of Farmington. After acquiring an academic education, he taught for some time in the country schools, and then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. C. Ransom at Farmington. Here he was pre-

pared for entrance to the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1883. Upon receiving his degree he began the practice of medicine in his native town, where he remained until in 1886, when he decided to try his fortunes in the great state of Texas. In that year he located at Selman, among strangers, and practiced there for ten years. In 1896 he removed to Bullard, where he built and opened the first drug store, which he conducted in connection with his professional duties as a physician. He is still engaged in the drug business; was one of the organizers of the Citizens' State Bank, in 1907, of which he is now president, and, as above stated, he is also the president of the Bullard Lace Leather Company. However, Dr. Hunter is first of all a physician, and his connection with other enterprises has never prevented him from attending to his patients. In his profession, he has kept fully abreast of the progress of medical science, and is recognized as one of the progressive doctors of Smith county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Hunter has been twice married. In September, 1887, he married Miss Jessie Bone, daughter of Dr. R. D. Bone of Selman, Texas, and to this union were born two children—Annie May and Mina. The former is now the wife of L. F. Kay of Bullard, and the latter is Mrs. S. P. Barclay of Beaumont, Texas. Mrs. Jessie Bone Hunter died in 1892, and in October, 1893, Dr. Hunter married Miss Bernice Jones, daughter of John Jones of Rusk county, Texas. To this second union have been born six children—Lula, Mary, Rush Q., Ripley H., Bonney and Sara. Lula and Mary are students in Kidd-Key College, at Sherman, Texas, and the other children are at home with the parents.

James E. Cotter. Mayor of Port Aransas, leading real estate dealer of the place, and the proprietor of the Famous Tarpon Inn, celebrated the world over for the excellency of its cuisine, James E. Cotter takes his place as one of the foremost or, indeed, the foremost man of the place. He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1876, and spent his early boyhood in Topeka, Kansas, whence he came to Texas in 1892, settling first at Port Aransas, then known as Ropesville, afterwards changed to Tarpon.

Port Aransas in those days was the only town on Mustang Island, and since the name was changed from Tarpon it has become widely known for the great work the government has carried on there in building jetties, dredging and deepening the harbor of Aransas Pass. It is now a place of regular call for cotton-carrying steamships, and there is also a regular line of oil-carrying steamers between Tampico, Mexico, and Port Aransas. The town is situated directly upon the harbor and is receiving the benefit of its most fortunate situation in the building of large warehouses, oil tanks, cotton compresses, etc. It is also an important center of the fish industry of these parts.

When Port Aransas was newly incorporated, James E. Cotter was elected mayor of the city, in 1910, and, by subsequent election, has served continuously in that office. He is a capable and efficient official and has done excellent work in the office of chief executive of the city.

For several years Mr. Cotter has been the owner and manager of the famous Tarpon Inn, known all over the world for its cuisine of fish and other sea food, as well as for being the headquarters of the greatest tarpon fishing waters in America. The Tarpon Club holds forth at this hotel, and the most expert devotees of this rare sport are regular summer visitors at Mr. Cotter's hostelry, as well as large numbers of guests who come season after season for the pleasures that may be derived on extended holidays in so delightful a spot. In addition to these enterprises, Mr. Cotter is also the leading real estate dealer in Port Aransas, and finds himself one of the busiest men of the place, as well as the most popular and prominent.

McDonald Meachum. Lawyer and a former prominent member of the Texas State Senate, McDonald Meachum, with law offices at 1004-5-6-7 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas, has won a successful place, both in his profession and in the public life of his state. His individual record has been in keeping with the sterling and useful activities of his forebears, for he represents one of the old families of South Texas.

McDonald Meachum was born in Anderson, Grimes county, August 5, 1876. His parents were Col. W. W. and Mary E. (McDonald) Meachum. His father, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Texas during the fifties, settling in Grimes county, where he is well known as a member of the pioneer bar of that county, and during the Civil War, in which he enlisted as a private, was promoted for gallantry and served with official rank in a Texas regiment. The mother was born in Texas, a daughter of General James G. McDonald, who came to Texas from Nashville, Tennessee, during the early days of the Republic, settled near Anderson, in Grimes county, and for many years was a leading member of the bar of that section, District Attorney and State Senator in the early days of Texas History, and was a close and intimate friend of General Sam Houston.

McDonald Meachum was reared in Grimes county, educated at the Anderson High School, and in 1894 entered the law department of the University of Texas, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1896. During his last year at the University he was president of the Senior Law Class. With the conclusion of his studies and his admission to the bar, he began practice at Navasota, in Grimes county, in the month of November, 1896. It was in that community that he attained rank as a successful lawyer and won his most conspicuous honors in public life.

In 1902 Mr. Meachum was elected to the legislature as a representative, serving during the 1903 session. After one term in the house, in 1904 he was elected to the senate, and sat in that body from 1905 to 1911. In the latter year he resigned in the senate and moved his home and law office to Houston, where he has since practiced. While in the senate, Mr. Meachum attracted attention for his ability, both as a debater and originator of practical and useful legislation. He took a part in practically all the important discussions over public matters during his official term. He was either a member or chairman of some of the most important committees in the senate, including chairmanship of judiciary committee number one. For a time he served as president pro tem of the senate. It was Senator Meachum who prepared and introduced the bill providing for the building of a monument at state expense over the grave of General Sam Houston, at Huntsville. That bill, by unanimous consent, passed both houses, and at the dedication of the monument, on April 21, 1911, Senator Meachum shared the platform honors of the day with the Hon. William J. Bryan.

Mr. Meachum has membership in Navasota Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; B. F. Wilson Chapter, No. 125, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templars, and El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Galveston; is past grand of I. C. Stafford Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Navasota, having passed all the chairs and being a past representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas. He is also affiliated with various fraternal orders.

On December 5th, 1899, Mr. Meachum married Miss Lucile Shaw, daughter of James M. Shaw of Navasota. Her father was one of the early settlers in Grimes county; for twenty years was cashier of the First National Bank of Navasota, and is now connected with the Rio Bravo Oil Company. Mr. Meachum and wife have a daughter, Marguerite.

JAMES ISAAC EASON. Banking has been the field to which Mr. Eason has devoted the energies of his active career for a number of years. With his long experience he combines an unusual equipment of ability and skill in the organization and management of financial institutions. About six years ago he organized and took an executive post in the First Guaranty State Bank of Plano, and as cashier and active manager of that institution has made it one of the most serviceable banks in Collin county.

James Isaac Eason was born June 29, 1872, at Dalton, Georgia, a son of T. J. and Mary Allen Eason. Both parents were natives of Greeneville, Tennessee, and, after the war, located in Georgia. The father was a loyal soldier of the Confederacy, served throughout the struggle, and at the conclusion identified himself with Georgia as a cotton merchant, and later followed general mercantile lines. About 1885 he moved to Texas, locating at Ennis, in Ellis county, and continued as a farmer and stock raiser until his death, in about 1890. The mother died in Dalton, Georgia, about 1884.

James I. Eason, who is the youngest in a family of eight children (seven sons and one daughter), five of whom are now living, was about thirteen years old when the family established their home in Texas, and his early education, begun in Georgia, was completed in this state in the public schools. His first business experience was acquired as a clerk in a dry goods store at Waxahachie, and, after five years of clerkship, an election to the office of city tax collector gave him considerable public experience during the next four years. At the end of that time he accepted a place as bookkeeper in a department of the state government at Austin, and lived and was thus employed at the state capital for five years.

With this broad experience, Mr. Eason next moved to Bardwell, in Ellis county, and organized the Bardwell State Bank, in which he took the position of cashier. A year later, however, he sold his interests, and in 1908 moved to Plano and organized the First Guaranty State Bank of Plano. His first official relations with that bank were as assistant cashier, but after one year he became cashier, and now has the chief management of the bank's affairs. This bank has a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, has accumulated six thousand dollars' surplus, and has made a splendid showing in deposits and in commercial service to the community.

The political experience of Mr. Eason has always been in harmony with the Democratic party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. On December 24, 1899, at Waxahachie, Mr. Eason married Miss Ava Johnston, a daughter of J. C. Johnston. Her father came from Kentucky, was a farmer and stockman in Ellis county from the early days, and is now living, partially retired, at Plano, though looking after his interests as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Eason have one son, born February 28, 1903, and now attending school. During the six years of his residence in Plano. Eason has come to be regarded as a permanent factor in the business and social life of the community, and his plans for the future contemplate continued residence and activity in what is regarded by many as the garden spot of all Texas.

CAPT. THOMAS D. COBBS. During a successful career as a lawyer in Texas for more than thirty-five years, Captain Cobbs has gained many of the more important distinctions of professional and public life. He is known all over the state as a careful, painstaking, conscientious and profound lawyer, a thorough scholar, a disinterested but aggressive worker for what he believes to be the best welfare of state and country, and a dignified, accomplished gentleman. At one time or another Judge Cobbs has been retained as general or special counsel for many of the large corporations of Texas, and his entire career has been characterized by strict adherence to the best ethics of his profession.

Thomas D. Cobbs was born in Choctaw county, Alabama, a son of Chancellor Thomas and Lucy (Thom) Cobbs. The Cobbs family was founded in America by Joseph Cobbs, who settled at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1613. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Cobbs, was at one time mayor of Raleigh, North Carolina, and married a Miss Boone. The earlier generations of the family furnished soldiers of the American side to the Revolutionary war and the pioneer history of both the Carolinas and of Georgia contain frequent mention of the name.

The late Chancellor Thomas Cobbs, who died in 1898, served for more than a quarter of a century with great distinction on the bench in Alabama, and was during the greater part of that time chancellor of the court of chancery, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of the South. His work as a jurist is written permanently in the records of his home state, but in at least one case he made a notable decision affecting interests of more than state importance. This was his decision in the case of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad vs. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, which changed the status of railroad investments and had a marked influence on railroad interests throughout the nation. Chancellor Cobbs was one of the learned and most able jurists in the South, and both in his professional and in his private life was honored and loved for the great integrity of his character, his fine ideals and his important service in all his relations.

By his marriage to Lucy Thom, Chancellor Cobbs brought into the family relationship a line of distinguished lineage. The Thom family had its original seat in Virginia, and Lucy Thom's mother was Lucy Hansborough, who was related to the family of P. Hansborough Bell, who was Governor of Texas from 1849 to 1853. Another Hansborough ancestor was Major Hansborough, who gained his rank and title as a soldier of the American Revolution. The Thom family was founded in America by Alexander Thom, who was from Scotland and belonged to the clan Cameron in Invernesshire. He died in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1788, and had been one of the devoted followers of the Stuart Prince Charlie at Culloden in March, 1746. The Thoms were distinguished for their royalist tendencies, and during the American Revolution a number of them remained loyal to the mother country. Mrs. Lucy (Thom) Cobbs continued to live at her home in Birmingham, Alabama, where her son, J. B. Cobbs, is a prominent business man. She died in 1911 while on a visit in Culpepper, Virginia.

The late Chancellor Cobbs practiced law at Livingston, in Sumter county, Alabama, for a number of years, and it was there that Thomas D. Cobbs grew up and received most of his early education, and in Lindisfarne Academy, a school conducted by the Episcopal Church at Marion. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar at Livingston in 1875. He had already gained a somewhat varied experience, at first as civil engineer during the construction of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and also as circuit court solicitor in Choctaw county, Alabama. On coming to Texas in 1878, Judge Cobbs became a law partner of Major Hannibal Boone, at Navasota, in Grimes county. Major Boone was at that time attorney-general of Texas. From Navasota Judge Cobbs moved to San Antonio in April, 1893. This removal was partly due to his practice as attorney for the land department of several railroads, and it was a matter of greater convenience for him to live in San Antonio in carrying out his duties. His services were required in connection with the lands originally granted by the state to the Texas & New Orleans, the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio, the Galveston, West Texas & Pacific, the Houston & Texas Central, and the Waco & Northwestern Railroad

T. D. Tabbs

Companies. This naturally gave him practice of large and profitable character, but he also followed a large general practice in all the courts. Judge Cobbs was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in October, 1893.

Judge Cobbs practiced for a time at San Antonio as a member of the firm of Denman, Franklin, Cobbs & McGown. He is now senior member of the firm of Cobbs, Eskridge & Cobbs. His public service has been of a varied and important character. For a number of years he was connected with the State Militia and gained his rank of captain by service in that organization. Governor Lanham appointed him on his staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1902 Captain Cobbs was elected to represent Bexar county in the Twenty-Eighth Legislature, and he was re-elected in 1904 and in 1906. Captain Cobbs went to the legislature as the result of a public opinion in his district that demanded men of the highest ability and character rather than mere politicians. He never made a campaign for election, and during his presence at Austin was regarded as one of the forcible leaders in the assembly, and was a member of the judiciary committee No. 1 and of several other important committees. Judge Cobbs has never been afraid to take an independent stand on any issue which he believed to be vital to the welfare of his community or state. While in the legislature, although one of a handful, he opposed what were known as the tax bills to increase taxes on corporations, his opposition being based upon the unconstitutionality of such bills, especially the gross tax bill. His contention has since been sustained by action of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Cobbs is a friend of the working classes, and his record in the legislature shows that fact, although nothing in his public or private record could be found to indicate any undue discrimination or prejudice in favor of any class, and it is his belief that laws should be fairly and impartially administered for all. On the basis of his splendid professional accomplishments the appointment of Mr. Cobbs as an associate justice of the Court of Civil Appeals was an honor as much to the state and to the bench as to himself. Judge Cobbs recently resigned his position in the Court of Civil Appeals, and now devotes himself to the many important interests intrusted to the firm of Cobbs, Eskridge & Cobbs, at San Antonio.

Judge Cobbs was married at Navasota to Miss Carrie Quinney. She was born in Texas, and her father was a prominent physician of Grimes county. Her mother was a daughter of General Barnes, a distinguished citizen of Grimes county.

Thomas D. Cobbs, Jr., the only son and child of Judge Cobbs and wife, was born at Navasota, Texas, in 1885, graduated bachelor of science from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and subsequently received his degree LL. B. from the law department of the University of Texas at Austin. He is now junior member of the well known law firm of Cobbs, Eskridge & Cobbs, and has already proved his ability both as a court and office lawyer. Mr. Cobbs, Jr., is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Travis Club and the Casino Association of San Antonio.

HARRY ROBERTS. Among the prominent business men in Bonham, Texas, who feel that it is their duty to take some of their time from their business affairs to devote to the public welfare of the town is Harry Roberts, one of the principal merchants of the place. He is a native of this state, and practically all of his life has been spent within her borders; so his love for Texas is a very real one. He is as yet a young man, and his success in the business world makes it easy to prophesy his future success, for he is not afraid of hard work and has undoubted ability in the line he has chosen.

The father of Harry Roberts, Ruffin C. Roberts, was born in October, 1828, in Limestone county, Alabama. The father of Ruffin C. Roberts owned one of the large plantations in Limestone county, and the boy grew up in the easy, luxurious days preceding the Civil war. His father owned many negroes and was a man of considerable wealth and influence in the community. Life on a plantation in those days did not, however, offer many opportunities for an education, and Ruffin C. Roberts could not have been called an educated man; yet he inherited the education that belongs naturally with birth and breeding and was a man of considerable mental powers. His mother was a Miss Cox previous to her marriage, and the family consisted of Matthew, Fountain, Carrie, who married a Mr. Nunn, and Ruffin C.

Ruffin C. Roberts entered the mercantile business when he reached manhood, but the outbreak of the Civil war caused him to lay aside his yardstick and enter the Confederate army. He became a member of General Bragg's army, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, near which city he was wounded. After the close of the war he resumed his business in Alabama, but the devastation that the four years had caused determined him on seeking a new field. He consequently came to Texas and located in Bonham, where he established a mercantile business and where he remained for nine years. He then moved to Palo Pinto, Texas, where he was engaged in selling goods and in freighting to and from Weatherford or Gordon and Palo Pinto. In 1887 he returned to Bonham, and there spent the remainder of his life, retiring from active business some years before his death, which occurred in 1908. In religious matters he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in political questions he was a staunch Democrat, though never caring to hold office. He married Miss Jennie Cox, who was born in Osceola, Missouri, the daughter of Judge Cox. The latter came to Texas and located in Bonham, where he died. Mrs. Roberts is still living in Bonham, and is the mother of seven children, all but two of whom are living. Of these, Miss Lelia V. has been for twenty years in charge of the Normal Mission Schools of the Methodist Church South at Saltilio, Mexico. Benjamin died in Bonham without having married. Odeneal is a merchant in Bonham. Mattie is an assistant to her sister in the mission school. Harry is the next in order, and then comes Charles of Ravenna, Texas, and Albert, who passed away unmarried.

Harry Roberts was born in Bonham, Texas, on the 1st of March, 1874, about four years after his father had come to Texas. He was educated in the public schools, and while still a boy went into the business world as a clerk for one of the merchants in Bonham. He spent a number of years in the employ of Harris Brothers, with whom he remained for five years. After leaving the employ of the latter firm, he entered that of J. L. Ware, and remained here for three years. He then was employed by the Bonham Wholesale Grocery Co., spending a year in the office. He was now familiar with the selling end in the house and with the clerical work of the business, and, thinking that for thorough knowledge he ought to know something of salesmanship on the road, he now took a sample case, and for nine years was a traveling salesman for the firm in Texas territory. He then abandoned the road and engaged in merchandise for himself in Bonham as a member of the firm of Rogers, Woodward and Roberts, being in charge of the dry goods department. On the 1st of January, 1911, the Bonham Wholesale Grocery Company were able to make an announcement that not only pleased them very much, but was very satisfactory to their customers, and that was that Mr. Roberts had been persuaded once more to enter their service, as manager of the house, succeeding J. F. Arledge, who became president of the company. Mr. Roberts is a stockholder and director of the company and has been very successful in the management of the affairs of this important commercial house.

In public life, Mr. Roberts was a member of the city council of Bonham, being the representative from the first ward. He was elected in 1911, and his platform, which was prepared by the citizens of the town, has been ably followed out by him during his terms of office. This platform called for a campaign of public improvement, which included some solution of the city water problem, the building of cement walks, and the paving of streets. While he was in office, a bond issue of thirty thousand dollars was voted for water and one hundred thousand dollars for walks and street improvement. During the two years two deep wells have been bored, and the city is supplied with an abundance of good, pure water. Three miles of paving have been completed and seventy-five to one hundred blocks of concrete walks have been laid.

Mr. Roberts has always been very active in church work. He is a member of the Methodist church, and has been a steward of the church for fifteen years. He has been active in Sunday school work for many years and recently attended the annual conference.

Mr. Roberts was married in LaGrange, Georgia, on April 1, 1899, to Miss Annie Reid, a daughter of Sidney A. Reid, who is a lumber dealer in Birmingham, Alabama. Her mother was Miss Bettie Morris before her marriage, and Mrs. Roberts is the eldest of five children, as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Freeman of LaGrange, Georgia; Mrs. W. D. Cooper of Birmingham, Alabama, and Charles and Gus Reid of the same city. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have four children—Lelia E., Gus Reid, Harry Morris, and Annie.

Carey A. Gray, M. D. Well and favorably known to the medical profession of Fannin county and to the community at large is Dr. Carey A. Gray, a resident of Bonham for the past quarter century and one who has participated largely in the civic affairs of his county and in state politics as well. His life has been one of the utmost usefulness, both professionally and as a citizen, and the county owes to him a high place in its esteem and consideration, in view of his long and honorable career therein.

The Gray family is one that came out of Virginia in days gone by, the first of the name to establish the family outside that state being Hiram Gray, the paternal grandfather of the Doctor and who in his young manhood pioneered to Ohio, later locating in Indiana, in which state he passed his remaining years, his home being long established at Brownburg, in that state. He was born in 1814, and his life was spent in devotion to the farming and stock raising industries, in which he gained a degree of prominence and prosperity that gave him a sure place among the leading citizens of his district. He married Roxana Logan in early life, and their children were seven in number, among whom may be mentioned Harry, Andrew J., William, and Oscar. There were three daughters as well, all of whom married men of good social standing in their various communities and contributed their full share to the prosperity and growth of the localities where they established homes.

One of these sons, Andrew J. Gray, became the father of Dr. Carey A. Gray of this review. He was born in Indiana in 1830, and he died in Seneca, Missouri, in 1876, where he had been engaged in business since 1869. He had been a soldier in the Civil war, serving as a private in the Union army, and prior to the war had been engaged in farming with his father in his native community, in Indiana, the town of Madison having represented his home. Mr. Gray was a man of more than average education and was recognized as a man of prominence in his community as long as he lived. He married Anna Tewel, a daughter of A. Z. Tewel, who was a native of the state of Ohio. Mrs. Gray, however, was born in Indiana, and she is now a resident of Bentonville, Arkansas, where she went as the wife of a Mr. Turner after the death of her first husband and where she was widowed for the second time. Four children were born to Andrew Gray and his wife, but of that number only two reached mature years, one of them the subject of this review and the other being Miss Stella Gray, who shares her mother's home, in Bentonville.

Dr. Carey A. Gray was born in Madison, Indiana, on September 15, 1864. The family soon after moved to Seneca, Missouri, where the father entered upon a career at blacksmithing and wagon-making, in which he was occupied until his death. It was here that young Gray spent the years of his minority, and his public school training came to him in the Seneca schools. His mother had been a school teacher prior to her marriage, and, following her widowhood, she resumed the duties of her former profession. The son thus had the benefits of an atmosphere of education that the average youth is denied, and he profited well by the advantage thus accorded him. When he felt himself sufficiently prepared to enter into a business life, he engaged with an old friend of the family to launch out for himself, and that friend was Harmon Dustin, who had long retained a fatherly interest in the young man. The two engaged in the drug business at Southwest City, Missouri, and continued thus for some years. He later became associated in business with a man of the name of Jones, and the two, in prospecting about for a desirable location for the continuance of the drug business, settled at Bonham, Texas, in 1888. There they conducted operations under the firm name of C. A. Gray & Company a short time. Dr. Gray however, was strongly inclined to the study of medicine as a result of his close acquaintance with the professic through his activities in the drug business, and in 189 he took up the study in earnest. He went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there enrolled in the Louisville Medical College, finishing his studies there three years later. He returned to Bonham in 1895 a full-fledged M. D., and here he has since continued in practice. He has further prosecuted his medical studies from time to time as a student in the Post-Graduate School of Chicago and with the well-known Mayo Brothers, at Rochester, Minnesota, in both of these clinics adding very materially to his qualifications as a physician. His professional work in Bonham and throughout Fannin county has been of an order that has placed him among the foremost medical men of north Texas, and he has long been prominent in the medical societies of the state. He has given honored service as president of the Fannin County Medical Society and of the North Texas Medical Society as well and has served as Counsellor of the Fourteenth district. His connection with the S. B. Allen Memorial Hospital of Bonham since its opening has been a highly creditable one, calculated to further his prominence and reputation among medical men of the city.

In his political persuasion, Dr. Gray came up in the atmosphere of Republican politics, and has been interested in the success of Republican policies and candi[illegible] since he became a voter. He readily fell in with [illegible] leaders in the party and won a place among th[illegible] and state Republicans as a political organizer. He [illegible] at one time a member of the state committee and for years took part in all the state conferences and conventions. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1908 and cast his vote for the nomination of President Taft. In 1912 he was an alternate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, but illness prevented him from being present at that time. He has done some campaigning as the Republican candidate of the Fourth Texas District for Congress, and in 1906 was the Republican nominee for Governor of the state. He is now a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive party for Texas, having aligned himself with the forward movement of the Republican party in 1912.

The chief civic duties that Dr. Gray has performed in Bonham as an official have been as the incumbent of the post of city health officer. In that office he has wrought faithfully and well, demonstrating the interest of a good

citizen in the administration of the duties of his position.

In July, 1883, Dr. Gray was married at Southwest City, Missouri, to Miss Sallie Radcliff Smith, a daughter of Dr. B. F. Smith, who moved to that district from Circleville, Ohio. Besides Mrs. Gray, only one of the children of Dr. Smith survive, that one being a banker of Southwest City, Missouri. Mrs. Gray passed away on September, 19, 1899, as the mother of four children, concerning whom brief mention is here made as follows: Mabel, the eldest of the four, is the wife of F. N. Hall of El Paso, Texas; Harry R., also of El Paso, is married to Miss Louise Brownlee and is occupied in civil engineering; Carey A. Jr. is a farmer of Fannin county, and the youngest is Miss Lucile, who makes her home with her father, in Bonham.

The doctor is prominent socially as well as professionally, and has membership in the Masonic Order as a Knight Templar, in the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. He has no churchly affiliations, but his life has manifested the better qualities of citizenship.

James Thomas Jones. As county collector of Lamar county, James Thomas Jones is among the youngest of the native sons of his county to achieve so responsible a position in the service of the public. He was born a few miles from Paris on September 22, 1880, where his paternal grandfather, Jefferson Jones, settled in 1851. The family is one that came to Texas from the state of North Carolina, and its pioneer head passed his life as a farmer. During the Civil war he was a mail carrier for the Confederate States of America, that constituting the only public service of an official nature ever rendered by him. Not until the dawn of the twentieth century did the family enter the field of politics, and the first of the name to enter into political activity was Jacob Jones, the father of James Thomas Jones of this review.

Jacob Jones was born at the point of the settlement of his father in Lamar county, on November 2, 1856, and reached mature years without more of education than that afforded by the public schools of his native community. He became a farmer here, and continued in this vicinity until he removed to Hardeman county, in 1904, where he is now engaged in carrying on his agricultural activities and is one of the commissioners of the county. He is the fourth child of his parents, his mother being Margaret Long, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Lamar county, whose posterity has maintained a family prominence in the business and professional life of Paris. The other children of his parents, Jeff and Margaret Jones, are Charles I.; James, who died just following the battle of Shiloh, as a soldier of the Confederacy; Mary, who married Douglas Bullington and resides in Lamar county; George, who passed away in Oklahoma, and Robert E., a resident of Paris, Texas, at the present writing.

Jacob Jones married Margaret, a daughter of Pinckney and Nancy (Brown) Mayfield, who located in this district from the state of Tennessee. They became the parents of eight children, named as follows: James Thomas; Laura, the wife of J. W. Peace of Hardeman county, Texas, in which county also reside George W., Joseph, Duncan, Jesse, Luella and Ruby.

James Thomas Jones was a pupil in the rural schools, and also in the public schools of Paris, and he continued in farming until he had passed his majority. He then came to Paris and secured a position as a salesman and bookkeeper in a grocery concern, serving in that capacity until his appointment as deputy in the office of John T. Bullington, county collector of the county of Lamar. He later served under John F. Williams in the same office, and succeeded that service by making the run for office on his own responsibility, but suffering defeat at the polls. During the two years that followed he engaged in the grocery business, and was then nominated for the office of county collector on the Democratic ticket. He was nominated against three competitors and drew two-thirds of the popular vote at the election, in 1912, and assumed the duties of his office on December 1, 1912, as the successor of Collector Dennis.

On December 22, 1908, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Lenna Knowles, a daughter of Henry Knowles, a contractor of Blossom, Texas, where the marriage ceremony was solemnized. She was one of the four children of her parents, the others being Brenna, Floyd, and Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Janice, now three years old.

The Jones family holds to the faith of the Missionary Baptist church, and the Knowles people to the Methodist church, but the family of James Thomas Jones maintain no church relations.

George F. Brannon. The arduous tasks that formerly confronted every housekeeper are being revolutionized in large degree by modern methods which have arisen from a demand for science in the homely labors of life as well as in the fields of industry and trade. Answering this call, the modern laundry has become recognized as one of the most helpful of institutions, and, conducted along sanitary lines, gives relief from the hard household labor and produces results more generally satisfying than those possible to attain in the ordinary home. Prominent among the Texas industries of this nature is found the McKinney Steam Laundry Company of McKinney, a venture that entered upon its business life under modest circumstances, but which, under the directorship of an able management, has grown and developed until it is accounted one of the thriving industries of a thriving city. The proprietor of this business, George F. Brannon, a man of enterprise, progress, and practical views, is eminently worthy of the title of self-made man. When he started upon his career he had but little capital, and less experience, but, what was better than either, he had a stern and unflagging determination to succeed, and his present firmly-established position among the business men of his community is sufficient evidence of the gratification of his ambition.

Mr. Brannon is of Irish and Holland descent, and was born in May, 1878, at Heflin, Cleburne county, Alabama, a son of J. F. and Mary E. (Vaughan) Brannon, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. His father, formerly a farmer and cotton grower of Alabama, came to Texas in 1892 and located at Sherman, where he continued in agricultural pursuits and stock raising up to the time of his death, in September, 1908. Mrs. Brannon still survives her husband. Of the eight sons and five daughters of J. F. and Mary E. Brannon, nine are now living. George F. was the fifth in order of birth.

George F. Brannon commenced to attend public school in his native state, but the latter part of his education was secured in Texas, his training finding its completion in a course in the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas. His first venture of a business nature was in writing insurance, a line in which he continued for two years with a fair measure of success. For some time he had been possessed of the idea of establishing himself in the steam laundry business, and in 1899, in partnership with his brother, C. M. Brannon, founded the McKinney Steam Laundry Company, becoming its first manager, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time. His brother is now president of the Ideal Laundry Company, at Dallas, Texas, in which George F. also is a stockholder; and, in addition, with Mr. W. I. Dungan, they own the laundry at Ennis, Texas, which is under the able management of W. I. Dungan.

When the McKinney Steam Laundry Company was first founded, it commenced operations upon a small scale, in a poorly-equipped building, and with a small though promising trade. In several years it was found necessary to enlarge the quarters and to improve the equipment, and, as the years have passed, the plant has constantly been made larger and the latest machinery

has been installed. At this time this is one of the few plants operating its own Corliss engine, in addition to having its own deep well for its water supply. Twenty-five people are employed in its work, the trade of McKinney is controlled, and about sixty per cent of the business comes from outside the city. In addition to the regular laundry department, special work is done in the way of dry cleaning, dyeing, and hat work. Mr. Brannon has been prudent and conservative, and, while enterprising in projecting his plans, he has never speculated, although he has ever been quick to see an opportunity and courageous to grasp it and carry it through to a successful conclusion. A man of genial, courteous personality, his popularity has done much to add to the volume of his business, while his straightforward and honorable methods have contributed toward giving him a high standing in business circles of his adopted city. In politics a Democrat, he has not found time to enter actively into political life, but takes a keen interest in those things that affect the welfare of McKinney. He has a firm belief in the future of this part of the state, and it is but natural that he should feel grateful to the locality in which he has attained such a decided success. Fraternally, he is a Mason, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degree, and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belongs.

Mr. Brannon was married November 2, 1901, at McKinney, to Miss Florence Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson a real estate owner and renter of this city. Two bright and interesting little daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brannon: Annette, aged eleven years, who is attending the graded schools, and the baby, Charlsey May, aged six years, who is just beginning her school experience. The family is widely and favorably known in Northern Texas, and, in addition to Mr. Brannon's family and that of his father, he has four nephews here, who came from Alabama and Georgia, and three aunts on his mother's side—Mrs. Dungan, Mrs. Reid, and Mrs. McDowell.

Reuben S. Morrison, county attorney of Archer county and a practicing attorney of Archer City since 1908, is one of the best known men in the legal fraternity in these parts, and one who enjoys a generous measure of success in his chosen profession. He has been prominent in public service for several years, always in the line of his profession, and gained a name for himself in that department of activity as well as in private practice.

Born in Selma, Alabama, on June 30, 1858, Reuben S. Morrison is the son of J. G. and Mary (Carson) Morrison, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father removed to Mississippi in early life and died at Enterprise, Mississippi. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, serving under General Lee, and passing through the entire period of the war. He was in later years identified with mechanical pursuits, having a decided gift for mechanics, and he died at Enterprise when he was sixty-two years old. The mother died at Hazelhurst, Mississippi, in 1881, aged sixty-one years. They were the parents of a large family of fourteen children, and Reuben S., of this review, was the ninth in order of birth. Following his high school days, Mr. Morrison read law under H. C. Conn at Hazelhurst, Mississippi, and in 1883 he was admitted to practice, beginning his life work at the same place. Mr. Morrison continued there in practice for six years, when he went to Vernon, Texas, and was there busy with the practice of law until 1897. In that year he removed to Warren, in Greer county, Oklahoma, where he remained until 1908, when he came to Archer City, and here he has been in constant practice since that time. He received his appointment to his present office while still in Oklahoma. This is very unusual, but nevertheless true. Owing to his prominence as an attorney he was induced to accept his position in Texas while a resident of Oklahoma, and he has served constantly since that time, being twice re-elected since he began his service as county attorney of Archer county. While a resident of Wilbarger county, in 1888, he was assistant county attorney for two terms, and in that and in his present office he has given an excellent account of himself in his official capacity.

A Democrat, Mr. Morrison has given splendid service to the party wherever he has been. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Homesteaders' Association.

On February 28, 1883, at Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Cora Antoinette Wheeler, of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wheeler, a well known family of planters of that state. Twelve children have come to them: Sylvester Weldon, superintendent of the Tipton High School at Tipton, Oklahoma, married, and the father of three children; Mrs. Reuby Anderson, living in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the mother of two children; T. E. Morrison, a student of the Central Business College at Sedalia, Missouri; John G., born in Vernon, Texas, now attending school same place as his brother, T. E.; Ethel, also born in Vernon, a student in this city; Emma Joto, born in Warren, Oklahoma; Claude, Hazel, Percy and Maggie all were born in Warren, Oklahoma, and are now attending school in their home town; Mary Belle is deceased, and Bessie, who was born at Hazelhurst, Mississippi, is also deceased, her death occurring at Harrold, Texas.

This goodly family has taken its place in the leading social and other worthy activities of Archer City since it became identified with the community some years ago, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of an ever widening circle hereabouts. Mr. Morrison is regarded as one of the ablest attorneys in the state, and enjoys the regard of a number of the most influential men in the state, prominent among whom is Senator Joseph Bailey, with whom Mr. Morrison has been intimately associated since boyhood and for whom he entertains the warmest regard.

Jacob Hayne Harrison. In the long and varied career of Jacob Hayne Harrison there is found much material of an interesting nature. School teacher during the seventies, public official through a period in which the Southwest was experiencing an era of unrest, editor and publisher as a pioneer in journalistic work in several sections of the state and finally identified with some of the leading loan, abstract and mortgage companies of Texas, his life in the Lone Star state has been an unusually active one. Yet, however well he has become known in other fields of endeavor, it is as Jake H. Harrison, Texas poet, that he has endeared himself to the people and established a reputation as an author of verse that has the ability to touch the heart through the sentiment in it rather than through mere superficial quality.

Jacob Hayne Harrison was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 26, 1851, and is a son of Daniel and Huldah B. (Hayne) Harrison, members of prominent Virginia families. His maternal grandmother was a Duke, of Hanover county, Virginia, and his grandfather was a relative of "Tippecanoe" Harrison, the President. In 1857 Mr. Harrison's father and family left Virginia and moved to Tennessee, locating first in Jefferson county and later in Greene county. This was the heart of the Tennessee country that furnished so many volunteers to the Union cause in the Civil war and Mr. Harrison's older brothers enlisted in the ranks of the blue. He himself can remember as a boy some of the noted characters of that day who were friends of the family and frequent visitors at his father's home, including "Andy" Johnson, "Parson" Brownlow and

P. S. Morrison

other members of the Brownlow family. In the fall of 1868 the family moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and Mr. Harrison's father died there. In 1874 Mr. Harrison came to Texas alone, and, locating in Hill county, secured employment as a teacher in the early schools. He recalls that during that period he played the "fiddle" for the weekly Friday night dances of the neighborhood, at which congenial occupation he earned more money than he did at teaching school. In 1878 Mr. Harrison was elected justice of the peace for that precinct of Hill county of which what is now known as Hubbard City was the center, an office which he held for six years, and during two years of that time was also county commissioner, in addition to which he had charge of the postoffice at Hubbard City. For about one year he was editor and publisher and issued the initial number of the *Hubbard City News*, which was the successor of the *Herald*. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Harrison removed to Hillsboro, the county seat, and there founded the *Hillsboro News*, of which he was editor and publisher until the office was destroyed by fire, and at that time he retired from the field of journalism. Later he was appointed city tax assessor and collector of Hillsboro, a position which he held for about one year, and at the same time began abstract work at Hillsboro for the firm of Tarlton, Jordan & Tarlton. In connection with his abstract work he began loaning money for the Texas Loan Agency of Corsicana, but in the spring of 1886 removed to Gatesville and purchased and controlled the entire abstract business of the county. Eighteen months of hard and unremitting labor destroyed his health, and, being compelled to give up inside work altogether, he went on the road as traveling inspector of loans for the Texas Loan Agency and moved to Corsicana with his family in the fall of 1889. Since that time he has been engaged in the capacity of inspector, or securities man, for the Texas Loan Agency, Francis Smith & Company of San Antonio, and the British & American Mortgage Company of Dallas, the latter having been his position since 1899, since about which time he has made his home in Dallas.

Mr. Harrison, as said before, is best known as a poet, his verse having attracted wide attention and won the commendation of some of the best critics in the country. One of the most beautiful things that have come from his pen, "The Yellowhouse Canyon," appears in the work, *Library of Southern Literature*, but his beautiful thoughts have usually been given to the public through the medium of the newspapers and magazines, and have reached their widest and most appreciative circle of readers through the columns of the *Dallas News* and the *Texas Farm and Ranch*. Mr. Harrison took up verse writing at first merely to occupy his thoughts and time while waiting for trains during the early days of his travels, but took courage from the fact that the publishers recognized merit in his work, and from that time his poetry has steadily grown in power, in finish and in interest. Most of his verse breathes the spirit of the free outdoors, of hunting and fishing and life on the great prairie stretches of the west, over all of which he has traveled in connection with his business. Other poems, however, are purely of a domestic nature. The poems published in connection with this review show, perhaps, as well as any of his others, the high character of his work.

Mr. Harrison has been twice married, the first time September 28, 1878, to Miss Theodosia C. Powell, of Limestone county, Texas. She died in March, 1905, the union having been blessed by the birth of three children: Claude N. Harrison, Judge Harrison and Miss Dixie W. Harrison. On August 21, 1910, Mr. Harrison was married to his present wife, who before her marriage was Miss Lillian Kendrick Byrn. She was brought to Texas in early childhood by her parents, who settled in San Antonio, in the schools of which city she received the major part of her education. Here, amid the picturesque semi-tropical beauty of the sleepy old city, she grew into an intimate sympathy with all that pertains to real history, real achievement of noble ends; and with the growth of the present hustling metropolis came the expanding of her own perceptions which fitted her for the literary work that she was later to undertake.

During her high school years her poems and stories began to attract attention and she was the winner of several literary competitions. After the death of her father, Lucas Haynes Byrn, descendant of an Irish settler of the first Virginia colony, she taught for several years and continuing her studies also, obtained literary degrees from the State Normal Institute, Museo Nacional de Mexico and University of Chicago, at which latter institution she specialized in anthropology under the noted explorer, Frederick Starr. Making teaching the means of travel, Miss Byrn covered the greater part of Mexico, studying its history, ancient and modern, its customs, literature and resources, and writing a great many magazine articles and brochures on these subjects.

Opportunity for editorial work came in Boston, where she was associated in the editorship of *Home and Abroad*, a magazine devoted to travel and study. Following this she went to Nashville, Tennessee, where, as literary editor of the *Bob Taylor's Magazine*, and after the consolidation, of the *Taylor-Trotwood Magazine*, she became a potent factor in the upbuilding of a broad journal worthy of the magnificent field it represented. A period of two years spent in travel in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil gave her wide opportunities for acquaintance with the social life of our neighboring continent, and in the extensive ruins found all over South America, she accumulated a vast amount of literary and scientific material.

Her marriage, in August, 1910, to Jacob Hayne Harrison, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, then as now a resident of Dallas, brought her again to a residence in the Lone Star state where in their Dallas home they dispense a hospitality typical of their Virginia forbears.

As an officer of the Dallas Pen Women, a member of the National Pen Women's League, The National Geographical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute (London), Mrs. Harrison, although devoting herself to the career of home-making, continues her interest and to some extent her activities in literary work.

Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of Mrs. Jennie Kendrick Collins, of San Antonio, who after the death of Lucas Haynes Byrn, married James E. Collins.

A CRY FOR THE OPEN RANGE

I long for a whiff of the desert air,
For the scent of the desert sand,
For the spreading reach of the billow hills
In that sea of the rolling land;
For the fiery glint of the western sun
And the feel of the pulsing heat—
The crunch of the carpet of glinting grit
I would sense with my weary feet.

I long for the fan of the desert breeze
When stars are alight in the skies,
The shadows that fall on the eastern hills
As a rest for men's weary eyes;
For the dew that sprinkles the sleeping face
When the curtain of night is drawn,
And the glory that glows in the smiling east
When the day brings back the dawn.

You may have the city with all its pomp,
Have its wealth and its mansions fine,
Its tables that groan with the richest food,
And its goblets of sparkling wine;

But give me the measureless solitude
Of the sand, and the desert air,
With the trackless plain and the cheerless scene,
And the feeling that God is there.
—Jake H. Harrison.

THE DESERT CAMP

The wagon, gray with grime and dust,
Stands with its front toward the south,
A sun-burnt plainsman, lithe and tall,
Sits smoking in its cavern mouth;
A pile of saddles, ropes and guns
Lie to the right upon the ground,
And blankets damp from recent use,
Left there to dry, are spread around.

A fire of "chips" and grease-wood brush
Is burning on an open place,
And over this a "Greaser" bends
With active hands and leathern face;
Intent upon the meal he cooks,
For it is nearing supper time,
And coffee, beans and broiling meat,
Send far abroad aroma prime.

There on the mesa to the left
The horses crop the stunted grass,
Nip tender shoots of dwarf mesquite,
And sniff the "loco" as they pass;
While on that rocky point beyond,
A lonely "lobo" keeps his ward,
And watches all the movements here
With baleful eye and keen regard.

The sun, a blood-red, blazing orb,
Winks at the world from out the west,
While Nature seems to stretch and yawn,
As half inclined to go to rest;
Dry winds alive with acrid dust
Go sighing by as if in pain,
While ghosts of ages dead and gone
Cast phantom shadows on the plain.

A dozen deep and angry yelps,
Succeeded by a hungry howl,
Tell where not far toward the east
A pack of snarling "lobos" prowl;
They scent the broiling bacon fumes,
Gaunt, gnawing hunger does the rest,
And they may even charge the camp
Before they cease their sniffing quest.

The plainsman leaves the wagon seat,
The horses snort, then turn and run,
The "Greaser" puts aside his pots,
And with a grin picks up his gun.
"Los lobos malos," he exclaims,
And shows his gleaming teeth the while—
Ye gods; this satyr of the plains
Could freeze a sunbeam with his smile!

The horses wheel and gallop back,
Then stop and snort and wheel again,
Describe a circle, pause and neigh,
Then fly in fright across the plain;
And in their wake the "lobos" trail,
Forgetful of the bacon scent,
And they will follow, true and swift,
Until the horses' strength is spent.

But no, they wheel and here they come,
They make a "bee line" for the camp,
And even now, mid howl and yelp,
We hear the thunder of their tramp.

On, on they come—and see the wolves;
Ah, but that pace is one to kill,
And can they hold it, will they last?
Yes, God be praised, they will, they will!

Ah, hear that spitting "Marlin" speak,
And see that "lobo" gnaw the ground,
Again, again, that keen report,
And it is dealing death around!
While gleaming teeth are flashing white
From satyr lips devoid of mirth,
And eyes are scintillating light
That only hate can give its birth.

"Los lobos son diablos, si!"
The "Greaser" cries with fiery breath,
"Muerto—what you G-r-r-ingoes say?
Ah si, yo know, you call heem death!
He keel muchacho mio, si!
Ah, now yo pay heem—si, yo weel!
It is hees sangre yo would dreenk,
Ah, eet ees heaven heem to keel!"

And panting, pounding, here they come,
The yelping "lobos" give them wings;
Those milk white teeth are flashing yet,
And listen how that "Marlin" sings!
Five wolves are down, yet four come on,
The "Marlin's" magazine is spent,
And still the horses are not safe—
Those "lobos" are on blood intent.

The range is long for pistols yet,
But see, they slip from holsters now,
Drop out in front of stretching arms
And send abroad a growling "pow!"
Another wolf has gone to earth,
And see, another limps away—
The sun has set, the dusk is here,
The horses, too, have won the day.

They stand beside the wagon now,
Their heaving sides a mass of foam,
The fear they felt they feel no more,
The wolves are gone—and this is home!
The camp is quiet once again,
The "Greaser" raps a tinkling plate,
The plainsman stretches, yawns and says:
"Well, supper is a little late."

The moon is rising in the east,
The dust is laid, the winds are still,
And softly through the golden night,
The flutings of the whip-poor-will
Come floating sweet across the plain,
As earnest from a peaceful land,
That He who set the stars in place
Holds even deserts in His hand.
—Jake H. Harrison.

MEXICO *

An ancient land that teems with yellow gold,
Whose fanes were weather-worn when Greece was young,
In mystic script its history was told,
Before blind Homer's Iliad was sung.
Yea, long before the pyramids were built,
Or silent Sphynx began her stolid gaze,
This soil of mystery was richly gilt,
With stars that glint through dark tradition's haze.

* Written especially for the History of Texas and Texans, 1914.

Its ancient ruins show the sculptor's art,
Its shadow dials tell its early lore,
Its mystic cypher holds within its heart,
A secret that no modern can explore.
Its temples show religion's august sway,
Before the walls of Karnak were begun,
And there is patent evidence, today,
That they were dedicated to the sun.

Grim, human sacrifice they all declare,
With reeking blood their ceremonies teem,
And ritual that lends a tragic air,
Which haunts you like a horrifying dream.
About it all the pall of age is spread,
Conjecture sits immobile on her throne,
You feel the presence of a mystic dread,
And all the terrors of a fear unknown.

Within the forest solitudes they lie,
These ruins of an ancient virile race,
Ten thousand years of humus slumbers by,
To prove the desolation of the place.
And over all the forest sentries stand,
Deep rooted in the debris that abounds,
Yet even in their death, we find them grand,
The temples that bestrew these ancient grounds.

Adown the ages then we follow on,
Until the Montezumas come to reign,
And in the crumbling ruins find, anon,
The evidence of internecine pain;
The history of civil war and strife,
Deep graven by the giant hand of Time,
Grim, bloody fiends who sap a Nation's life,
And leave it writhing in a sea of crime.

There despotism shows its iron hand,
The common herd were driven with a goad,
That only those can fully understand,
Who feel and bear its agonizing load.
For liberty and right were put aside,
To serve the purpose of the ruling few,
And slavery, the worst that can betide,
For centuries, the common people knew.

Then came the Spanish dons, with cruel might,
Cortez the brute, by papal mandate blest,
A Christian (?) scourge who never knew a right,
And made of gold and land his primal quest.
With fiendish hand he robbed and burnt and slew,
His tyrant heart regarded self alone,
While Plunder was the only law he knew,
And music was, to him, a captive's groan.

The scum of Spain found ready refuge there,
Till "Savage Mexico" could hold no more,
At least until the jailers made it clear,
That they had given up their vicious store.
It came, this scum, instructed by its king
To kill the native men, and take their wives,
And priests were sent to make the chancel ring,
With masses meant to cleanse these culprit lives.

The native blood thus tainted with the crime,
And all the rotten vice that prisons knew,
Brought forth a spawn of savage human grime,
It made the soul of Heaven sick to view.
Yet motion purifies the putrid stream,
And time will cleanse the taint in human blood,
Therefore, in course of years, there came a gleam,
To even these, of peaceful brotherhood.

The patriot Hidalgo led the van,
That routed Spanish vice and tyranny,
While Juarez perfected Hidalgo's plan,
And won, at last, a taste of liberty.

The galling yoke was lifted from the neck,
That centuries had borne its cruel weight—
How, hardly, can a ruling Nation reck,
The venom of a conquered people's hate!

The Spaniard was a tyrant, not a fool,
Whose prime consideration was to win,
He never let his selfish ardor cool,
And never counted robbery a sin.
The native was a savage Nature child,
Revengeful, superstitious, fierce and brave,
A creature, while not altogether wild,
That Heaven never meant to be a slave.

Amalgamation then was simply crime,
Upon the page of history a blot,
A mixture that produces human grime,
With cruelty and hellish passion hot.
Therefore, a thousand years, at least, must pass,
Before the cleansing hand of Time is shown,
And blood must spill a thousand times, alas,
Before the sweets of liberty are known.

For education has not paved the way,
To democratic government, as yet,
Dictatorship still holds its rigid sway,
Though Liberty must view it with regret;
And Revolution, time and time again,
Must light the scene with War's consuming brand,
And wrench the Nation's heart with martial pain,
While hungry Rapine devastates the land.

But when the tainted blood is purified,
And all the sin of Spanish crime is spent,
When savage heat by time is modified,
Caucasian grace and native vigor blent;
And all the force that mental strength can bring,
Together with the culture it will gain,
Then Mexico her banners wide will fling,
And prove a queen of Nations on the Main.

Her mines will pour their precious metals forth,
The marts of trade will glorify her name,
Financial centers testify her worth,
And all the world will sing her glowing fame.
Her riches are intrinsic, and secure,
Her minerals and fertile valleys rare,
A wealth that through the ages must endure,
And only needs the patient hand of Care.

With proper tillage, she could feed the earth,
Her precious gems Golconda could not buy,
Of ruby wines she need not suffer dearth,
And man knows not a softer, bluer sky.
Her forests teem with all the richer woods,
Her splendid rivers find the placid sea,
And they would serve as highways for her goods,
If only all her energies were free.

But prostrate, bound, she lies before us now,
While civil war is sucking at her blood,
The mark of Cain shows plain upon her brow,
Self-murder saps the strength of brotherhood.
An internecine death her vitals grips,
And Mexico must tremble in the toils,
Till Justice with her stern, impartial lips,
Shames Fate until she drops ill-gotten spoils.

—Jake H. Harrison.

Olney Davis. As a thriving and growing city of the Southwest and an important commercial center of Collin county, Plano has taken a leading part in the business history of Northern Texas and has attracted to it some of the active minds, not only in the various professions, but those capable of controlling financial and business interests. This feature alone is one that has contributed

to this municipality's prosperity—the fact that its interests demand action and ability—for where men possessing these attributes congregate, success is sure to follow and a further enlargement of business fields and operating opportunities. No man ever rose above his fellows unless he possessed something more than they—advantages of money, mind, or native ability, and more frequently than not the first plays but a small part, compared with the latter. An illustration of this truth may be found in the career of Olney Davis, president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Plano, a man who has risen because he has made the most of his opportunities and who is today the directing head of one of the institutions which is contributing materially to Plano's importance and prosperity.

Mr. Davis is a native son of Texas, having been born in Ellis county, February 17, 1857. His parents, R. A. and M. P. (Sweat) Davis, were natives of Tennessee, who came to Texas in 1852 and located first in Collin county, subsequently moving to a property in Ellis county. There R. A. Davis carried on his operations with slave labor until the outbreak of the Civil War, during which he enlisted in the Confederate army and served the last two years of the war, being still in the Gray when General Lee's surrender at Appomattox marked the fall of the "Lost Cause." He then returned to the peaceful pursuits of civil life, and continued to carry on his operations in Ellis county until his retirement from active pursuits, several years prior to his death, which occurred at Waxahachie, Texas, in April, 1903. He was a more or less prominent man of his community, serving as county surveyor for several years, and was prosperous in his business operations because of his industry and good management, combined with strict integrity. Mrs. Davis died in 1898, having been the mother of six children, of whom four are now living, Olney being the next to the youngest.

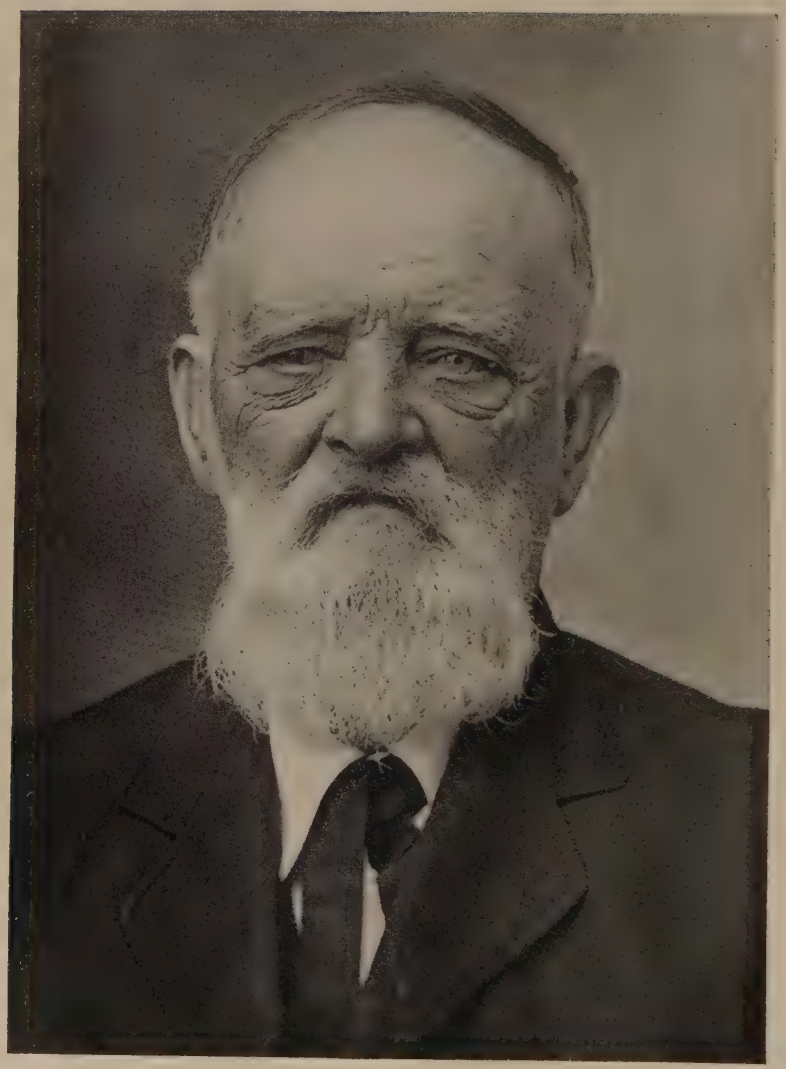
The early education of Olney Davis was secured in the public schools of Ellis county, and during this preliminary training he spent much of his time in assisting his father in the work of the homestead place. Later he was a student in the industrial school of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Illinois, and upon his return home he had his first business experience as a farmer and stock raiser in Collin county. His ventures in this field proved eminently satisfactory and prosperous, but in 1887 he turned his attention to the field of finance, when he assisted in organizing the Plano National Bank, of which he was made vice president. About 1895 he disposed of his interests in that institution, and in 1900 he directed the organization of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Plano, of which he became the first president, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time. Mr. Davis possesses excellent organizing and executive ability. Public confidence is with him; he has popularized the coffers of the institution by his wise and conservative direction of its policies, and each year has seen the bank grow in scope and power. He has met each emergency capably, and his associates have learned to depend upon his judgment and foresight. Mr. Davis has always been a Democrat and has at all times given the candidates and policies of his party the benefit of his influence. In 1891 he was chosen by his fellow citizens as chief executive of the city, and occupied the mayoralty chair until 1896, and during the five years of his sane and businesslike administration the city grew and developed in size and prosperity. At the present time he is serving his second term as alderman, and is also acting in the capacity of city treasurer. Fraternally, Mr. Davis is connected with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While his private interests are many, demanding the greater part of his time and attention, Mr. Davis has ever been ready to give of himself in the forwarding of movements looking toward the advancement of education and good citizenship.

On April 20, 1881, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Effie Mathews of Collin county, a daughter of B. F. Mathews, who was one of the early settlers of Collin county, a prominent farmer, and died in 1878. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, six of whom are now living, as follows: R. A., who is cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Plano and one of the energetic and progressive young business men of the city; Mrs. Edna M. Houston, wife of H. H. Houston of Teague, Texas, vice president of the First State Bank of that place and a grandson of Gen. Sam Houston; Miss Maud, a graduate in music of St. Mary's School, Dallas; Miss Vera, also a graduate, in a special course, at St. Mary's school; Miss Pauline, a member of the class of 1914 in the Plano High school and was the honor student of 26, which constituted the class, and Miss Helen, who is attending the graded schools of this city.

JOHN L. LOVEJOY. From humble clerkships have risen some of the leading men in the financial and business world of Texas. In fact, the majority of the financiers who have left their impress upon this section have had their training in the counting-room or behind the counter, and in this class stands John L. Lovejoy, president of the First National Bank of McKinney. He has been a resident of Collin county for sixty-four years, and has been an eye witness to the wonderful development which has brought this section from a wide, open range to a center of industrial and commercial activity and through his own operations has contributed in no small way to this growth and progress. Mr. Lovejoy was born August 22, 1848, at Paris, Lamar county, Texas, and is a son of George W. and Polly (Highfield) Lovejoy.

The Lovejoy family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and was founded in Texas by the grandfather of Mr. Lovejoy, the Rev. John L. Lovejoy, who was a prominent Methodist divine of this state and chaplain of the state legislature during the administration of Governor Throckmorton. An uncle, James H. Lovejoy, living now at Houston, was a resident of Collin county for a number of years and was the first deputy sheriff under the first sheriff of the county, subsequently becoming himself the second sheriff. At present he is living a retired life. George W. Lovejoy was born in Georgia, and was a youth when he accompanied his parents to Texas, in 1836, the family settling at Pin Hook. In 1849, after his marriage, he moved to Collin county and purchased land, on which he continued to be engaged in successful farming and stock raising, the old homestead being located two miles west of McKinney. There he passed away in 1859. By her first marriage she had four children, and by her second union two children. Mrs. Lovejoy, who survives the father, is living at Gatesville, Coryell county, and, in spite of her ninety-three years, is still alert in body and active in mind and is capable of doing her own housework.

John L. Lovejoy received but meager educational advantages in his youth, his training being limited to about three months of each winter in the primitive log-cabin district school. He was ambitious and industrious, however, and his receptive mind and retentive memory permitted him to become better schooled than many of his fellows. Since that time, wide reading, much travel, and keen observation of men and affairs have given him a broad fund of knowledge on a number of subjects, and one cannot be with him long without realizing that he is a very well-educated man. Mr. Lovejoy's first business experience was as a clerk in a drug store at McKinney, following which he accepted a position as a traveling salesman for Meyer Brothers, wholesale druggists of St. Louis. His career as a banker began when he opened a national bank at Greenville, Hunt county, of which he continued as president until September, 1907, since which time he has acted in the capacity of vice president. During this time he had been a stockholder and director in



J. H. Hammon

he First National Bank of McKinney, at McKinney, and n September, 1907, was chosen president of that institution, recognized as one of the strongest in this part of he state. His able direction of its policies has popularized its coffers, and its standing in banking circles nd in the confidence of the public is equally high. Mr. ovejoy is the owner of his father's old home and farm est of McKinney, where there are 1241 acres of land, ented to nine families. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian ersuasion, Mr. Lovejoy has always been an active and rdent supporter of his party's policies and candidates. n Masonry he has achieved a high place, having attained o the Scottish Rite degree, and he is at this time treasrer of the Commandery at McKinney. He holds membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a charter member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. A lifelong member of the Southern Presbyterian church, he has acted in the capacity of deacon thereof for a number of years.

In 1882 Mr. Lovejoy was married at McKinney to Miss Carrie Emerson, a daughter of Francis Emerson, who ame to America as a boy from Ireland and located in Texas about 1855 as an early settler. In 1869 he organized the present First National Bank of McKinney, and ontinued as its president up to the time of his death, in 901. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy are the parents of one laughter, Margie, who is the wife of Dr. C. G. Comegys, practicing physician of Gainesville, Texas.

Mr. Lovejoy is very fond of travel, and generally pends his vacations in visiting prominent Masonic and Shrine gatherings in all parts of the United States and n taking occasional trips with his family to Europe, having spent six months there during the Paris Exposition. However, he finds his greatest pleasure at his home, and s now the owner of a beautiful residence at No. 401 North Kentucky street, McKinney.

Wilford E. Rucker, M. D. Since 1900 Dr. Rucker has been one of the leading members of the medical profession in Collin county. Dr. Rucker graduated in medicine more than twenty years ago, has kept himself in close ouch with the advance in knowledge by private reading nd by post-graduate work, and has well deserved his uccess.

Born at Cleveland, Tennessee, May 10, 1863, Wilford E. Rucker is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a son of William R. and Mahala (Underwood) Rucker. Both his father and mother were natives of Tennessee. His father during his active career was a farmer and merchant; volunteered for service in the Union army from east Tennessee, and participated in some of the important battles and campaigns in that part of the country. Among the engagements in his experience as a soldier were the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and many others, and in one fight he was wounded. He is now living, at the good old age of seventy-four, at his home, in Cleveland, and for several years has been commander of the Grand Army post at that place. His wife, the mother of Dr. Rucker, died about 1869. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, Dr. Rucker being the oldest. Dr. Rucker's brother, W. H. Rucker, is postmaster at Nevada, in Collin county, and his sister is the wife of B. C. McDowell, deceased, and lives in Oak Cliff, at Dallas. He also has a half-brother, J. B. Rucker, in the real estate business at Dallas, and a half-sister, Eula Rucker, a teacher in the public schools of Dallas.

Dr. Rucker acquired his early education in the public schools of Tennessee, from the Flint Springs Academy, and in 1892 was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville. His practice was begun at Altoga, in Collin county, and from 1896 to 1900 he practiced in Dallas county. Since 1900 his home and the center of his professional activities have been at McKinney. For several years he was associated with Dr. T. W. Wiley in the management of the local sanitarium. Since his graduation from the Vanderbilt University, Dr. Rucker has taken three post-graduate courses in the New Orleans Polyclinic.

In political views, he is liberal, and usually votes for the man rather than the party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1892, at Altoga, was celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Sims (nee Miss Fanny J. McMurray). Her father, Professor McMurray, was for a number of years an active educator in the state of Georgia, and taught for several years after moving to Texas. Her mother was a member of the prominent Holt family of Georgia. Dr. Rucker and wife have one son, now nineteen years old, who was educated in the Bingham Military School, in North Carolina, and is now employed in the hardware business in McKinney. Dr. Rucker has his office at 105 W. Virginia street, and his home is at the corner of College and LaMar streets.

James Henry Hamner. Among the well known newspaper men in western Texas there is perhaps none better qualified and with a more diversified experience than James Henry Hamner, editor and proprietor of the Claude *News*. He was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, February 28, 1839, a son of Hezekiah Ford and Caledonia Musadora (Scales) Hamner. The father, a native of Virginia, in 1835 moved to Tennessee, where he was one of the early settlers in Shelby county and where he maintained his residence until his death, in 1845, at the age of forty-two. By occupation he was a planter; by inclination a student and a man of great literary attainments. The mother was born in North Carolina, from which state her parents moved into Tennessee in 1834. The paternal grandparents were of Scotch and Welch stock, coming to Virginia at an early day, many members being prominent in the early history of that state. On the maternal side the ancestry is Scotch and the family was of ancient and noble lineage. The mother died in Mississippi in 1865, at the age of fifty-four, leaving four children, of whom the Texas editor was the second.

Mr. Hamner was reared in Tennessee, where he attended the local schools. He took up the trade of printer as his first regular occupation, and for many years he was connected with the newspaper and printing business in Memphis. During his whole life Mr. Hamner was an ardent Southerner. When the war broke out his young heart beat responsive to the call of the drum and he gladly enlisted with General Bedford Forrest when the latter organized his battalion. From then on to the end of the war, from battlefield to battlefield, on long, hard marches and hot campaigns, he followed his leader, serving as high private with faithfulness and marked courage. At the battle of Fort Donelson he was wounded in the left leg, the smaller bone being shattered by the bullet, which killed the horse that had carried him into action. Then followed a harder fight with death in a hospital in Clarksville, Tennessee, a thrilling escape, a danger-fraught ride on horseback to Corinth, Mississippi, when a furlough enabled him to go home to his mother in West Point, Mississippi, where his stay was prolonged until he could abandon his crutches. After his return to the army his battalion was merged into the Tenth Tennessee Regiment and figured at Resaca, at Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, at Franklin, at Nashville, interspersed by many lesser engagements. His surrender was made at Gainesville, Alabama, May 10, 1865.

Mr. Hamner took up life again with nothing but hand and head and heart as assets, handicapped by a wound that proved a life-long menace and annoyance. In 1892 Mr. Hamner and family moved to Claude, Texas, where he established the Claude *News*. For three and a half years he edited this weekly, only abandoning it when he moved to McLennan county. Here he again entered the newspaper field. At the end of six years he

sold his establishment and returned to Claude, seeking health for his invalid wife. He resumed the original paper, the *News*, on July 8, 1902, since which time his name has appeared in the editorial column as editor and proprietor. He has kept the *News* up to the highest standard of journalism, guarding its columns jealously from the unclean and vicious, and has one of the best papers in the Panhandle country.

Mr. Hamner is a Royal Arch Mason and he served as treasurer and secretary of his chapter for several years. He has been active in citizenship and served as treasurer of Armstrong county during 1903-04-05-06, his election having come on the Democratic ticket. He was affiliated with the Christian Church.

In Marion, Alabama, April 21, 1867, Mr. Hamner married Mrs. Laura Hendrix Parker, daughter of William and Althea Vernon (Oliver) Hendrix. Her father was a well-known Alabama planter, a former member of the Alamaba legislature and grand master of the Masonic order of his state. He was one of the three Masons in the United States who at that time had taken the 33d degree in Masonry. Miss Laura Vernon Hamner, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hamner, was born at Memphis, Tennessee, July 17, 1871, and after years of successful work in the schoolroom is now postmaster at Claude, Texas.

Augustus G. Hubbard, the Postmaster at Paris, Tex., has been intimately associated for nearly thirty years with the business interests of Paris and with its commercial life. He was identified as a member of the Paris Dry Goods Company for twenty years, and with its financial life as an officer of some of the leading banks of the city. He is a native Texan and was born in Harrison county, December 13, 1851. His father was James Hubbard, who came to Texas from South Carolina, in the Abbeville district, where his birth occurred in 1824; but the family is one of New England origin, its head having migrated from Connecticut in the person of James Hubbard, who went first to Virginia, and served through the war of 1812 from that state, and later married a Miss Wilson of Staunton, that state, and moved to South Carolina. James Hubbard engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Hamburg, South Carolina, there acquired a goodly estate, chiefly consisting of Negro property, and died at that point in 1847.

The family of James Hubbard comprised James and John, who came to Texas with their mother, who, it may be said here, died in Marshall after the Civil war. Both sons served in the Confederate army, and died here. Two daughters were also numbered in the family, they being Mrs. Bayless Taylor of Marshall, Texas, and Mrs. Charles H. Bowles of that city. James Hubbard came to Texas in about 1849, and spent a few years in Harrison county. He first engaged in farming, and in 1850 married Miss Eliza M. Dandridge, a daughter of Nathaniel Watson Dandridge of Virginia, out of which family came Martha Washington. In later years Mr. Hubbard settled in Bowie county, and there engaged in farming. When the Rebellion came on, he became a strong advocate of Independence for the South and joined the Confederate Army in support of the movement to that end. He joined Crump's Battalion, was commissioned a first lieutenant, and rose to a captaincy early in his military career. His command crossed the Mississippi river in time to take part in the affair at Corinth, and for three years Captain Hubbard remained in the eastern department, where the great campaigns of the Civil War took place. Returning to the Trans-Mississippi Department, he raised a company, and was assigned to duty under E. Kirby Smith during the remainder of the war. He escaped wounds and capture and came out of the long struggle with sufficient health and courage to resume the cultivation of his Red river farm, and was later elected to the office of county judge, in which he officiated for many years, discharging his duties in a manner most satisfactory and dispensing a justice worthy of a higher court.

Captain Hubbard was a man of education, his training having been received in a Catholic institution in Georgetown, D. C. He was not, however, an orthodox churchman. He was a strong writer upon topics engaging his best thought and took rank among the best citizens of Bowie county. His wife died at Boston in 1870, and he passed away in Paris in 1887. Their children were Sallie E., now Mrs. J. H. Barry of Paris, Texas, and Augustus G. of this review, he being the first-born of the two.

Augustus G. Hubbard was educated sparingly in the schools of Marshall and Boston, Texas, the best of his training coming in the years when the war was in progress, when educational systems in the south were at a low ebb, and he grew up chiefly in Bowie county, around about old Boston. He began his working career as a clerk in a dry goods store there, and in 1874 he went to Cooper, Texas, and engaged in a business of the same character on his own responsibility, just at the time when Delta county was being projected. He remained there in successful business until 1884, when he identified himself with his present location, straightway assuming a conspicuous place among the citizenship of Paris. He quitted mercantile life in 1904, having been long identified with business there as a member of the Paris Dry Goods Company, and entered the banking business as cashier of the Paris National Bank. With the merging of that institution with the First National Bank he became cashier of the latter institution, continuing as such until May, 1912, when he retired from it and from all other business activity. Circumstances, however, altered his plans, and he felt impelled to once more enter the lists, and he did so as president of the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company in November, 1912. The concern just mentioned is capitalized at $50,000 and was organized in 1912 by the Duncan and other local interests, and its destiny is in the hands of a popular and capable management. He was appointed postmaster by President Wilson in March, 1914.

Mr. Hubbard was married in Bowie county, Texas, in January, 1874, to Miss Eugenia Moss, a daughter of Robert J. Moss, a Virginia settler of that county in an early day. Mrs. Moss was formerly a Miss Blackburn, whose parents located near Blossom, Texas, in 1845, so that the family is one that has long been identified with the state. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are as follows: James, a merchant of New Boston, Texas, who is married to Alberta Martin and is the father of six children—Augusta, Eugenia, Robert and Thomas (who are twins), and Alberta Lee. Robert M. Hubbard is an attorney of New Boston and is married to Miss Bertie L. Hart. Thomas is a merchant at Sweetwater, Texas; he married Pearl Lancaster and has one daughter, Virginia. William E. of Memphis, Texas, is a merchant, and married Bunnie Bunting. John H. of Sweetwater married Shirley McCarty. Sallie E. married John C. Gibbons of Paris, Texas, and they have one son, Jack Hubbard Gibbons. Mrs. Mary Meyer, also of Paris, has one son, Gus Hubbard Meyer. Eugenia V. married Frank A. Bailey, and has one daughter, Eugenia Gibbons Bailey. Dudley C. is a young business man of Paris, and Augusta Virginia is the youngest of the ten.

Idris W. Evans. One of the men of whom Bonham, Texas, is especially proud and who has accomplished a great work for this city is Idris W. Evans, who was superintendent of its schools for thirteen years. Mr. Evans has given his entire life to the cause of education in Texas, and he is one of the few educators who seem to have solved the problem of a practical education, a question that is causing much discussion today among not only educators, but all thinking people. He has combined with the scientific and literary branches such practical subjects that give a student who can take no more

than a high school course some assets when he starts out in life for himself.

The father and mother of Idris W. Evans were Welsh, being natives of the region about Cardiff, Wales, and belonging to the mining class in that industrial section. His father, Daniel J. Evans, married Jeanette Jones clandestinely when they were scarcely more than children, and their journey to the United States was their bridal tour. Mr. Evans, like so many of his countryman, was a musician of more than ordinary ability, and he first settled in Ohio, being a teacher of vocal music. In 1881 he came to the south, and located in Arkansas, and for the past several years he has been supervisor of music in the schools of Little Rock. Six children have been born to Daniel J. Evans and his wife, the two eldest of these having died in childhood. Of those living, Idris W. is the eldest; Mrs. J. E. Collins, living in Carbon, Texas; Gomer, who is auditor for a lumber company in Oklahoma, and Gwilym, who is employed by the Cudahy Packing Company in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Although Mr. Evans is thoroughly southern in his personality and through the circumstances of breeding and education, by the accident of birth he is a native of Ohio, having been born in Summit county on the 20th of October, 1871. He came to Texas as a youth of sixteen, with the foundation of a good education and the ambition to acquire a broader one. He was an unusually brilliant student, and determined to earn his living and at the same time increase his own knowledge by becoming a school teacher. His first experience in this field was near New Boston, Bowie county, Texas, where he taught the Ramsay school. He remained in that county until some time during the nineties, when he came to Fannin county and taught the Orangeville school. He was later elected principal of the Dodd City school, and then of the school at Leonard. While in charge of the school at the latter place, he was elected county superintendent of schools. He was re-elected in 1900, and served six months of his term, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Bonham schools.

This was in 1901, S. B. Foster having preceded him as superintendent. When he took charge, there was one small building for the negro pupils, and a frame building almost in ruins, and a tumble-down brick structure, both of which occupied the site of the present high school, for the white children. The value of all the school property was about fifteen thousand dollars. There is now a modern high school building, a large campus and an eight-room building in northeast Bonham, a three-room building set in ample grounds in South Bonham, and an enlarged building for the negro school. The property valuation is placed at one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, and there has been an additional seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds voted for a new high school. The force of instruction has been materially increased, there being now twenty-three white teachers and four negroes. When Mr. Evans came to the school, eleven grades had been established, but he broadened and strengthened the curriculum until now the high school is one in fact as well as in name. There was only the nucleus of a library then, and now there are volumes of reference, text-books, and fiction, sufficient to do credit to a much larger school. The science department, which has been woefully neglected in most of our southern high schools, at the time of Mr. Evans' advent included only physics and chemistry. It has now been enlarged to include physical geography, physiology, botany, zoology, agriculture, domestic science and domestic art, manual training, and mechanical drawing, while German has been added to the literary course. Splendid instruction is offered in all these branches, the money expended for the high school alone for instruction being over seven thousand dollars.

Bonham was one of the first cities in the state to avail itself of the aid offered by the state in giving instruction in the departments of agriculture and domestic science and, in addition to the five thousand dollars of the state's money that has been expended, it has expended ten thousand of its own money on these departments.

In a bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., the Bonham high school is given conspicuous mention for its work of pioneering education in the Texas schools. The bulletin speaks as follows:

"The Bonham High School took advantage of the provisions for state aid in teaching agriculture, manual training, and home economics, enlarged and equipped laboratories for the work, and purchased five and one-half acres adjoining the school. The first-year students have complete charge of the school farm, and upon them rests the responsibility of preparing the ground, selecting the seed, planning the rotations, and planting the various crops. They have five recitations from the text-book in agriculture each week, and each afternoon one division of the class goes to the field.

"The farm is divided into one-fifth and one-tenth acre plats. Each plat is permanently staked and numbered, and the boys have drawn a large map and made blue prints of the farm. Under the direction of the manual training teacher, they have built a house sixteen by thirty feet, with a loft capacity of about six tons. This is being used for the storage of implements, tools, seeds, and produce, as well as for class work in seed testing, grading, and all other indoor activities of the farm.

"One or more of the following crops have been planted: Cotton, corn, oats, barley, emmer, rape, millet, Kaffir corn, broom corn, mangels, cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans, peanuts, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, beets, and bush beans. Other crops, such as alfalfa, vetch, bur clover, crimson clover, rye, wheat, and winter oats are in the rotations for fall sowing.

"A few simple experiments have been planned and are being carried out, such as the use of acid phosphate on cotton and lime on alfalfa, leaving cotton thick and thin in the row and so forth. In most of the work the school is aiming to demonstrate principles that have been already well established. The following are some of the demonstrations that have been undertaken: (1) That barnyard manure is valuable and should be utilized, (2) that crop rotation is a necessary feature in successful agriculture and that legumes should occupy a prominent part in these rotations, (3) that winter cover crops are essential in retaining soil fertility in the South, (4) that improved seeds are important for high yields and should be selected annually from the growing crop, (5) that early surface cultivation for conservation of moisture is necessary as a safeguard against possible drought in July and August, (6) that deep plowing rather than shallow is necessary on upland soils to retard erosion and (7) that the better cultivation of fewer acres and diversified farming involves less risk, distributes the work more uniformly throughout the year and in the end is more profitable than straight farming to cotton and corn. The boys do all the work and seem glad of the chance to do something from which they can see immediate results."

During the period in which Mr. Evans has been a teacher he has spent much time perfecting himself in his especial line of work. He has devoted his spare moments to advanced work in education both at Grayson College at Whiteright, Texas, and at the Summer School of the University of Chicago. But he demonstrated his ability chiefly in the success with which he has applied the methods which the class rooms of these two institutions promulgated. He is a constant student and ever on the watch for any way in which his school may be bettered. A man of broad education himself he is not narrow-minded and does not think as do so many superintendents, that his school is perfect, but he was ever open to suggestion. In the summer Mr. Evans was chiefly occupied with normal school work in which

he acted as an instructor. He has made addresses on education throughout the state and some of his time was given to his work as a member of the state board of examiners. This contact with people in all sections has brought him a wide acquaintance and the character of the work which he has accomplished together with his personal popularity has caused a wide demand for his services.

Mr. Evans was married in Dodd City, Texas, on the 3rd of July, 1895, to Miss Mattie E. Walker, a daughter of William H. Walker, who was a farmer and an ex-Confederate soldier. Her mother was Mary E. (Kincaid) Walker and they were both natives of the state of Tennessee. Two children, Idris and Kenneth, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans and the whole family are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Evans himself has been a teacher in the Sunday school for a number of years. He is not a member of any of the fraternal orders nor has he ever taken part in politics.

James N. Blake of the firm of Blake & Hinkle, well known as lumber dealers in Paris, has been identified with the business and political activities of the city since 1884. He has been a man of no little prominence in Paris and in the county and his prosperity is greatly of his own making. Born in Kauffman county, which is now included within the limits of Rockwall county, Texas, on November 25, 1857, he is the son of Christopher Columbus and Mary (Thompson) Blake.

Christopher C. Blake, it may be said here, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1825 and in 1845 came thence to Texas. He married Mary Thompson in the state of Indiana and soon after established himself on a farm in Kauffman county. When the county was divided he found himself located in Rockwall county and there Mrs. Blake died, while he passed away in Collin county, this state. Christopher Blake was the sole member of his father's family to identify himself with the Lone Star state. He served in the Confederate army under General Griffith and soon after the close of the war he located in Lamar county, locating near Tanner's tanyard, where he pursued his calling as a farmer. He was a wise parent and reared his family in the knowledge of the dignity of labor, inspiring them with an ambition to follow the simple industrial arts. He had three sons. John H., the eldest, is now a resident of Hemphill county, this state; James N., of this review, was the second born, and the third and youngest is Monroe, of Seattle, Washington.

The country schools prepared James N. Blake for the civil duties of life and for many years after he attained his majority he was occupied in the work of the farm and in the tanyard. In 1884 he came to Paris and here got his first real experience in business when he entered the employ of Joseph Brown, a merchant of Paris, in the capacity of a clerk. He spent seven years here in the one place and then went to the Frisco Railroad Company, with whom he was employed in the construction of their line into Paris.

In 1892 Mr. Blake began to gain some prominence in a political way, and in that year was nominated for the office of district clerk of Lamar county, being elected as the successor of George W. Martin. He was twice re-elected—in 1894 and in 1896—and when he retired, after six years of honorable service, he added his presence and his active participation to the lumber concern which he had previously established with Albert B. Hinkle, who is still his business associate. The firm of Blake & Hinkle has conducted a thriving lumber business for as many years as it has been in existence in Paris and is recognized as one of the leading commercial establishments in the city.

On December 15, 1881, Mr. Blake was married to Miss Olivia P. Davis, a daughter of Palmer Davis and a granddaughter of the pioneer, J. W. Davis, who came to Texas in 1838 from Cleveland, Ohio, and entered a large body of land in Red River county.

J. W. Davis was a doctor and practiced medicine for many years among the people of his locality. He was twice married and the three children by his first wife settled at Sacramento, California. The children of his second marriage were Palmer and David H., who spent their lives in Lamar county. Dr. Davis is buried at Spring Hill, Texas. Palmer and David H. Davis were merchants in Paris prior to the Civil war, in which they served as soldiers of the Confederacy, and Palmer Davis died in Paris in 1867. He married Miss Martha Harrison, a daughter of W. H. Harrison. Mr. Harrison was of the Virginia branch of this prominent and honored family. The children of Palmer Davis and his wife were as follows: Anna, who died in Paris, the wife of Ed Bonham, leaving one son, Edward; Olivia P. was born January 22, 1863, and John W. who died in 1891, unmarried. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blake.

Mr. Blake is a Past Master of Paris Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the influence of the Presbyterian faith and has followed in the precepts of that church.

J. D. Cottrell. For thirty-one years J. D. Cottrell has been a resident of Plano, Texas, and for nearly twenty years of this time has been prominent at the bar. Primarily a legist, he developed such aptness for affairs, such strength of character and solidity of judgment, that he became a legislator, a leader in the public life of the community, and an important factor in social affairs in his adopted place. Practically the entire growth of Plano has passed under his eyes and he has contributed in no small way to the development which has made this one of the leading cities of Collin county and a center of business prosperity, professional importance and educational and religious activity.

Mr. Cottrell was born on a farm in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, Claiborne county, Tennessee, February 3, 1866, and is a son of Samuel E. and Mollie (Norvell) Cottrell. On the paternal side of the family he is of Welsh descent, while his mother's ancestors were French and the grandparents on both sides migrated from Virginia to Tennessee at an early date. In the paternal grandfather's family there were fifteen children, while the maternal grandfather had nine sons and daughters, and at this time Mr. Cottrell has no less than one hundred and eight living cousins of whom he personally knows. A sister of Mr. Cottrell, Alice, the wife of J. H. Potts, resides at McKinney, Texas. Samuel E. Cottrell was born in Virginia and was a youth when taken by his parents to Tennessee. There he grew up a planter and stockraiser, adopted those vocations when he embarked upon a career of his own, and, like his father, operated his land with slave labor prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. He was an energetic and enterprising man and made a success of his operations, continuing to be engaged therein until his death, about 1896, the mother having passed away in 1873. Samuel E. and Mollie Cottrell were the parents of nine children, of whom two died in infancy, while five still survive, and J. D. Cottrell is the fourth in order of birth. The father was married a second time to Miss Mary Mundy, daughter of Lake Mundy, a brick mason and carpenter of Tennessee, and to this union there were born seven children, all of whom are living.

After securing his primary educational training in the public schools of his native state, J. D. Cottrell started assisting his father in the work of the home farm, but, tiring of farm life, at the age of seventeen he left the parental roof and made his way to Texas. Here he took a course in the Plano Institute, at that time one of the highest institutions of learning in the

J. F. Harrington.

tate, being conducted by the well-known Professor W. F. Mister and Professor T. G. Harris. Following ne term in that school he soon thereafter took up the tudy of law and January 15, 1895, was admitted to he bar, and at once took up the practice of his pro- fession at Plano, which has since been his field of ndeavor. It has been said that in the legal profession here is no royal road to promotion, its high rewards are gained by diligent study and long and tedious at- ention to elementary principles and are awarded only o those who develop, in the arena of forensic strife, haracters of integrity and moral worth. In that most difficult and perplexing of professions, the mere occupa- ion of distinguished position argues for its possessor olid ability, signal skill, sound learning, untiring in- dustry and uncompromising integrity. It has been hrough the possession of these qualifications that Mr. Cottrell has risen to his present high position at the ar of Collin and the surrounding counties. His career as been aided by no happy chance or circumstance. Each step has been carefully planned and energetically worked out. Among his professional brethren he is known as a man who thoroughly respects the unwritten thics of his calling and he has also succeeded in gaining hat most difficult of acquisitions—public confidence. A Democrat in his political views, he has ever been an earnest and zealous worker in the ranks of his party and on frequent occasions has been called to offices of high responsibility. He was the youngest alderman ever elected to the city council of Plano, and while in hat capacity was called upon to act during two terms as mayor pro tem. He also served one term as city ttorney and four years as assistant county attorney, and n 1902 was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the state. His work in that body earned him re-election to the Twenty-ninth session, and during he latter term was a member and chairman of a num- ber of important committees. Since that time he has served an additional term as city attorney. In 1912, through the earnest solicitation of his friends, he be- came a candidate for Congress, but after the start of the campaign his health failed and he was forced to withdraw from the race. Since that time he has de- voted his entire attention to his law practice. Mr. Cottrell has few interests outside of his profession and his home, but is appreciative of the enjoyment of com- panionship with his fellows and is a popular member of he Knights of Pythias.

On March 25, 1891, Mr. Cottrell was married at Cuero, Texas, to Miss Josephine Cook, daughter of Fred Cook, an early settler of DeWitt county, Texas, who became a large farmer and stockman, and is now deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, of whom one is still living: Travis Josephine Cottrell, born May 31, 1895, a graduate of the Plano High School, and now attending the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.

Since coming to Collin county thirty-one years ago Mr. Cottrell has witnessed a marvelous change in ma- terial development here. At the time of his arrival but one railroad passed through the county and one small bank was able to handle all the business of the county. Land was to be secured for ten dollars an acre that now demands from $140 to $150 an acre. He has been a promoter of the movements which have com- bined to develop and advance this part of the Lone Star state and has prospered with its prosperity, thus establishing his right to a position among Collin county's representative men.

J. F. Harrington. Although he is numbered among the more recent acquisitions of the legal profession in Collin county, J. F. Harrington has already won a firmly established position in the ranks of his calling here, and the confidence in which he is held by his fellow-citizens was given expression in 1913, when he was elected city attorney of Plano, a position which he now holds. He is a native son of this city, and was born August 29, 1887, his parents being John H. and Mary Frances (Mathews) Harrington.

Mr. Harrington is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated to this country from Scot- land at an early day. His maternal grandfather, R. F. Mathews, was a drummer in a Confederate regiment dur- ing the Civil war. A. Harrington, his paternal grand- father, was a slave holder before the Civil war, was one of the early settlers of Collin county, Texas, and was the first person to be buried in the Rawlett Creek Cemetery in this county. John H. Harrington was born in the vicinity of Plano, whence his parents had come from Kentucky, and was reared a farmer, a vocation which he has followed throughout his life. At this time he is carrying on successful operations on a tract of land taken up from the state by his father. He has led a life of industry, and has been successful in his ventures, being known as one of the substantial men of his community. He married Mary Frances Mathews, also a native of Collin county, who also survives, and they have been the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter still survive: S. Walter, who is en- gaged in farming in Collin county; Mattie M., who is the widow of Thomas A. Robertson and a resident of Plano; Clint A., a student of the Plano High school; J. F.; and Robert L., who is also a student of the Plano High school.

When he had completed the curriculum of the public schools of Plano, J. F. Harrington entered the Univer- sity of Texas as a student in the law department, and was graduated therefrom in 1910, shortly after which he was admitted to the bar. He at once took up the prac- tice of his profession at Plano, and here he has continued in the enjoyment of a large professional business, having on his books the names of some of the most prominent people and leading business houses of the city. He is known as a careful, painstaking, conscientious and pro- found lawyer, and has been retained at one time or an- other as general or special counsel in leading cases of jurisprudence in Collin county, thus becoming more or less a familiar figure in the courts. In political matters he is a Democrat, and is a great admirer of President Wilson and an advocate of his policies, especially in re- gard to the Mexican situation. In April, 1913, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he consented to be the candidate of his party for the office of city attorney, and his subsequent election gave evidence of his true worth and widespread popularity. Aside from the organiza- tions of his calling, he belongs to the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he has numerous friends, as he has, in fact, in all walks of life. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Epis- copal Church, South, and a member of the board of trus- tees of the Fanny Harrington Chapel of that denomina- tion at Plano, named in honor of his mother.

On October 23, 1913, in the Walnut Grove Presbyterian church, Collin county, Mr. Harrington was united in marriage with Miss Mytte E. Harris, daughted of the Rev. M. C. Harris, a minister of the Presbyterian church and pastor of the Walnut Grove church of that faith. Reverend Harris came to Collin county from Arkansas about the year 1870 and during his long years of labor here has become widely known to the people as an earnest and zealous minister of the Gospel.

Thomas E. Craig. The manager of the McKinney Compress Company is an electrical and mechanical en- gineer by profession, and has had a very successful career both in his profession and in business. Mr. Craig has given service as construction or consulting engineer in connection with a number of Texas enterprises, in- cluding railways and electric power plants, and still a young man has a career of great promise in the future

as well as a record of successful performance up to the present time.

Thomas E. Craig was born March 3, 1875, in Hopkins county, Kentucky, a son of J. L. and E. V. (Owens) Craig. The family is of Scotch-Irish stock. His parents were both natives of Mississippi, came to Texas in 1868, locating in Hopkins county, where the father was a farmer and merchant until ill health compelled him to retire, and his death occurred in Sherman in 1911. The mother is now living at Kingsville, Texas.

Mr. Craig, who is the oldest of four living children, graduated from Austin College at Sherman and acquired his technical education in the University of Tennessee, where he completed a course in both the electrical and mechanical engineering departments and graduated Bachelor of Science. The following five years were spent in the employ of the General Electric Company at Boston and New York, at the end of which time he joined the engineering staff of the Dallas Interurban Railway Company during the progress of this construction work. In 1907 Mr. Craig erected the plant of the People's Light Company at Corpus Christi, and remained in charge of its operation for some time. His home has been at McKinney since 1911, in which year he bought stock and became manager of the McKinney Compress Company. Besides his local business he still continues practice in mechanical and electrical engineering, and his services are chiefly employed in the erection of electric light plants and water works, and as consulting engineer in the preparation of reports on public utilities of that kind. The McKinney Compress Company is a stock company of local capital, incorporated at fifty thousand dollars capital.

Mr. Craig has always been a Democratic voter, affiliates with the Masonic Order and from boyhood has been a member of the Presbyterian church. On November 2, 1910, at McKinney occurred his marriage to Miss Kathryn Heard. Her father, S. D. Heard, is a prominent McKinney capitalist and business man. Their home is on W. Hunt street in McKinney.

Jonas Knight, D. O. At McKinney one of the physicians who can claim a patronage of exceptional numerical strength and value is Dr. Jonas Knight, who is one of the ablest exponents of the osteopathic school of medicine in north Texas. Within the past twenty years the practice of osteopathy, starting in restricted localities and hampered by prejudice, has spread from coast to coast, and has won its place with older schools.

Dr. Jonas Knight was born April 2, 1884, at Commerce, Texas, the son of John T. and Susan E. (Williams) Knight. The family is of Scotch-Irish stock and Dr. Knight was the youngest of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, eight of whom are still living. All his near relatives live in the state of Texas excepting one sister, Mrs. S. T. Patterson, of Roswell, New Mexico. The five brothers are all at Commerce or in that immediate vicinity, namely: John Knight, now retired from active business and president of the Farmers' State Bank of Commerce; Thomas Ingram Knight, also retired from business; Lemuel Lee Knight, a farmer; Amos Knight, city marshal of Commerce, and Ira Knight, a farmer. The family are characteristic for their excellent health and their fine physical constitution and longevity is a trait of the people of that name. The father is a native of Alabama and the mother of Mississippi, and they came to Texas about 1850, first locating in Wood county. The father was a farmer and stock raiser, and during the war served for two years in the Confederate army. He took part in some of the historic battles of the war and was slightly wounded in one engagement. His occupation as a farmer and stock raiser continued from the end of the war until his death in 1907, and his wife passed away in 1909.

Dr. Knight received his early training in the public schools of Hunt county, later attended the East Texas Normal College at Commerce and in 1902 entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree D. O. His first practice was at Greenville, Texas, but in a short time he went to his old home town of Commerce and was in practice there four years. Following a post-graduate course at Kirksville in 1908 at the American School, Dr. Knight returned to Texas and located at McKinney, in which vicinity he has built up a large practice since 1909.

Dr. Knight is a Democrat in politics, affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Chapter Degrees, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at McKinney. On January 17, 1906, at Butler, Missouri, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lorena Lampton. Her father, Dr. W. E. Lampton, was a physician of the Osteopathic school and is still in practice in Missouri. Mrs. Knight died July 12, 1911. Dr. Knight has his office in the Foote building in McKinney.

D. W. Smith. Milling occupies an important place among the thriving industries of Northern Texas and many of the most successful business men of this section are concentrating their energies on this branch of activity. The progressive men of Grayson county have not been slow to realize the advantages offered by their locality in this direction and some of the most important enterprises of this kind are to be found in Whitewright, among which may be mentioned the Womack Milling Company, much of the success of which may be accredited to the progressive methods of its capable secretary, treasurer and manager, D. W. Smith, a man of broad business experience, who has brought to his labors an enthusiasm that is rapidly bringing his concern to the forefront.

Mr. Smith was born at Dakota, Stephenson county, Illinois, August 22, 1872, and is a son of Samuel and Virginia Smith, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father, who spent his life as a carpenter and contractor, died in January, 1888, the mother passed away in May, 1910. D. W. Smith received his education in the public schools of the Prairie state and he early took his place among the world's workers, as his father died when he was sixteen years of age. He came to Texas in 1894, locating in Whitewright, where he secured employment in a livery establishment and also clerked in a grocery store. Subsequently he became bookkeeper for the Whitewright Oil Mill and then received his introduction to the grain and feed business, as proprietor of a venture of his own. He was thus brought into connection with other enterprising and progressive business men here, and in 1912 was offered and accepted his present position. The Womack Milling Company was founded in 1898, as a stock company, and since its inception has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. The product consists of flour and meal and the firm also deals in seeds and grain of all kinds, the trade extending all over the Northern and Northeastern sections of Texas. The capacity of the mill is 250 barrels of flour per day, a grain elevator is operated in connection and twelve men are employed. In the management of this business Mr. Smith has shown himself capable and thorough, a master of every detail of the business and a man of acumen, foresight and sterling judgment. He has the unqualified confidence of his associates and is widely known in the trade throughout this section. He has always been a Republican in his political views and has at all times supported the interests of his party, but has not sought preferment, his only public service being in the capacity of city secretary for one term. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association and the Knights of Pythias and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He

is known as one of the enthusiastic "boosters" of his section, with a firm belief in its future development and the ability to inspire that faith in others.

In February, 1906, Mr. Smith was married at Bryan, Texas, to Miss Emogene Martin, daughter of the late James Martin, a successful farmer for some years and a veteran of the Civil war, through which he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Vivian, a bright child of four years.

CHARLES W. BRYANT has been a resident of the community of Whitewright for a period of fifty-eight years and is now living retired from business cares save for the supervision which he gives to his invested interests. He is a man of excellent business ability, of genuine personal worth and of strong and admirable traits of character, and well deserves mention in this work as one of the representative men of Grayson county. He is a native of this county, born near the present site of Whitewright, September 6, 1856, and is a son of Anthony M. and Susan S. (Binkley) Bryant, being of Irish and French descent on his father's side of the family and of German ancestry on his mother's side.

Anthony M. Bryant was born in Kentucky and was there married to his first wife. He came to Texas with his two children in 1852, they being a daughter, Mariah, who died in 1859, and a son, Judge David E. Bryant, who was a prominent lawyer of Sherman for many years, served as federal judge of the Eastern District of Texas for twenty years, his first appointment to that position coming from President Harrison, and died in February, 1911. Anthony M. Bryant married for his second wife Susan S. Binkley of Tennessee and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are now living: Charles W., of this review; C. B., president of the First National Bank of Whitewright, and Mary, the wife of W. H. King, who has been postmaster of Whitewright for the past twelve years, and at this time is a director of the First National Bank. On coming to Texas the father settled in Grayson county and here continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising up to the time of his death, October 3, 1889, the mother passing away April 11, 1900. He served as county judge of Grayson county for two terms and at all times took a great interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his state and county, being known throughout this section as a helpful and useful citizen, as a man of the highest personal integrity and probity and as one who had the regard and esteem of those with whom he came into contact.

Charles W. Bryant has spent his entire career in agricultural pursuits and has made a success of his ventures. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and as a youth adopted the tilling of the soil as his field of labor, and in later years has had no reason to regret his choice of occupations. He has been an eyewitness to the wonderful advancement of his community, where he has lived for more than a half a century. He remembers the founding of the town of Whitewright, about the year 1880, and recalls the time when goods were freighted by ox teams from Jefferson and Galveston to this point. But few families resided in the community and land sold at from five to fifteen dollars an acre that now commands from $120 to $135 an acre and is steadily advancing in value. He has prospered with the prosperity of his section, through hard and energetic labor, and is now living in quiet and comfortable retirement in his handsome Whitewright residence, a modern structure worth in the neighborhood of $8,000.

Mr. Bryant is a Republican in politics, but is liberal in his views and often votes rather for the man than the party. He has served efficiently as mayor of the city and his administration was marked by consecutive advancement and progress. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he has been a member of the board of stewards for twenty years.

On December 15, 1881, Mr. Bryant was married in Grayson county to Miss S. F. Fitzgerald, daughter of G. S. Fitzgerald, formerly of Virginia, and later of Grayson county, where he served as county commissioner for a number of years. He died in 1893. Mr. Fitzgerald in the Confederate army, served on the western frontier during the Civil war up to the time of General Lee's surrender. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have had seven children, of whom six are now living: James Monroe, who has for two years been engaged in the drug business at Whitewright; Albert and Alberta, twins, the former a farmer and the latter the wife of E. F. Everhart; Mrs. Fannie Fielder, who died in November, 1912; George Fitzgerald, aged twenty-one years, who is engaged in farming in Grayson county; Charles W., Jr., aged seventeen years, in the Carlyle Military Academy at Whitewright, and Marvin B., aged sixteen years, also a student in that academy.

After a long period identified with the best interests of his county, Mr. Bryant is now enjoying a well-merited rest, well merited because it has come to him as a direct result of his own labors, his close application and his careful business management. His clean and wholesome life and his many sterling traits of character have attracted to him a wide circle of warm friends and admirers, and few citizens of Whitewright stand in higher general esteem.

THOMAS B. WILSON. There passed away at his beautiful home, a short distance north of McKinney, on September 3, 1913, one of the best beloved of Collin county. Thomas B. Wilson had lived in north Texas since boyhood and since pioneer times, had fought with the Confederate troops in the great war, spent his business career as a farmer and stock raiser, acquired a generous prosperity and used his ample means in many ways to promote the happiness of others and to develop the resources of his community. His life was extended beyond the time of three score and ten, was filled with kindly deeds and energetic accomplishments in everything he undertook and it was in the spirit of sincere affection and esteem that so many hundreds of his old friends and neighbors gathered to pay their last tribute to his memory at the time of his death.

Thomas B. Wilson was born November 22, 1840, in his seventy-third year at the time of his death. His birthplace was at Gallatin, Tennessee. His parents were Addison and Ann (Moore) Wilson. His father was a Tennessee farmer, held slaves before the war and in 1849 made the long overland journey with wagons and teams across the country to Texas. At that time Thomas B. Wilson was nine years of age and had a very distinct recollection of the many incidents of the journey. The family located in Collin county, which was then on the northern and western frontier of civilization and in developing a farm they performed a pioneer service in the progress of that locality. The father lived there until his death on December 28, 1868.

The late Thomas B. Wilson grew up in Collin county on the old farm six miles north of McKinney and, as might be expected from the conditions which prevailed in that part of the state during its period of early settlement, his education was very limited so far as school attendance was concerned. It is said that he attended a country school for only three months. However he had a mind of unusual capacity, was eager for knowledge, spent all his leisure time at home in study and was what is called "a graduate of a pine knot college." A self-made and self-educated man, he rendered himself capable in many ways, was a practical man, and while prospering himself did not neglect his duties to his home and state. During the war, while in the vigor of his young manhood, he served a short time

in the Confederate army, but was discharged on account of ill health. By practical experience he prepared himself for the profession of surveying and served for twenty years as county surveyor, first appointed by the governor of the state and later by the people of Collin county. Later for about the same length of time he was deputy sheriff of the county. In the meantime he had applied himself with his characteristic energy and with marked success to the business of farming and stock raising and acquired large possessions and was regarded as one of Collin county's most successful men. For a number of years during the latter part of his life he was in the abstract business at McKinney and that business is now continued by his son, A. G. Wilson.

The late Mr. Wilson from the time of his majority until his death always supported and was a valued worker in the Democratic party, serving as a member of the County Democratic committee at the time of his death. After an illness of only three days he passed away at his commodious home, two miles north of McKinney. The funeral was held at his residence on September 5 and hundreds came to bear testimony of their respect for the deceased, the house, porches and the yard being filled with the concourse of those who had known him in life. His body was laid to rest in the Pecan Grove cemetery of McKinney and the funeral was preached by the Rev. C. C. Young of the Methodist Episcopal church. Those who knew him best speak with admiration of his progressiveness as a citizen, his willingness to lend his support to every worthy enterprise for the benefit of his community, his friendship to the poor, his helpfulness as a neighbor and the singular devotion and affection which he lavished upon his family. Perhaps with a keen sense of his own early handicaps in the way of education, he provided liberally for the training of his children, and believed in the substantial comforts of the world and erected in his later years a beautiful residence as the most conspicuous feature of his splendid farm north of McKinney. His home cost about five thousand dollars and his widow and two youngest children still occupy it.

At Dallas, Texas, December 23, 1882, Thomas B. Wilson married Miss Etta Eastes, a daughter of George W. and Eliza Eastes. Her father was one of the surviving veterans of the war with Mexico during 1846-48, was for many years an active farmer at Collin county and died March 3, 1891, while his wife passed away October 20, 1909. To the marriage of Mr. Wilson and wife were born three children, two daughters and one son: Pauline B., the wife of J. L. McEntire, a farmer of Collin county; Miss Estelle H., who lives at home with her mother, and Addison G., who lives at home, carried on the abstract business founded by his father and also the farm and the settlement of his father's estate.

Dr. Frank Litten. One of the successful and prominent physicians and surgeons of Austin is Dr. Frank Litten, a lifelong resident of this city, where he was born on September 8, 1863. He is a son of Dr. James M. and Mary L. Litten, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father came to Austin in 1852 and was occupied in the general practice of medicine until the time of his death, on March 31, 1900. He was a man of prominence here, successful in his profession and highly thought of in all walks of life. The mother is yet living and has her home in Austin. For years Dr. James M. Litten was physician to the State Lunatic Asylum and Blind Institute in Austin, and he was also local surgeon to the Federal troops while they were stationed here after the Civil war. He was of English descent, tracing his ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers of early American settlement.

Dr. Frank Litten was educated in the public schools of Austin in the matter of his early training, after which he attended Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1887, graduating therefrom with his M. D. degree. Immediately the young doctor engaged in practice in company with his father, and that association was terminated only by the death of the elder man. They were successful in their concerted work, and had a wide practice in the city, which Dr. Frank Litten has retained since the passing of his father, successfully carrying on the worthy work long ago inaugurated by the senior member of their professional combination.

Dr. Litten is a member of the Local and State Medical Societies, and is active in the work of both bodies.

On June 15, 1904, Dr. Litten was married to Miss Mildred Reese of Waco, Texas. She was a daughter of Major E. F. Reese, long active in the carriage manufacturing business, but now retired. He was Sergeant-Major in the Confederate Army, Hapgoods First Regiment of South Carolina, and served throughout the entire war, having enlisted at Charleston when the first gun of the war was fired. He came to Texas in 1869, establishing himself in business, and here he has since continued, having long had a prominent place in business and other circles of Waco, where the family home has been located.

Dr. and Mrs. Litten are socially prominent in Austin, and the doctor is highly regarded in professional circles of the city and county. The home of the family is at No. 116 West Seventh Street.

George W. Fox. In Collin county the first wholesale grocery house established was due to the enterprise of George W. Fox, who for a number of years was identified with the business and has since been in the real estate and loan business at McKinney. His record as a business man and citizen is well known in that part of Texas and he has spent all his life in Collin county and has made his career one of value both to himself and to his community.

His birth occurred on a farm in Collin county March 30, 1867. His parents, S. H. and Sallie (Barnes) Fox, were both natives of Missouri, came from that state to Texas and were early settlers of Collin county, where the father followed farming throughout his active career. During the war between the states he volunteered for service in the Confederate army, participated in a number of the strenuous campaigns of the war and though wounded several times continued in the service until the end. After the war he resumed farming and stock raising, and is now living at the age of about seventy-eight, retired from business, in McKinney, enjoying the fruits of a well spent career. The mother is also still living.

George W. Fox, who was the sixth in a family of fourteen children, seven of whom are living, was educated in the public schools of Collin county, took a business course at Dallas and had his first regular experience as a clerk in a department store at McKinney. From that he transferred his enterprise to a retail grocery house, was in business eleven years as a retail grocer and then organized the Fox Wholesale Grocery Company, which, as already stated, was the first establishment of its kind in Collin county. Mr. Fox remained its president and general manager about six years, then bought out the rest of the stockholders and continued in business under the name of G. W. Fox, Wholesale Grocer. Ill health compelled him to retire from the grocery trade in 1911 and since then he has given his attention to real estate and loans.

In political matters Mr. Fox can be found in the regular ranks of the Democratic party, but has not sought any public office. He is none the less an active worker for local progress, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is secretary and treasurer of the good roads organization of Collin county. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his church home is the Christian denomination.

At McKinney in 1889 Mr. Fox married Miss Lula

Frank Lillen. M.D.

Lillard, who lost both her father and mother when she was a child and was brought up an orphan. Of the four children born to their marriage the two now living are: Grace, who married Edgar McKinney, who is secretary of the Home Relief Association at McKinney, and Miss Maude, aged thirteen, and now attending school. The business office of Mr. Fox is on Kentucky street, in the Masonic building, and his home on North College street.

THOMAS WATER WILEY, M. D. The tangible result of years of effort, intelligently directed by a thoroughly trained mind, are substantially gratifying to the individual who has devoted his life to carrying out the highest ideals of a certain chosen calling. No man can be greater than his appreciation of the responsibility he owes the world, and the professional men who rise highest are those who endeavor to aid humanity and to contribute to the achievements of the science which has enlisted their efforts. One of the distinguished medical men of Texas, whose career has been characterized by high achievements and steadfast devotion to exalted aims, is Dr. Thomas Water Wiley of McKinney, where for forty-eight years he has been engaged in constant practice.

In Dr. Wiley's character are found embodied the best traits of his Scotch and Irish ancestors, as well as those of his English and German connections. He was born November 14, 1838, in Butler county, Alabama, and is a son of J. McCaleb and Elizabeth T. (Duckworth) Wiley, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Alabama. His father was for years a distinguished southern legist, a slave owner and a district judge, and died two years after retiring from the bench at about the age of seventy-two years. The mother was related to Sir John Duckworth of the English Navy, who was an officer of the flagship Prince Royal of Admiral Byron, and sailed to the West Indies, where he participated in the engagement with the French fleet. Early in 1799 he was raised to the rank of rear admiral and sent to the West Indies to succeed Lord Hugh Seymour. While in command of the Royal George he forced the passage of the Dardanelles and sustained considerable loss in effecting his return, the Turks having strengthened their position. Sir John Duckworth sat in Parliament for some time as member for New Romney.

To the union of J. McCaleb and Elizabeth T. (Duckworth) Wiley there were born four children, of whom Dr. Wiley is the third in order of birth and the only survivor. The second marriage of Judge J. McCaleb Wiley was to a Mrs. Taft, formerly Miss Appling, and to this union there were five children. A. A. Wiley, one of the sons, was lieutenant colonel of the Fifth U. S. Infantry during the Spanish-American war, and for meritorious services was appointed by the general in charge in Cuba as law officer of the island. After his return to Alabama he was elected to office as congressman from the Montgomery District and died while serving his fourth term, being succeeded by his brother, Oliver C. Wiley.

Dr. Thomas Water Wiley grew up in his home locality in Alabama, and there his early education was secured. Like his father he became an owner of slaves and when the war between the states broke out he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and voted for Secession in 1861. Not content to give only his moral support to the cause, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Regiment, Alabama Volunteer Infantry, and continued with that company until 1863, in which year he was transferred to Company H, of the Fifty-Fourth Alabama. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, July 20, 1864, and remained on crutches as the result of a broken leg until the latter part of 1865, when he surrendered at a hospital in Alabama. As he was penniless he was compelled to make his way as best he could with his crutches more than two-thirds of the way to his home at Troy, a distance of fifty-six miles. In 1867 Dr. Wiley came to Texas and located at McKinney and this has since been his field of practice. He has served as health officer for several years, but his reputation has been won along the line of personal achievement rather than in positions of preferment. He was the first surgeon in Collin county to successfully perform hysterectomy and appendectomy, the first to operate on the stomach for gunshot wounds, the first to remove the lower jawbone for bone disease and the only physician who has performed successfully the Cesarian operation and delivered a crying infant. Keen discrimination in the diagnosis of a case, sound judgment in prescribing methods of treatment, unerring skill in delicate surgical operations and a constant devotion to the highest ethics of his honored calling have won him rank among the foremost practitioners of the state. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession and still continues to be as faithful a student as he was when he first entered upon his career. In Masonry he has attained high position, having advanced to the Knight Templar degree, and in Oddfellowship is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state and past grand representative from Texas to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World.

On December 21, 1859, Dr. Wiley was married to Miss Susan Henderson of Troy, Alabama, who died in 1871, leaving five children: James E., of McKinney; Etta, who is the wife of James Ball of Dallas; Henry, who is a commander in the United States Navy, and two daughters, twins, one now deceased and the other Mrs. Lela Henderson, living at Jacksonville, Florida. On June 10, 1873, Dr. Wiley was married to Miss Martha E. Hudson, daughter of Richard B. Hudson, a farmer and slave holder of Mississippi prior to the Civil war. Three children were born to this union: Miss Betsy, of Dallas, assistant in the City Library; Walter H., who is a rural mail carrier out of McKinney in the United States Mail Service, and Mary B., who is the wife of L. F. Carlton, auditor for the Stone & Webster Railroad contractors. Dr. Wiley resides in his comfortable home at No. 205 West Louisiana street, McKinney.

REV. WILLIAM B. KENDALL, pastor of the First Baptist church of Paris, is one of the stirring and spirited men of the ministry of Texas.

Born at Graysville, Kentucky, July 3, 1874, William B. Kendall is the son of Rev. John G. Kendall, connected with the First Baptist church in Waco, Texas, for the past twenty-three years. He was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1847, received his education at Greenville, South Carolina, and at an early age engaged in the ministry. He was a son of John W. Kendall of Graysville, Kentucky, born there of North Carolina parents. His mother rode from the old Tarheel state on horseback when a young girl, crossed the Allegheny mountains and settled in the vicinity of Graysville, where she planted the weeping willow switch she cut for a riding crop before she left her native state. It grew into a mammoth tree and shaded her children and grandchildren as they grew up and stands today as a monument to the foresight of the young girl who planted it a hundred years ago. John W. Kendall shared in the sentiments of the southern people upon the issues of the Rebellion, and two of his sons were Confederate soldiers, while he himself held some position with the government in aid of its commissary department. He married Miss Margaret Lucrecia Gray, for whose family Graysville was later named, the Grays being one of the first families to plant itself in the wilds of Kentucky. They were related to other families of prominence in the state, among them the Edwards, the Larrys and the Todds, and they belonged to the agricultural slaveholding class. In the family of John W. and Margaret (Gray) Kendall were the following children: Ben E.

Kendall, who always lived on the old homestead and there is passing his life; William W., who moved to Waco, Texas, in its pioneer days and there passed his life, dying at the age of fifty-five years; Colonel Robert B., of Elkton, Kentucky, the birthplace of the father; Rev. John G., the father of the immediate subject of this review, and Lucy Elizabeth, the widow of Judge J. W. Dawson, of Elkton, Kentucky.

Rev. John G. Kendall married at Verona, Mississippi, in 1873, Miss Mattie Bell, a daughter of David Bell, and the children of their union were: Rev. William B.; Ben. Kendall, a lawyer of Waco, Texas; Miss Margaret, who teaches music in Baylor University at Waco, and Mrs. B. B. McReynolds, of Waco.

William B. Kendall's childhood days were passed near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and there he attended the county schools. From the public schools he entered Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, and equipped himself for teaching, at which work he continued for a brief time. He came to Texas when he was twenty years old and did his first pedagogic work in this state in the schools of McGregor. After two years he returned to Kentucky and entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville. Taking up the work of the ministry his first charge was at Tyler, where he was pastor of the Baptist church. During the two years of his stay there he was ever active and up and doing, and he emphasized his strenuous labors by the building of an addition to the church, a characteristic that he has displayed throughout his ministerial career. He then went to Terrell as pastor of the First church, remaining for six years, and during that time he was instrumental in bringing about the building of a splendid brick structure for the Baptists of that place. He came to Paris in 1907 and here has been performing the most effective labor in behalf of the congregation, adding materially to the standing of the church by the erection of a fine new parsonage, reared at a cost of $5,000 and for the past fifteen years has been actively interested in ministerial work. Rev. Kendall was president of the Baptist Young People's Convention of Texas for five years and brought to bear an enthusiasm and zeal in the work of the society that was resultant in much good to the organization throughout the state. The furtherance of the cause in which he labors is the supreme interest of his life, and he has given liberally of his surplus and his earnings in the aid of the church aside from his own immediate charge in Paris. He has no fraternal relations, is a member of no clubs or social organizations, his membership in the Baptist church demanding his every energy, to the exclusion of all lesser interests.

On January 4, 1899, Mr. Kendall was married in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to Miss Florence Rives, the daughter of R. F. and Virginia (Pollard) Rives, the father a well known planter of that region. Mrs. Rives was a native of Virginia and the mother of four children. The children of Rev. and Mrs. Kendall are three in number. Robert Rives, the first born, died in infancy, while Ben Gray and William W. Kendall survive.

A. H. Gee. Few bankers of North Texas have been so long in the executive duties of their positions and have a more interesting career of progressive rise from lowly beginnings to commercial prestige and power than A. H. Gee, president of Pilot Point National Bank.

Born December 25, 1849, in Huntington, Carroll county, Tennessee, the youngest in a family of fourteen children of J. H. and Ann W. (Hamkin) Gee, A. H. Gee is of Scotch-Irish stock, and of a family which has lived in Texas for fifty-five years. His father came from Virginia and his mother was a native of Maryland. The father located in West Tennessee when a young man, was a surveyor by profession, served as one of the early county clerks of his locality, and was so long honored by his fellow citizens that his term as county clerk continued for nearly thirty years. Early in his youth he was a member of General Jackson's staff in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of New Orleans concluding that second struggle between the United States and Great Britain. Subsequently he furnished six sons for service in the Confederate army. The father moved to Texas in 1859, locating at Greenville, and thereafter lived retired. His death occurred about 1883 when at the good age of eighty-six years, and his wife passed away in the same year, but seventy-five years of age. Of their fourteen children there were ten sons and four daughters, and five are now living. Besides the Pilot Point banker, J. M. Gee and R. B. Gee live retired in Greenville; Mrs. I. N. Harrison, a widow, lives in Oklahoma City; and Mrs. Maggie G. Scott, wife of W. M. Scott, who is in the ginning business at Sherman.

A. H. Gee had a limited education in private schools at Greenville, Texas, being about ten years of age when the family came to this state. His opportunities as a youth were somewhat limited, but he is the type of man who succeeds in spite of handicaps and limitations. When sixteen years of age he was a clerk in a store, and at the age of twenty-one moved to Jefferson and found employment in the wholesale store of Wright & Clark. Early in 1872 Mr. Gee identified himself with the little locality of Pilot Point, and set up a dry goods store, which was continued with substantial results for twelve years. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Gee became one of the interested principals in the Pilot Point Bank, and served as its cashier until July, 1892. At the latter date the bank took out a national charter, and since that time Mr. Gee has been president. The vice-president is A. P. Crasgrove; the cashier is J. A. L. McFarland. One special distinction of this bank is that since it took out a national charter more than twenty years ago there has not been a single change in its official managment, and there is perhaps no other national bank in Texas which has a similar record.

Politically Mr. Gee is a Democrat, voting and working for the good of his community and the welfare of his state. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Knights of the Maccabees, and he belongs to the Pilot Point Commercial Club.

On March 28, 1872, at Pilot Point, Mr. Gee married Miss Nettie Harrison, a daughter of W. R. Harrison, a merchant and prominent business man of that section for a number of years, but now deceased. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gee, three are now living, two sons and a daughter, as follows: H. W. Gee, with the Southwestern Surety Insurance Company at Dennison, and assistant treasufer of that corporation; W. L. Gee with the International Fire Insurance Company at Fort Worth; and Mrs. Vera Hellings, wife of J. M. Hellings, assistant cashier of the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Gee by more than forty years' residence in Pilot Point is one of the veteran business men, and through his own substantial activities and influence has contributed in numerous ways to the advancement and solid welfare of the community.

Harvin Cooper Moore, M. D. A member of the medical profession of Houston since 1902, Dr. Harvin Cooper Moore has attained high distinction in the ranks of his calling as a specialist in skin and genito-urinary diseases. A true son of the Southwest and a descendant of distinguished Texans, he has passed his entire career within the confines of the Lone Star State, where the family has been widely and favorably known in various lines of endeavor for more than half a century. Dr. Moore was born at Crockett, Houston county, Texas, March 19, 1875, and is a son of Harvin W. and Georgia (Cooper) Moore. His father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas about 1860 and located at Crockett, where he entered upon the practice of law. Shortly after the

Harvie Moore, A. M., M. D.

ose of the war between the North and the South, he as appointed district attorney of Houston county, a sition he continued to hold for a number of years. is death occurred in February, 1912, when his com- unity lost one of its best citizens and ablest attorneys. arvin W. Moore married Miss Georgia Cooper, who as born in Georgia, a daughter of Leroy W. Cooper, no brought his family to Texas about 1855 and here came prominent in politics. He was a member of the epublican national committee, and, although a resident a district which had a strong Democratic plurality, as repeatedly sent to the State Senate. Mrs. Moore ill survives her husband and makes her home at ockett.

Harvin Cooper Moore secured his early education in e public schools of Crockett, this being supplemented attendance at the Southwestern University, where he as graduated in 1895, with the degree of Master of rts. He then entered upon the study of medicine and, ter some preparation, became a student in the medical partment of Tulane University. On receiving his gree and diploma from that noted institution, in 1898, began practice at Hallettsville, Lavaca county, Texas, here he continued four years, and in 1902 came to ouston and began a general practice. In 1906 the octor spent some time in post-graduate work in New ork and Chicago, and since his return has specialized skin and genito-urinary diseases, along which line he s won recognition and distinction. In this connection is dermatologist and urologist to the Baptist Sani- rium of Houston, and is also lecturer on skin diseases the Nurses' Training School. In 1912 he was presi- nt of the Harris County Medical Society, and still lds membership therein, as he does in the South Texas edical Association, the Texas State Medical Associa- n, the Southwestern Medical Association, the South- n Medical Society and the American Medical Associa- n. He is also connected with the Alpha Kappa Kappa edical fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. He main- ins well-appointed offices at No. 912 Union National nk Building.

On December 23, 1902, Dr. Moore was married to iss Mabel Peters, daughter of Walter H. and Eliza- th Peters, of Beeville, Texas. To this union there has en born one son: Harvin Cooper, Jr. The modern mily home is located at No. 1314 Fairview avenue.

James Harvey Robertson. Until his death on March 1912, one of the most eminent attorneys of Texas s the late James H. Robertson. For upwards of forty ars he practiced law in this state, and long occu- ed a large sphere of usefulness and honor. In the xas bar few men were better known or more highly preciated for their services.

The Robertson family of which he was a rerpesenta- e held a particularly distinguished position in Ten- ssee history, in which state they were pioneers, among e founders of the Commonwealth. It was in the state Tennessee that the late James H. Robertson was rn, and came from there to Texas during the seventies. started practice with his brother John W. Robertson Austin, who had gained the rank of Colonel in the nfederate army and was one of Austin's prominent yers and one of the city's early mayors. James H. bertson after a brief practice at Austin moved to und Rock, where he opened an office for the general actice at law. Early in the eighties he moved to stin, and soon gained a prominent position in the . He was elected District Attorney and Governor gg then appointed him Judge of the District court. ter several years on the bench he resigned and went o partnership with former Governor Hogg, and their n was one of the strongest in the capital city until was dissolved about 1902. Mr. Robertson then con- ued in practice alone until his death on March 2, 1912. The late Mr. Robertson handled a great many import- ant cases in the courts, and among other interests in- trusted to his charge was the management of the famous case in defense of H. Clay Pierce. He served as a member of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second legislatures, and his name will continue to be long asso- ciated with important legislation of Texas during his membership in the legislature. He was the author of the Robertson Insurance Law, which required all life insurance companies doing business in Texas to invest in this state seventy-five per cent of the reserve set aside for the payment of policies of insurance written in Texas. That was one of the pioneer laws of its time in the United States, and has been considered one of the most beneficent acts of legislation passed within recent years for the safeguarding of Texas resources. He was also author of the Anti-Lobby Bill. The late Judge Robertson married Miss Susie Marsh Townsend, who was born in Austin. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are now living, namely: John B. Robertson; Warren T., now retired from the practice of law; Mrs. Zeno C. Ross, of Fort Worth, Texas; and Margaret Robertson. Judge Robertson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John B. Robertson, son of the late Judge Robertson, and a successful young attorney with offices in the Little- field building at Austin, was born in that city July 14, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and in 1906 received his degree of LL. B. from the University of Texas. He at once took up practice, and has done much to win a distinctive place in the profession. He married Miss Julia M. Young, of Austin, Texas, and resides at 1500 West Sixth street.

Benjamin F. Rountree. Another of the native citi- zens of this community who has fallen into line with the recent developments in the peach industry in this dis- trict is Benjamin F. Rountree, today one of the big producers in Franklin county of the famous Elberta peach. Thirty-five acres of one-time cotton land today represents his interest in growing fruit, and the success that was denied him while he directed his endeavors to other departments of agriculture has been his abundantly in recent years.

Benjamin F. Rountree was born near Mount Vernon, on May 1, 1866, and is a son of Wiley B. Rountree, con- cerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this historical and biographical work, so that further ex- pression concerning the parentage of Mr. Rountree is not an essential feature of this sketch. In the country schools of Mount Vernon and vicinity Mr. Rountree re- ceived his early training in book lore, and he grew to manhood in close acquaintance with the duties of farm life, to which station he had been born. Upon reaching manhood, he felt an inclination to travel about some be- fore he settled down definitely, and he spent a few sea- sons in rambling here and there, getting his bearings and learning something about the country. In Jefferson County, Arkansas, for two seasons he was employed as a clerk in a country store, and later was occupied as station agent at Linwood on the Iron Mountain Railway. With his return to Mount Vernon, he turned his attention to the farm again, continuing there until the autumn of 1891, when he went to Wise county, Texas, then on to Abilene, and finally to Jones county, Texas, in the latter place spending several months in the employ of his uncle, engaged in the prosaic task of grubbing mesquite. Here he eventually engaged in farming for himself and for five years he remained in that locality. It was while there that he married, and the serious business of his life actually began, his career as a home builder seeing its inception at that time.

Conditions then in West Texas, were, as now, unsuited to satisfactory general farming, and Mr. Rountree soon brought his family back to Franklin county and located at Purley, where his efforts were given to common farm-

ing until the fall of 1902, when he purchased a small place adjoining Mount Vernon and known as the Rutherford Farm. He entered with a right good will into the work of rejuvenating the old place and converting it into a live proposition as a fruit farm, planting a small orchard of Elberta peach trees, a crop that was then being exploited in Franklin county, and which gave promise of being a highly successful experiment. Mr. Rountree was among the first to test out the new idea, and he nursed his orchard anxiously but hopefully through the years of cultivation, pruning and worming, until a commercial orchard stood at his hand, ready and willing to bear luxuriantly each season. Encouraged by his experience, Mr. Rountree began adding to his orchard, until today he has thirty-five acres in bearing, and is continually adding to his operations in the peach industry.

On July 3, 1892, Mr. Rountree married Miss Dollie Long, a daughter of the pioneer James Long, who came to Texas from McNairy county, Tennessee, in 1845, and starting his career with the birth of the new commonwealth. Mr. Long was born in 1820, and was a man with a fair education, who devoted his life to the farming industry. He settled in the Purley locality, then a part of Titus county, and during the Rebellion served as a soldier in Walker's Division of Confederate Troops, in Colonel Waterhouse's regiment. He was a comrade of Wiley B. Rountree, the father of the subject, and with that honored veteran, participated in many activities of the Civil war. James Long was a son of Ned Long and his wife, Mary (O'Neal) Long, both having numerous relatives in and about Henderson, Tennessee. The issue of Ned Long and his wife were James; Polly, the wife of Robert Junell, who died in Hopkins county, Texas; William, killed in an accident in Hunt county, Texas, leaving a family; Dorcas married Dr. A. M. Wommack, and died in Erath county, Texas, and Robert passed away unmarried. The father died in Wood county, Texas, at an advanced age, as did also the mother.

James Long married in young manhood, and his death occurred in 1901, his wife having preceded him some years before. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church and a stanch Democrat all his life. Their children were as follows: Sarah, who died unmarried; Jennie married J. D. Templeton and died in Franklin county; Warren passed away here in 1913, leaving a family; Robert lives at Commerce, Texas, and Silas at Purley; Thomas was killed in Franklin county; Dollie married Mr. Rountree; Lula is the wife of J. J. Nance and lives in Cleburne, Texas; and Parker is a resident of Franklin county, Texas.

Mrs. Rountree was educated in the country schools, in the schools of Mount Vernon and in the State Normal at Huntsville, graduating there in 1886. She became a teacher in the common schools before graduation and followed it subsequently for a few years. She gave up the work with her marriage, and thereafter devoted herself to the care of her home and growing family, carefully watching over their progress in an educational way, but in 1912 she was again induced to take up graded work in the Mount Vernon schools, and has thus once more identified herself with educational work of the community, in which she has gained a splendid popularity and proven most unmistakably her fitness for that phase of work. Mr. and Mrs. Rountree have three children. Mary is a graduate of the Mount Vernon high school class of 1911. She has taught in the public schools since then, and is now adding to her musical training in preparation for the work of instructor in that branch, to which she has given a deal of attention all her life. Lucile completed her high school course in 1912, took a diploma in music, and is well equipped for service in that work. Linnie Scott is still attending high school.

The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Rountree has fraternal relations with the Woodmen of the World and the Southern Woodmen. He is a Democrat, stanch and firm in his political convictions, but has never offered himself for office.

CYRUS B. LUCAS. There are few citizens of Southwest Texas with so many important relations with the commercial and other substantial interests as Cyrus B. Lucas. Berclair in Goliad county owes more to Mr. Lucas' town-building and business enterprise than to any other one citizen. In recent years Mr. Lucas has also maintained a residence at San Antonio, where he is also known as one of the men of large means and high financial connections.

The basis of his prosperity was laid in the cattle industry, and among Texas stockmen he is one of the most prominent. For a number of years he was a member of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raising Association.

He has several good cattle ranches in this part of the State: Fair Oaks Ranch, near Berclair, lies about half in Goliad and half in Bee County and consists of between fifty-eight and sixty thousand acres; Buena Vista Ranch which embraces seventeen thousand acres of land in Live Oak County and fronts the Nueces river for several miles, and the St. Charles Ranch which contains about fifty-six thousand acres of land in Aransas County and Refugio County. He runs ten to twelve thousand head of Hereford cattle on these ranches and his cattle usually bring the top price in the market.

While a veteran cattleman, Mr. Lucas has followed the modern trend in that business, and through his individual enterprise has done a great deal for the development of agriculture in Southern Texas. His farm, which comprises a portion of the Fair Oaks Ranch, consists of four thousand acres, and adjoins the limits of the town of Berclair. His main crop is cotton, although corn and other staples of that locality receive attention. The farm is regarded as one of the model places in Goliad county, and represents a great deal of money invested by Mr. Lucas and is one of the most profitable enterprises. In its operation are employed the very best practices of modern agricultural science, and Mr. Lucas is one of the men who understand how to make farming pay.

And although Mr. Lucas is not the original founder of the town of Berclair, he is now at the head of its leading institutions. He built and owns the finest cotton gin in South Texas, operated under the name of the Berclair Gin Company. The Berclair State Bank was also organized principally with his capital, and he is its president. He also established and is president of the Berclair Mercantile Company, the largest store of the town. In various other directions his influence has been instrumental in laying the foundation of a thriving community. Berclair is in Goliad county, close to the line of Bee county. Mr. Lucas is First Vice President of the Commercial National Bank of Beeville and also a director of the State Bank & Trust Company of San Antonio, and has various other interests in that city.

Though practically a lifelong resident of Texas, Cyrus B. Lucas is of Canadian birth, and of Irish and English parentage. He was born November 14th, 1856, at Stratford, Ontario, Canada, and his parents Richard M. and Louisa (Winter) Lucas, were both of English descent. His mother was born and reared in London, England. His father was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is a descendant of the Mount Lucas branch of the several members of the Lucas family who emigrated to Ireland from England in the early part of the 17th Century. His parents were married in London, and soon after their marriage they emigrated to America, settled in Western Ontario, and during the decade of the fifties came to the Southwest, locating in Goliad, Texas, and spent the rest of their lives in this state.

Mr. Lucas grew up in Goliad county, and his father's ranch, with which his boyhood associations are indenti-

ied, was located on Blanco Creek, five miles below the present town of Berclair. For a man whose youth was spent in the sixties and seventies, Mr. Lucas had more than ordinary schooling, and for his early education is principally indebted to Concrete College in DeWitt county, which at that time was under the direction of Professor John V. E. Covey, one of the most noted educators of his day in the state.

Although the Lucas family consider Berclair their real home, their fine residence on Lexington avenue in San Antonio is where they spend much of their time. Before her marriage Mrs. Lucas was Miss Lizzie Scott, who was born and reared in Goliad county, and is related to some of the most prominent pioneer families in that section of the state. Her parents were J. J. and Ruth (Greenwood) Scott. The grandfather, Noah Scott, a native of Virginia, was a member of Austin's original colony, settling in Texas when it was a province of Mexico, and his children were born in the Texas Republic. The first settlement of the Scotts was near Bellville in Austin county, but they subsequently became early settlers in DeWitt county, still later moved to Bee county, and after his marriage J. J. Scott located in Goliad county. On her father's mother's side Mrs. Lucas is a great-granddaughter of Thomas York, a Virginian, who was one of the first settlers in DeWitt county and was the founder of Yorktown in that county. The Greenwoods were also early settlers of the state, first locating at old Nacogdoches in the days of the Texas Republic. Mrs. Lucas received most of her education in Professor A. A. Brook's Academy in Goliad, a high-class educational institution which prepared many Texans for worthy lives. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are the parents of two children: Richard Pryor Lucas and Miss Lena Claire Lucas.

Bruce C. Wallace, M. D., who has been practicing medicine at LaRue, Texas, since 1892, is the senior physician of the southern end of Henderson county. He was reared in the Bethel community of Anderson county, where his parents made their permanent settlement on coming to Texas in 1870. His father, Col. George P. Wallace, died as tax collector of Anderson county in 1887, and is buried in the Bethel Cemetery. He was born in Perry county, Alabama, in 1829, and was ten years of age when he went to Mississippi while his father, Jones Wallace, who was a slaver and planter along the line of the Yokahockany river, at Kosciusko, Attala county, and died there in 1851, when aged about fifty years. Jones Wallace was an Alabaman of Scotch ancestry, and married a Miss Pierson, who passed away about the time that he died, their children being: William J., who was a Confederate soldier of General Lee's army, came to Texas with Colonel Wallace, spent his life as a farmer, and died at LaRue, leaving no family; Martha, who died in Mississippi as the wife of Willis Wingo; Mary, who married William McMillen, and died in Texas; Col. George P., Virgil H., who was a Confederate soldier and spent his life in Attala county, Mississippi; Samuel, who was killed in battle as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War; John, who died in the same service; and Emily, who married O. T. Stephens, and died in Mississippi. William J. Wallace was lieutenant in his company, and belonged to Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps.

Col. George P. Wallace was educated in the country school and was using slave labor as a planter when the Civil War broke across the country in all its fury. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, and was commissioned Lieut. Col. of the Fortieth Mississippi Infantry, his regiment being added to the army under General Pemberton, about Vicksburg. He took part in the engagements preliminary to the siege and was paroled at the surrender of that city to General Grant. Immediately after the surrender he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and took his regiment to Johnston's army and participated in the defense of Atlanta and in the 100 days of fighting of the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek he lost his left arm, and after spending some weeks in the hospital was taken by the wife of Capt. Henry Lamar to her home and cared for until sufficiently recovered to return to his home. Colonel Wallace was practically a bankrupt when peace was declared in 1865. He felt the financial ruin of the family keenly and decided upon taking up his residence in a new country to begin life over. Accordingly, he made the trip to Texas by rail and water and purchased what land his finances would permit, combining the industry of his body and mind and the virtue of his citizenship to the Bethel neighborhood. His farm of several hundred acres was worked with free black labor, to which condition he seemed to adapt himself readily. He proved his sympathy for the ex-slave by providing him with the necessities of life from his plantation commissary, and requiring the negro to repay him in labor whenever he should need the work. At such a time he would ride about the neighborhood after supper, summoning help, and the next morning his yard would be filled with "free negroes" waiting for breakfast to start the day's business. He was wont to carry a hoe while overseeing the "hoe hands" and cut an occasional weed as a sort of accompaniment to the darky hoe. It was but natural that Col. Wallace should become active in politics. Having commanded men in time of strife, he could be trusted to do so in times of peace. He was a Democrat, and was his party's candidate for tax collector of Anderson county in 1880, and was elected to that office, following which he moved to Palestine with his family, just having gotten nicely started with his duties when he was stricken by death. Colonel Wallace was a Royal Arch Mason, and ever took an active interest in the work of that fraternal order, while his religious connection was with the Methodist church. In 1849, Colonel Wallace was married to Miss Mary A. Hodge, a daughter of Rev. Robert H. Hodge, whose career is mentioned fully on another page of this work. Mrs. Wallace died March 21, 1906, having been the mother of the following children: Eugene, who died in Mississippi at the age of nineteen years; Robert J., a resident of Palestine, Texas; Ella, who died when a young girl; Laura B., who married H. E. Nash, and died in LaRue, Texas; Isa M., who died unmarried; Roena, who also died single; Georgia, who married S. L. Love, and died in Oklahoma; Lela B., who died in Anderson county, Texas, as Mrs. F. S. Jackson; Betty V., who died at the age of sixteen years; and Bruce C., of this review.

Bruce C. Wallace was born October 17, 1868, and secured his early educational advantages in the public schools. He assisted his mother in the work of the home farm at Bethel, Anderson county, until the age of twenty-one years, when he entered the I. & G. N. Railway Hospital, at Palestine, Texas, to receive his first lessons in his student work for the medical profession. He acted as a prescriptionist and student there for one year, following which he entered Tulane University, New Orleans, in October, 1890, and one year later passed the examination for the certificate of practice. Locating at Emhouse, Navarro county, Texas, he continued there until 1892, and then came to LaRue and completed his course in medicine, at the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating in 1893. In 1900 Doctor Wallace took a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic, and has never ceased to be a close and careful student of his calling. He affiliates with the Henderson County Medical Society and the Texas State Medical Society, is widely and favorably known among his professional brethren, and through his success in a number of complicated cases has won the full confidence of the people of his adopted place. In the domain of agriculture, he has been responsible for bringing under cultivation some of the producing lands adjacent to LaRue. His home

is of his own building and is a splendid example of the architect's art of rural home, a roomy, one-story frame structure, with ample galleries, standing upon high ground almost at the doors of the corporation. Its white exterior can be seen for miles. Doctor Wallace is vice-president of the state bank of LaRue, is a Methodist in his religious belief, and affiliates with that church. He, like his father, is a Royal Arch Mason.

In February, 1896, Doctor Wallace was married to Miss Linna Campbell, daughter of Dr. S. E. Campbell, who settled at Fincastle, Henderson county, and practiced medicine for forty years. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, Bruce C., Jr., and Linna Laura.

THOMAS VOLNEY MUNSON. The great majority of men are honored for their ability to confer benefits—for the wealth, or influence, or power that they control. The late Thomas Volney Munson was a man who was reverenced and beloved, not for what he had, but for what he was. Probably no man ever lived in Texas whose character attracted greater admiration, or whose removal caused more general regret than did his, and the memory of his pure life, of his gracious presence and kindly deeds lingers like a sweet fragrance in the air. In the science of horticulture his name will live for generations, for his contributions thereto were invaluable. He loved Nature, her trees, fields, fruits and flowers, and knew them well; and he loved his kind and was lavish in his benefactions to those, who, helpless, appealed to his sympathy. When he passed away, January 21, 1913, at his home in Denison, thousands mourned — not alone those who knew him personally, but those whom his life had impressed as a teaching.

Thomas Volney Munson was born on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, September 26, 1843, and was a son of William and Maria (Linley) Munson, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Kentucky. Reared a farmer's son, he obtained his early education in the district schools, later went to the academy at Lewiston, subsequently took a course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, and in order to make his way through the University of Kentucky boarded himself with his brother, the two doing their own cooking and practicing numerous small economies. This brother was William Benjamin Munson, now one of the leading capitalists of North Texas, the other brother and sisters being: Mrs. Louisa E. Douglass, of Tecumseh, Nebraska; J. T., a resident of Denison, Texas, and a member of the large real estate firm of Munson & Brother; and the Misses M. G. and T. M., of Point Loma, California. In 1870 Thomas V. Munson was married to Miss Ellen Scott Bell, of Lexington, Kentucky, and to this union there were born seven children: William Bell, of Denison; Mrs. A. A. Acheson, of Hugo, Oklahoma; Roscoe W., of Denison, Texas; Miss Neva, of Denison; and Mrs. N. C. Calvert, Mrs. W. C. Green and Miss Marguerite Munson, all of Denison.

Shortly after his marriage, Dr. Munson removed to the vicinity of Lincoln, Nebraska, from whence he came to Denison, and here all of his industrial, scientific and literary work was done. He established one of the most famous vineyards in the South, besides building up a reliable and well-known nursery business. He became the acknowledged authority on the native wild grapes of North America, and Bulleton No. 3, Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture, "Classification and Generic Synopsis of the Wild Grapes of North America," which he wrote and which was published in 1890, is one of the most painstaking pieces of botanical work ever done in this country. It made the way for his later and greater work, "Foundations of American Grape Culture." His horticultural and scientific work in hybridizing and perfecting the American *Vitis* won for him a diploma from the French Government in 1888 and the decoration of the Legion of Honor, with the title of "Chevalier du Merit Agricole," for the aid he had rendered France in viticultural matters. He was a member of the American Academy of Science, the National Agricultural Association of France, vice president of the American Pomological Society, member of the American Breeders' Association, the Association for the Advancement of Science, and president of the Texas Horticultural Society. In 1903-4 he was a member of the Texas World's Fair Association. He was a member of the jury of awards at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, an honorary member of the American Wine Growers' Association and also a vice president of the Society for Horticultural Science. The most complete botanical display of the whole grape genus ever made was prepared by Professor Munson and exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. This collection, now in the United States Department of Agriculture, will ever be a sterling record of Dr. Munson's wonderful patience, painstaking care and skill. His splendid book, "Foundations of American Grape Culture," is regarded as the most practical, complete and satisfactory account of the American grape yet issued, and is a lasting monument to his zeal, energy and scientific investigation. Such, in brief, is a cursory review of the life and some of the achievements of a man who has left his impress indelibly stamped upon the annals of science, literature and the hearts of his fellow men. It does not become the biographer unfamiliar with the science to which Professor Munson devoted his long and useful life, however, to write of his attainments. Such a task is more fittingly accomplished by one whose labors were conducted along the same lines, and for this reason we are allowed to quote from an article written for the Texas State Horticultural Society, which, in part, said as follows:

"Professor Munson is with us no more, and we sadly miss him. It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that I respond to the assignment to present to the members of the Texas State Horticultural Society the short memoir of our friend and co-worker, the late T. V. Munson. Of pleasure we delight to revert to and honor his memory, who was a great man in natural endowments, in application and in grand achievements, a distinguished life member and one of the founders of this society, a true and faithful friend and a noble and useful citizen. Of regret because of his departure from life.

"The ordinary extravagances of eulogy do not express our feelings and are not proper on this occasion, but the sacred converse of the life labors and of the departure of our near and dear friend, co-worker and benefactor. All of you who enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of Brother Munson will bear me out that it was a rare pleasure to have known him in his beautiful home, in his remarkable trial grounds, orchards and vineyards, in our many horticultural and other conventions and in every form of intercourse. It was a rare treat indeed to walk with Mr. Munson in his trial grounds and have him unfold the fascinating, yet intricate, work of originating and improving the many thousands of new varieties which he has given to the world. The impression he made was of one thoroughly at home among his new creations, of one easily the complete master of the laws and knowledge of plant selection and reproduction. Not only was he a master of his line, to his great abilities were added the higher qualities of a courteous and cultured gentleman, kind and wise husband, warm and loyal friend and useful and broad-minded citizen.

"Mr. Munson was a deep and thorough student, going to the bottom of the subjects which he studied and practiced. We may well class him as a student and investigator with such men as Huxley, Agassiz, Tyndal, Joseph Cook, Professor Bailey and the like, going further really than they in that he utilized his knowledge of

F. V. Munson

the deep things of nature in the production of new and rare plant creations, creations which should combine the best traits of the various parent plants which he chose to utilize in hybridization and in cross-pollination.

"The love for pomological experimentation and the achievement dominated the life of Professor Munson, and our horticulture of the present day and of all future time has received a great blessing in his life and labors. We are fortunate indeed that Mr. Munson chose horticulture as his life work, rather than the professions or finance, in any of which he might have shone with distinction.

"The fullness of the life and labors of Professor Munson will probably never be fully known. His great mind was a rare storehouse of knowledge. His library is rich, a treasurehouse. His observations and writings would fill volumes, which, while they would make a rich heritage for the horticulturists of cominig generations, may never be published.

"These productions have been carefully classified and filed by him, with the aid of his son, William B. Munson. The writer has been accorded the privilege of entering the sacred precincts of his study, his great workshop, and of examining these treasures which he left. And let me suggest here that the Texas Horticultural Society, of which he was a founder and president for many years, combined with the American Horticultural Society, of which he was a life member, and the American Pomological Society, of which he was vice president for many years, would do well to appoint a joint committee to confer with his family as to the practicability of formulating such a biography of this great man which should contain or utilize much of the unpublished life work of Mr. Munson. One volume especially upon which he spent a great deal of time and careful thought and investigation is a thesis prepared on the "Native Trees of the Southwest," and which was done under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

"Mr. Munson's life work was, however, well done. He stated at his death that he was well satisfied with his life work. He had no regrets; he was ready to go. The results of his labor are a rich heritage to our horticulture. They constitute a monument to his great life more enduring than shaft of marble or granite, and increasingly blessed as time goes on. Thousands of carefully bred new varieties have been given to the world, especially of grapes, but also of many other fruits and ornamental plants, by him.

"Mr. Munson's last book, 'The Foundation of American Grape Culture,' is a fit and characteristic product of his life. It is a gem of classic literature, as well as rich and valuable to the viticulturist. It should be in the library of every home in the land. The writings of Mr. Munson are gems of deep thought and of exquisite culture, and are much sought after by the leading journals, both domestic and foreign.

"On account of great services done by Mr. Munson in producing and furnishing phylloxera—resistent stocks with which to restore the phylloxera infested vineyards of France—and for other valuable services rendered the viticulture of France, he was given the highest honors that could be awarded, viz., membership in the Legion of Honor, with the title of Chevalier du Merit Agricole. Really, there is scarcely a vineyard in the world that is not now or will some time be benefited by the work of Mr. Munson. On account of the thesis on the 'Forests and the Trees of Texas,' as has already been mentioned, the Kentucky Agricultural College in 1883 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

"Professor Munson was for many years an active member and honored officer of the American Pomological Society, of the American Horticultural Society, a member of the Texas State Horticultural Society, the Society of Horticultural Science, of the American Breeders' Association, and other scientific and useful organizations, and was everywhere highly esteemed for his deep learning, his philanthropic spirit and his practical utility. Everywhere Professor Munson will be greatly missed, for his words were those of wisdom.

"In his home life and in his own community, Mr. Munson shone with greatest lustre. In his own family he was loved to devotion by his wife and seven children, all of whom survive to honor his memory and lament his absence. In his own community Mr. Munson, while naturally retiring, never desiring any political preferment, yet had decided opinions in all public matters, and was always found on the side of conservative advancement, especially in matters of higher education. He was a valued member of the Denison school board for eight years."

At the time of Professor Munson's death numberless expressions of admiration for the man and his work, and regrets for his departure, were sent by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, the press all over the country paid him eulogies, and his funeral was one of the most largely attended that Denison or adjoining cities has known. From the beautiful suburban family residence just south of the city of Denison, the body was borne tenderly to the spacious auditorium of the XXI Club, which had been donated by his brother, J. T. Munson. There the funeral services were held before a congregation that filled the auditorium to overflowing. The services were simple and brief. Mr. R. L. Legate, a warm personal friend of the deceased, read the funeral oration, "Philosophius' Funeral Oration, Made Over His Own Grave," which had been written by Professor Munson when still in good health, and which he had requested to be read at his funeral. From the auditorium the funeral train moved to Fairview Cemetery, where Mr. W. B. Munson, brother of the deceased, read the following beautiful tribute, with which we shall close this all too brief sketch:

"Dearest Brother: We now surrender you back to the bosom of the great universe into whose mysteries during life you so loved to delve. Your life has been an inspiration to your family and friends, and will be an example to all as the happy results of a life well spent. You fell asleep like a child on its mother's bosom, without a struggle, your every feature indicating the satisfaction of having earned the plaudits of your fellowmen. 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"Your heart was as loving and tender as the flowers you grew; your resolution in the discharge of duty as strong as the oak and as firm as steel; your energy was tireless, your patience most wonderful; your character and conduct spotless and clean; your love of nature was only surpassed by your love of man. You found your greatest happiness in the bestowment of lasting benefits upon your fellowmen.

"You will live in the moral fibre of your posterity, in the impress your life has made upon those who knew you, in the finer fruits of vines you created, and in the wider intelligence your writings have wrought. The world will be better and happier for your having lived.

"Rest in peace."

J. Rex Stegall. As cashier of the Texas State Bank of Farwell, Parmer county, and as a large cattle owner, J. Rex Stegall is in close touch with the activities of his locality and is representative of the younger sons of the "Lone Star State."

Mr. Stegall was born at Vernon, Wilbarger county, Texas, September 8, 1889, and is a son of John A. and Mary E. (Lafferty) Stegall. On the paternal side he comes of Scotch Irish descent. The Stegalls were early settlers of Tennessee, and J. J. Stegall, the grandfather of J. Rex, was a veteran of the Civil war, having rendered service in the Confederate Army. John A. Stegall was born in Tennessee, spent his early years in that State, and in 1877 came to Texas and settled down to

ranching. For seven years he was general manager of a ranch. During that time he gained a wide acquaintance throughout Ford and Wilbarger counties and proved himself to be made out of the kind of material they needed for sheriffs. As the choice of the Democrats, he was elected Sheriff of the counties of Ford and Wilbarger, both at that time being under one government, and for eight years he filled that responsible position, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. On his retirement from public office, he engaged in the live stock business on his own account in Ford County, and he is still identified with this industry, now being the leading and controlling spirit in a company composed of twenty-six members. This company owns seventy-six sections of land besides having large leased holdings. They have approximately 30,000 head of live stock. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary E. (Lafferty) Stegall, is a native of Texas and a daughter of J. A. Lafferty, a pioneer settler of Hall county, this State. She is the mother of eight children, of whom J. Rex is the second. The parents are identified with the Methodist Church and have reared their children in its faith.

The educational training of J. Rex Stegall was received at Clarendon, Texas, and Fayetteville, Arkansas. He spent his boyhood vacations on the range, where he thoroughly learned the stock business, and following his graduation at Clarendon College, he engaged in the cattle business on his own responsibility. He is still interested in the business and is the owner of a herd which numbers no less than 2,300 head. In the mean time, in April, 1907, young in years but with training and ability to match the work, he became cashier of the Texas State Bank, of which he is a stockholder, and this position he has since filled.

Politically, young Stegall has followed in his father's footsteps, and ever since he has been a voter he has taken an active part in Democratic politics in his locality. He has a membership in the church in which he was reared, and he enjoys fraternal relations with the B. P. O. E. and the F. and A. M., his work in the Masonic Order including the Royal Arch degrees. Mr. Stegall is unmarried.

Cecil A. Keating. In the life of affairs of Texas as a whole, Mr Keating's name is best known as a wholesale dealer in agricultural implements and as a manufacturer of plows, having for many years been head of one of the large industries of Dallas, and he is also well known for his work, continued for more than twenty years, in connection with the great project of canalizing the Trinity river and converting it into a navigable stream from Dallas to the Gulf.

A resident of Dallas for nearly forty years, Cecil A. Keating was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 20, 1850, and comes of English and Scotch families long prominent in the military and civil life of England and her colonies. Mr. Keating's ancestors were at different times stationed in India, Ceylon, the West Indies, South America, Central America, Canada and elsewhere. William Henry Keating, his father, was born September 26, 1807, in Manchester, England, a son of John and Ann (Hall) Keating. John Keating was a son of Captain John Keating, of the British army, who in 1758 was married in North Carolina to Mary Wayne, whose uncle was Anthony Wayne, the brilliant American soldier. Grandfather John Keating was a merchant in England, and in 1812 started with his family on a sailing vessel for Philadelphia, but before reaching his destination war broke out between England and the United States, and the vessel turned south and went to Surinam in South America, where John Keating died of yellow fever on October 22, 1813. William Henry, his son, was sent to England to receive his education, while his mother remained at Surinam and married Captain Alexander Johnston of the British army. Some years later Captain Johnston took his family to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he served with his regiment and died in 1849.

William Henry Keating studied law at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, was admitted to the bar in 1828, for a number of years held the office of judge of probate in the county of Yarmouth, also master in chancery, represented the United States government as consular agent, and in 1839 was appointed deputy provincial secretary at Halifax, filling that place with distinction until 1863. He then was made Register of Deeds of Halifax, and continued a man of prominence in public affairs in Nova Scotia until 1887, when he moved to California and died in that state in 1898.

At Yarmouth, July 17, 1837, William H. Keating married Eliza Walford Forbes. She was born February 25, 1819, at Gibraltar and died in California, December 15, 1902. Her father, Captain Anthony Somersall Van Crosen Forbes, born in 1792 at St. Kitts in the West Indies, and educated in England, was given a commission in the English army, was stationed at Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, later was ordered to Europe to take part in the campaign against Napoleon, and after the battle of Waterloo returned to Nova Scotia, and was later in command at Gibraltar, where his daughter Eliza W. was born. He finally returned to Nova Scotia, and after retiring from the army became collector of customs at Yarmouth, where he died in 1838. The Forbes family ancestry is traced back to Salvathius Forbes, who married Moravilla, daughter of Gregory the Great, King of Scotland. Captain Forbes was married in Nova Scotia in 1815 to Susan Gloriana Davoue, a daughter of Frederick Davoue, a British citizen of Huguenot descent, who had come to America and settled in New York, but being a Royalist his farm was confiscated during the American Revolution and he emigrated to Nova Scotia. In this connection it is of interest that his farm was given by the state of New York to Thomas Paine as a reward for the latter's services to the American colonies.

The enterprise displayed by his forefathers as soldiers and in civil affairs was transmitted to Cecil A. Keating. His youth was spent in Nova Scotia, among the scenes made famous by Longfellow in his "Evangeline" and for a time he followed the sea. In 1870 he went to Chicago, was there during the great fire of 1871, and as an employe of a large implement factory received his first experience in the business which he made the foundation of his success in Texas. Mr. Keating came to Dallas in 1875, soon after the first railroad had reached that city, and engaged in business under the name of Stone & Keating in a canvas tent at the corner of Elm and Jefferson streets, where subsequently arose the large buildings housing his implement company. In 1882 he bought out his partner and continued the business under the name of C. A. Keating until 1884, when it was incorporated as the Keating Implement and Machine Company, for many years the largest establishment of its kind in the southwest. In 1905 Mr. Keating retired from the active management and his brother, H. S. Keating, assumed the personal supervision of the company's affairs. Mr. Keating was also the founder and president of the Texas Disc Plow Company, organized in 1894, to manufacture and put on the market a type of plow then new and known as Disc plows, for which he bought the patent. It was the Disc plow that revolutionized plowing in the dry lands of Texas, and made plowing by steam or other than horse power practical and successful. The business grew rapidly, and the demand for the Disc plows caused shipment all over the United States and many foreign countries. In 1898 northern plow factories appropriated the disc principle, and Mr. Keating had a long drawn out litigation in the United States courts to defend his rights under the patent laws. Mr. Keating withdrew also in 1905 from the active management of the Disc Plow Company, which also came under the active control of his brother.

As a business man and employer Mr. Keating came into direct personal relations with his subordinates and the estimation in which he was held was well evidenced when he retired from the management of the Keating implement house. His old employes, some of whom had been under him for almost thirty years, presented him with a handsome silver loving cup as a token of their admiration. Mr. Keating is a widely known, public-spirited citizen, and for many years has been a foremost figure in the growth and development of Dallas as the commercial metropolis of the southwest. He took an active part in the Dallas Fair, was vice-president of the association and in 1904 became president. That was a critical year in the association's history, but with his own financial backing established the Fair on such a secure basis that during the following year it returned a profit, and has ever since been one of the great institutions of the southwest. In Dallas he is especially well known for his long years of unselfish work and financial aid in connection with the Trinity river navigation project. With Commodore Duncan and T. W. Griffiths he was the leading spirit in the operations of the Trinity River Navigation Company, organized in 1891 to promote the improvement of that stream as a waterway. He was honored as president of the company year after year until it was no longer necessary to keep up such an organization by reason of the United States government having taken active charge of the improvement. Through the efforts of this organization the plan received approval from Congress in 1902, and since that time about a million dollars has been appropriated for the deepening and canalization of the Trinity river channel. When this work is finished it will convert the Trinity river into a canal throughout a distance of five hundred miles from Dallas to the Gulf, so as to afford water transportation to cities lying along that stream giving them the advantage of lower rates, due to the possession of a navigable water course.

In 1877 at Kankakee, Illinois, Mr. Keating married Miss Nellie C. Joy. Their son, William, died in Colorado in 1908, at the age of twenty-two, and the two living children are: Cecil Phillips and Miss Eliza C. Mr. Keating was married in 1914 to Mrs. Ruth Evelyn Shaw, of Covington, Kentucky, widow of Judge William McD. Shaw, and devotes his time to his real estate and other investments and in traveling.

Horace G. Johnston. Through his long official connection with the American Well & Prospecting Company of Corsicana, Mr. Johnston has been a very prominent factor in the oil regions of the southwest, particularly in Texas. He is president and general manager of the company, which is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, and its connections and operations are world-wide, Corsicana being only the business headquarters for operations which extend to different sections of this country, and to practically all the continents of the world. Horace G. Johnston has been a resident of Texas since 1891. In that year he went to Marlin to drill the deep well for artesian water which uncovered the hot-water area of that section, and which has brought fame to Marlin as a bathing resort. When the company's work was finished at Marlin, Mr. Johnston moved his tools to Corsicana, and drilled the deep well at the State Orphans' Home, and later a well for the city. It was at that time that signs of oil were discovered that led to the company's prospecting for oil, and soon afterwards oil was discovered in paying quantities, resulting in the opening up of the great Corsicana oil and gas fields. In the work of development about Corsicana, the American Well and Prospecting Company took not only the leading part, but for a number of years has been a very important factor. It has sent its drills into the oil sands at various points in the territory about Corsicana, and its operations are still extensive in that vicinity.

The American Well & Prospecting Company, of which Mr. Johnston is president and manager, was organized in Kansas in 1886 at which time Mr. Johnston associated himself with Mr. Akin and others, all of whom are yet members of the firm. As a result of their oil discoveries near Corsicana, the company decided to establish a plant in Corsicana for the manufacturing of deep-well tools, supplies, and other paraphernalia used in oil well operation. In 1896 the company opened a small factory employing a half dozen men, and with the gradual increase of successive years, this factory is now one of the largest local industries, with one hundred men on its payroll, and with a shop and storage house in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, another at Los Angeles, and one at Houston, Texas. They also maintain an agency at London, England, one at Baku, Russia, and their goods go abroad to every territory where oil has been found, to Japan, Russia, the Balkan country, to South America, to Mexico, and elsewhere. The annual business of the firm is about six hundred thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Johnston got into the drilling business without premeditation in Kansas in 1886. He was in central Kansas when the salt beds were discovered there, and soon afterwards became one of the organizers of the American Well and Prospecting Company, which drilled at Hutchinson, Kingman, Ellsworth, Lyons and Little River, their developments covering a period of five years, and including the gas fields about Paoli and Cherryvale.

Mr. Johnston had prepared for his profession as an engineer in the Greensburg Seminary in Ohio, and while in his native state he assisted in the building of a road from Canton to Beech City. He went to Kansas in 1882 as a civil engineer to do railroad construction work, and had charge of construction for a part of the Missouri Pacific System from Salina west. While he was connected with that work, twenty miles of track were built in sixty days, and that was considered one of the remarkable feats of railway construction in that early time.

Horace G. Johnston was born near Akron, Summit county, Ohio, April 15, 1851. His early years were spent on a farm. His father, Alexander Johnston, settled in Summit county in 1814, when a boy of six years, the grandparents having immigrated from Center county, Pennsylvania, becoming among the first to locate in that section of Western Reserve of Ohio. Alexander Johnston belonged to a family of colonial settlers in Pennsylvania, and the first ancestors came from the north of Ireland. Alexander Johnston was educated much better than the average young men of his time, and became a pioneer teacher in Summit county. Among his pupils was the father of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. After some years of teaching Alexander Johnston took up farming, and early in life had an official career. In politics he was first a Whig, and was the first man elected to the office of recorder of Summit county. Later he represented his county in the lower branch of the legislature. For many years he was a factor in politics in that part of Ohio. His death occurred in 1896, after surviving his wife some years. He married Lavinia Thursby, a daughter of William Thursby, who had come to Ohio, from Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The children of Alexander Johnson and wife were: Horace G.; Isaac N., of Pasadena, California; and Miss Anna M., who occupies the old homestead near Akron.

In Navarro county, Texas, in December, 1901, Horace G. Johnston married Miss Genevieve Chancey, a daughter of Thomas Chancey of East Texas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are Anna Ellen, born in 1904; Elliott Alexander, born in 1906; and Horace G., Jr. Mr. Johnston has membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in politics is a Republican.

William D. Haynie. It was the fortune of the late William D. Haynie to possess the power of accumulating wealth and managing large resources with almost invari-

able success. His genius in this sphere was accompanied by corresponding attributes of public spirit and worthy influence. During his lifetime he was recognized as a philanthropist, but his widow by her benefactions has enriched the usefulness of several important religious and educational institutions of the state.

For many years the late William D. Haynie was a prominent factor in the industrial and financial affairs of Navarro county, and died at his home in Rice, October 14, 1906. He had come to this locality before the building of the Houston & Texas Central Railway, and from 1867 until his death was active in the affairs of the community.

William D. Haynie was born in Tipton county, Tennessee, April 29, 1837, and came to Texas as a pioneer with his father, George Haynie, in 1847. The family settled at Tehuacana Hills, where his father died about 1856. William D. Haynie became an active factor in the management of the estate, and grew up on the frontier, as a boy mingling with the Indians who came and went and maintained friendly relations with the early settlers. His hardy training and experiences gave him a vigorous constitution and a zest for practical business life. It was with little education except such as was supplied by country schools and he subsequently profited by observation and reading. He was still a young man when the war between the states broke out. From 1860 to 1862 he had been a merchant with a small store at the Cotton Gin, in partnership with Mr. Joseph Lynn. In 1861 another store was opened at Chatfield, but Mr. Haynie closed out when the call to arms became too urgent to resist. On March 18, 1862, he joined a company in Colonel Bates' regiment, and himself took a squad of thirty men to Galveston for organization. He was made a first lieutenant of his company, and after considerable service around Velasco as a coast guard he entered the commissary department and continued in Louisiana and Texas until the end of the war.

His return to civil life found him without resources, and like many others he established himself as a stock man. Few of the old-time cattlemen in that section of the state prospered so steadily as the late William D. Haynie. He had a faculty of making everything he touched prosper, and while enriching himself he did not neglect his fellow men and his community. As the population of the country multiplied and the demand for farm land increased he foresaw the time when the open range stock industry must move on, and prepared to get out of the business. He sold his cattle to the Matador Cattle Company, and turned his attention to the real estate and loan business and to banking at Corsicana. He aided in promoting the Corsicana National Bank and was one of its officers at the time of his death. Associated with others he organized the Corsicana Building & Loan Association, a concern which went into voluntary liquidation before his death. The late Mr. Haynie was a man of extraordinary business sense and never indulged in speculation, making investments where the security was unquestioned and accumulating an estate regarded as princely by those who knew his history from the close of the war.

Mr. Haynie was an ardent Democrat and his activity extended to the attendance upon every state convention after reconstruction days, though he never sought political honors for himself. At the age of twenty-one he had affiliated with the Masonic Order and kept in good standing all his life. He was a firm Christian, and filled some office in the Methodist Church South during most of his mature life. Physically he was a man six feet two inches high and weighed over two hundred pounds. He was deliberate in his movements and in his speech, and his personality was somewhat distinguished.

On February 7, 1860, at the country home of I. B. Sessions, Mr. Haynie married Miss Viola E. Sessions. Her father had come to Texas in 1846 and to Navarro county in 1847. Mrs. Haynie was born on the line of Chickasaw and Choctaw counties in Mississippi, April 18, 1844, and as a child when she came to Texas grew up within five miles of the town of Rice. Her education was finished in Dr. N. P. Modrell's school in Corsicana. Her married life was devoted to her husband and to her neighbors and religious affairs. She and Mr. Haynie never had any children, and they gave their time and means to the welfare of others. Mrs. Haynie has been one of the benefactors of higher education in Texas, and contributed substantial amounts to various colleges from time to time. Her chief interests centered in the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, to which she donated twenty-five thousand dollars for the endowment of a school of theology. She gave more than two-thirds of the money for the building of the new Haynie Memorial Methodist Church, South, of Rice, which was constructed at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. The various institutions to which she has contributed are the Southwestern University of Georgetown, the Texas Women's College of Fort Worth, the Old Preachers' Home at Georgetown, now called the Haynie Home, the Virginia K. Johnson Home for the Rescue of Delinquent Girls in Dallas, and to the Corsicana Young Men's Christian Association.

WALTER OWEN WASHINGTON. The technical professions have grown in importance in proportion to the development and complexity of modern industrialism, and have consequently drawn into their ranks some of the ablest young men now found in professional and business affairs. It is as Civil Engineer that Walter Owen Washington is best known; and during the past ten years has been concerned with much important work, at first chiefly in railway engineering, and latterly in independent practice throughout Southwest Texas, with main offices at San Antonio, with a definite reputation as an irrigation engineer. Mr. Washington represents one of the older families of Texas, and one which in earlier generations contributed soldiers, planters, business men and able citizens to the state.

Walter Owen Washington was born near Austin, Texas, September 24, 1883, and his parents, Thomas Pratt and Ella J. (Maxwell), are still living in that city. His father was born in Travis county, of which Austin is the county seat, in 1856. Grandfather Thomas Pratt Washington, Sr., who was one of the pioneer settlers of Travis county, locating there in the early forties, was a colonel in the local militia during the Mexican war. This Texas pioneer was a native of Virginia, and after a few years' residence in Alabama, where he married, came to Texas. Colonel Thomas P. Washington's grandfather was Henry Washington, a brother of Colonel William Washington, who gained his title during the Revolutionary war, and whose family in a still earlier generation produced the ancestors from which George Washington sprang. Ella J. Maxwell is a daughter of the late Dr. A. C. Maxwell, of Abingdon, Virginia, who was a surgeon in charge of the Southwest Department of Virginia in the Confederate army during the war between the states. The old Washington plantation, about twelve miles below Austin, is one of the oldest homesteads in Travis county, and a place of much local historic interest.

Mr. W. O. Washington began life with the distinct advantage of a good family heritage and also with a good liberal education. From the public schools of Travis county he entered the University of Texas at Austin, spent four years there, and was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in the class of 1904. His first experience was in general and railroad engineering in both the United States and Mexico, and for some time he was one of the engineering staff with the Harriman railroad lines in Old Mexico. In 1910 Mr. Washington established an independent practice as engineer at San Antonio, and is a member of the well-known firm of Whiteaker & Washington, with offices in the Moore build-

ing. Their practice is of a general nature, and their services have been largely employed and their reputation is chiefly based upon their skill and success in Irrigation and Highway Engineering works. As an indication of Mr. Washington's standing in his profession it should be noted that he is an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. This honor is extended only to those who have a recognized degree of proficiency in the profession. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, is a York Rite Mason, a member of Ben Hur Temple of A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and takes an active interest as member of several other organizations, civic, professional, and religious.

In 1910 Mr. Washington married Miss Bernice Haskell of Greenville, Texas. Mrs. Washington was also a student of the University of Texas. Their children are Elizabeth Emma, born December 5, 1911, and Walter Owen, born January 24, 1914.

JOHN BURROW HAYNIE. One of the men whose talent for finance and administrative business has been developed to unusual success is John Burrow Haynie of Rice, who has been a factor in the business of that place since 1875. After locating there he soon became interested in merchandising and other features of its business affairs.

Mr. Haynie moved to Rice from a farm at Eureka in Navarro county, where he had settled about the time he reached manhood. He was a child of seven years when he accompanied his father to Texas in 1847 and settled at Tehuacana Hills. At that time Navarro county was on the frontier, and Indians still roamed over its hills and prairies. In that vicinity, as one of the pioneers, his father, George W. Haynie, did some farming and was a stock raiser until he died about 1856, past fifty years of age. George W. Haynie was born in Tipton county, Tennessee, had about the educational advantages of the average pioneer, and brought his family to Texas in wagons. With the rest of his equipment he brought a few negroes, and during his brief stay in this state was a man of industry. George W. Haynie married Sidney Lynn, who died at Eureka when past sixty years of age. Their children were: Lewis B., who was a merchant and farmer and land man and died at Rice leaving a family; William D., who died at Rice, an ex-Confederate soldier, a farmer and stock man; Amanda, who married Mr. Robert Tyus and died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas; John B.; and Mary Jane, widow of George Mayo of Kerens.

John B. Haynie came to man's estate with a fair education and with an experience as a soldier in the great war between the states. In March, 1862, he had entered the Confederate army in Captain Melton's Company of Bates' regiment, and was a guard along the Gulf coast. Most of the time he and his men were stationed at Velasco, and was frequently shelled by the enemy, and he saw more or less of the turmoil of war until its end. His company disbanded at Velasco, but at the time Mr. Haynie was at home on detailed service. After the war he took up civil life as a modest farmer and stock man. His prosperity has been won from a starting point at zero, and hard work was the factor that counted most in his early life. He bought his first land during the war at Eureka with Confederate money, and continued to prosper in that vicinity until his removal to Rice. About Rice he acquired a large amount of land, and a great deal of this has been brought under cultivation with crops of both grain and cotton. At the present time his ownership extends to several valuable farms in the Rice community. Altogether his efforts have brought under cultivation about nine hundred acres, and on his farms and in Rice he has erected twenty houses. His agricultural interests give employment to about twenty persons.

Farming has not been his sole vocation. Mr. Haynie engaged in merchandising after coming to Rice, built a cotton gin and operated it for several years, and finally disposed of these interests. About eight years ago he engaged in banking, and is now president of the First State Bank and was one of its active managers for some time. He is also interested in the lumber business.

Mr. Haynie has not taken an active part in politics, is a Democrat, and while originally he did not favor Wilson is very much pleased with the president's success. A member of no fraternity, he has his religious connections with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. On November 14, 1861, Mr. Haynie married Miss Mary A. Jones, a daughter of J. C. Jones, a northern man who came to Texas from Arkansas, was a farmer and extensive stock man, and died at Eureka, where he had settled during the decade of the forties. Mrs. Haynie was born in Arkansas in August, 1843, and died February 15, 1914. Their children are: Mary Elizabeth, who married R. S. Clark of Rice and has the following children: Balfour; Mary B., wife of A. Y. Brown of Rice; Manford; Ruth, who married Mr. Cash; Cora; and John. The second child of Mr. Haynie is Jodie, wife of Dr. Hugh Sloan of Rice. The youngest child is Viola, wife of John T. Fortson of Rice.

MITCHELL S. CLAYTON. A native son of Navarro county, Mr. Clayton has here served as county sheriff and is now county statistician, with residence and official headquarters in the city of Corsicana. He has been identified with the agricultural and stock industries of the state. He is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Texas, has well upheld the honors of the name which he bears and is entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Mitchell Steele Clayton was born on a farm near the village of Kerens, Navarro county, Texas, on the 18th of September, 1854, and he is a son of Joseph A. and Amanda (Poole) Clayton, both of whom were born in Tennessee. Joseph A. Clayton first came to Texas in 1835, as a youth of seventeen years, and it was his to live up to the full tension of life on the frontier. He soon became a member of General Sam Houston's army, organized for the purpose of gaining independence to Texas, which became a republic as a result. As a private soldier he took part in the historic battle of San Jacinto, and for his services as a soldier he was given a grant of land, but when he made a permanent settlement it was not on this land but in the vicinity of the old town of Washington, about 1847. He did some service for the United States in the Mexican war, and also did much scouting in the early Indian service, besides working effectively with surveying parties during the formative period of statehood in Texas. He finally returned to Tennessee, where he wedded Amanda Poole, an orphan girl, and he then came again to Texas and located near old Washington, where they resided until 1852, when they settled near Kerens, Navarro county. Both died at Chatfield, this county, in the year 1873, the father passing away August 1, and the mother July 31. At the outbreak of the Civil war Joseph A. Clayton enlisted in the Confederate army in Texas. He was reared in Marshall county, Tennessee, and received but limited educational advantages in his youth. His alert mentality enabled him to overcome this early handicap and he became a man of broad information and mature judgment. He was a close student of the Bible and while not formally identified with any religious body his faith was in accord with the tenets of the Baptist church. He was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow and he assisted in the organization of some of the early lodges of these fraternities in Navarro county, including the first of the latter order in the county, the same having been established at Chatfield. Of the children the eldest was Ida C., who became the wife of James P. Fortson and who died at Rice, Navarro county; Mary E., who became the wife of William H. Bachman, died in Dallas county; Joseph H. and Hervey A. are still

residents of Navarro county; J. Roger is at Tamalipas, Mexico, where he is a farmer by vocation; Dixie B. is the wife of James M. Read and they likewise reside at Tamalipas, Mexico; Jennie P. became the wife of Dr. Edward Brown, and her death occurred at Merkel, Texas; and Mitchell S., of this review, was the third in order of birth.

Mitchell S. Clayton was reared to adult age at Chatfield, Navarro county, where he availed himself of the advantages of the country schools. His father was engaged in the raising of sheep and horses and upon attaining to his legal majority Mitchell S. turned his attention to the same line of industry, with which he continued to be identified until 1887, the sheep business until that time having been a profitable enterprise in Texas. With the curtailment of the open range profits naturally diminished, and Mr. Clayton found it expedient to curtail his stock of sheep to a small limit, finally retiring entirely from the business. He passed a part of his early manhood in the cattle country of western Texas, where he remained from 1874 to 1878 and where he worked as a cowboy for representative cattle men of Denton, Cooke, Grayson and Clay counties. Upon his return to Navarro county he engaged in the sheep business, as already noted. Upon his retirement from this field of industry he engaged in farming, upon a part of the family estate, and he brought under effective cultivation 150 acres of land, besides making additions to his estate, by the purchase of adjoining land, the improvements made by him having been of excellent order. He remained on his farm until 1892, when he was elected peace officer of Precinct No. 2 and established his residence in the village of Chatfield, where he remained until his election to the office of sheriff, in 1908, when he removed to Corsicana, the judicial center of the county and his present place of abode. He served as constable for ten years, during which time and for a number of years thereafter he held also commission as deputy sheriff of the county. He was elected county sheriff in 1908 and re-elected in 1910, thus holding the office four years. His administration was efficient and acceptable and he retired from the shrievalty in November, 1912. A few months later he was appointed cotton statistician for Navarro county, a position in which he is required by the government to keep an accurate record of the number of cotton baled ginned in the county, the amount of cotton consumed by the Corsicana cotton factory, stocks of cotton retained in warehouses, amount of seed crushed and statistics concerning production in the various cotton-seed oil mills of his district, and other incidental data, ten gin reports being made by him to the census bureau in Washington between September and March of each year.

Mr. Clayton is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has a host of friends in his native county and as a citizen he maintains a liberal and public-spirited attitude.

In August, 1885, Mr. Clayton wedded Miss Georgia Pannill, daughter of Major Henry Pannill and Maggie (Jones) Pannill, her father having come to Texas from Virginia and having been an officer of the Confederate service in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton became the parents of two children,—Maggie E., who is the wife of Charles H. Highnote, of Corsicana, and Joseph P., who died in 1912, at the age of seventeen years.

Everett Oscar Vaughan. A veteran railway man, learning telegraphy in his native Virginia and coming to Texas over thirty years ago, Everett O. Vaughan is the agent of the Houston & Texas Central Railway at Corsicana, and has lived in this state since 1882.

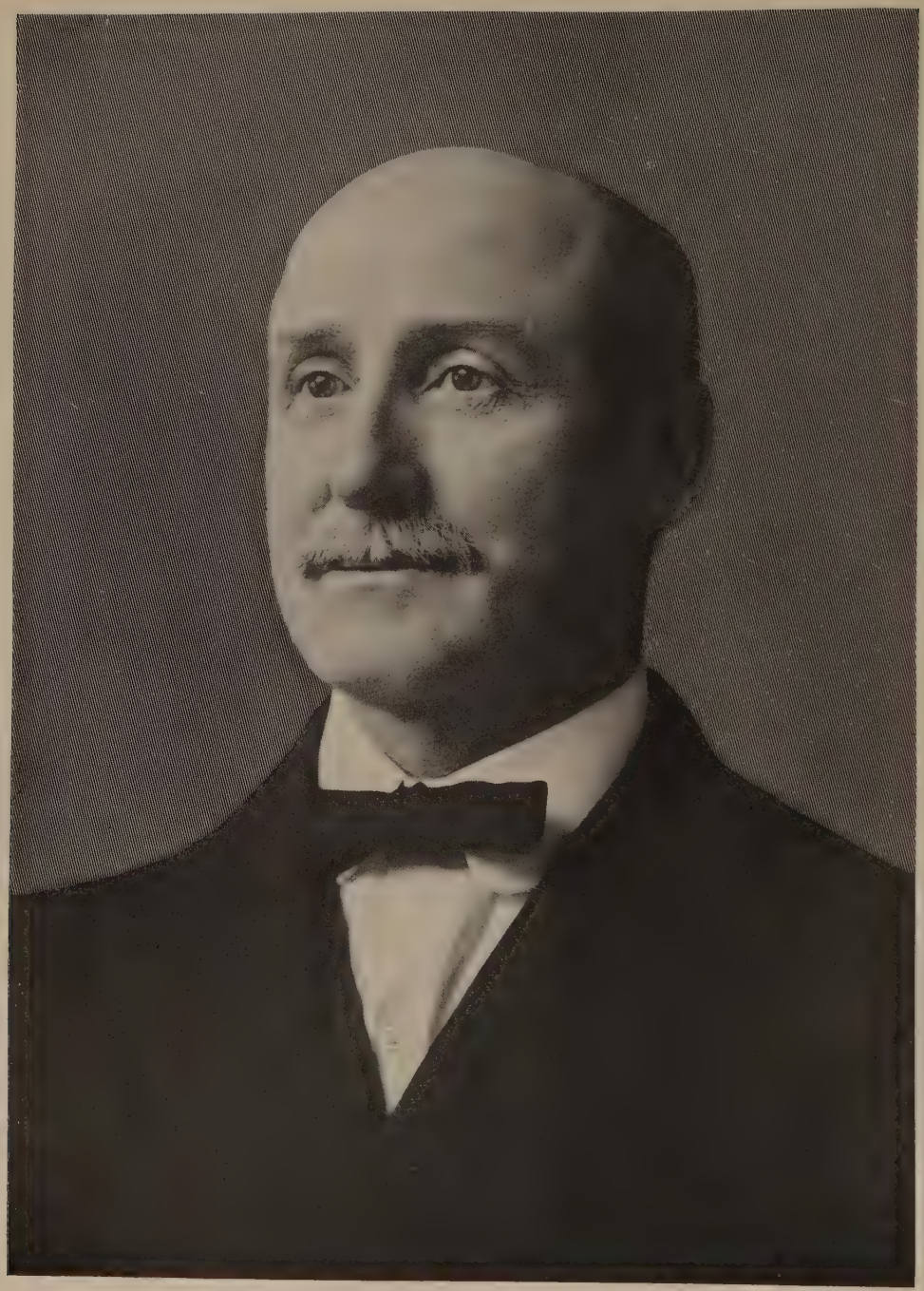
Mr. Vaughan came to Texas direct from Halifax county, Virginia, at South Boston in which county he grew up. He was born in Amelia county, Virginia, February 2, 1858, and his childhood was spent in town. His father, Adolphus Vaughan, a mechanic, was also born in Amelia county, about 1828, and spent his time as a saddler, and died in 1878. The father married Mary Haskins, who died before her husband. Their children were: Albina, who married Hiram Carter and lives in South Boston, Virginia; Edgar H., who died in Virginia; James O., of Paces, Virginia; Henry T., who died in Navarro county, Texas, leaving one child; Rosa, who married W. H. Shepherd of South Boston, Virginia; Everett O.; Joseph, who died at South Boston; and Aaron H. of South Boston.

Everett O. Vaughan was educated in the public schools and as a boy learned telegraphy with the old Richmond and Danville Railway Company at South Boston. During his residence in his native state he continued in the employ of that company, and while there met the young woman to whom he gave his heart and hand, and after their marriage they came to Corsicana in 1882. Mr. Vaughan at once began work as an operator with the Houston & Texas Central Railway Company. After five years in that position, employed by both the Houston & Texas Central and the Cotton Belt, he was transferred to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Texas & Pacific Railway Company's joint office in Dallas. After a year there, in 1892, he returned to Corsicana and resumed work with the Houston and Texas Central. He was operator, bill clerk, car clerk, cashier and agent, and in 1911 succeeded E. L. Gibson, deceased, in the office of agent, at one of the most important stations in Texas.

Mr. Vaughan has never identified himself with official affairs in Corsicana, and has given all his time to railroad work and his family. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. On June 11, 1882, he married Miss Blanche Mullins, daughter of Seth G. Mullins, a Baptist minister who moved to Texas from Crystal Springs, Mississippi, and spent his remaining years in Corsicana. His death occurred in 1913, at the age of seventy-nine, and for fifteen years he had been pastor of his church in Corsicana. Rev. Mullins married Ophelia Tillman. Mrs. Vaughan was among the youngest of a family of eight children. Her brother, Dr. Edgar Y. Mullins, is president of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan are: Frank Edgar, who died in San Francisco, California, as a commercial operator, and was unmarried; Everett Oscar, Jr., an accountant with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco, and Almyra, wife of C. A. Gordon of Corsicana.

Hon. James Henry McCulloch. No more pronounced study in contrast is found available among the upbuilders of Navarro county than that presented in the career of James Henry McCulloch, mayor of Dawson. Mr. McCulloch's present status is represented by the possession of large and important business holdings, by his prominence in the business and public life of his section, and by the general high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. When he first came to Texas he did not even own a horse with which to till his land. Between his labor-enslaving and poverty-clouded days and those of the prosperous present have occurred many varied and developing experiences, the very existence of which stamps him as a man of courage, initiative, and resource.

James Henry McCulloch was born August 15, 1859, in Morgan county, Alabama, a son of Thomas D. McCulloch. Samuel McCulloch, his grandfather, passed his life as an Alabama farmer and died during the period of the Civil War. He married Hester Dannell, who died in advanced age, and they became the parents of the following children: Samuel, Richard, Harvey, John, Thomas, Lee, Mary, who married Houston Knapps, and Martha, who became the wife of J. H. Kitchens. Thomas D. McCulloch was born in Morgan county, Alabama, and in young manhood adopted the calling of farmer, which he followed until the time of his enlistment in an Alabama



Robert L. Ball

infantry company for service during the Civil War. Wounded at the battle of Day's Gap, Alabama, he was captured by the enemy and taken a prisoner to Richmond, and there his death occurred. His widow subsequently married William N. Oden, but they had no children. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch had two children: James Henry and William Thomas, who came to Texas with their mother and settled in the Dawson neighborhood. Mrs. Oden died at the home of her son Thomas, in Stamford, Jones county, in 1908.

James Henry McCulloch received his education in a typical log schoolhouse in his native county, and lived with his mother until he was married, at which time he engaged in farming on his own account. He was a renter for ten years, and at the time he and his wife started their married life he did not even own a horse to help him in his work. He was married in his native county, and came to Texas by rail, it taking about all he had made in three years of steady work to bring the family here. Resuming farming, he rented a place near Dawson until he was able to purchase 120 acres of land, and this became much more valuable by his labor and improvement, so that subsequently he purchased some property in Dawson, upon a part of which he erected the McCulloch gin, this succeeding the gin erected by Akers Brothers. His gin plant is a six seventy-saw Munger and is one of the four gins of the town.

Mr. McCulloch has been identified with some of the leading and successful business enterprises of Dawson, and through his capable management and wise direction has developed them into prosperous ventures. He built the original telephone exchange at Dawson, assisting Mr. Duke, whose first efforts marked the development of the telephone system here, and Mr. McCulloch operated the plant for some ten years, and in 1913 sold it to J. W. Pruitt. He assisted in the organization of the First State Bank of Dawson, and since its inception has held a place on its directing board. Mr. McCulloch was one of the incorporators of Dawson, was an alderman for a time, and has been mayor for two years, during which time he has been instrumental in securing numerous greatly needed municipal reforms, giving the people a clean, businesslike administration. He has also served as a trustee of the school board, and at times has filled various offices in political, fraternal and social life of Dawson. He is past master of Dawson Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Hubbard City Chapter, R. A. M., and also holds membership in the Odd Fellows. With his family, he attends the Methodist church,. has been a supporter of its movements, and for several years has acted in the capacity of steward.

Mr. McCulloch was married August 12, 1877, to Miss Jane Roper, daughter of Nelson and Taddy (Carter) Roper of Alabama. The children born to this union have been as follows: William Henry, an engineer at Dawson, married Zelia Whitener and has two children, Delora and Janie; Hettie, the wife of W. Carroll of Lancaster, who has three children, Winnie Lois, Jenice, and Eloise; Lonnie of Dallas, a bookkeeper with the *Times-Herald*, married Miss Vera Roddy and has a daughter, Evelyn; Lee, connected with the First State Bank of Dawson, married Letha Sims and has one child; and Arthur, Allie, and Mabel, who reside with their parents.

Judge Robert L. Ball. During the last thirty years it is doubtful if any Texan has been more distinguished for influence and success, whether as a lawyer, banker, and in civic affairs, than Judge Ball of San Antonio. He made his reputation years ago as an attorney of exceptional skill among the scattered population and semi-frontier conditions of Western Texas, and during his residence at San Antonio has represented some of the most important litigation originating among the livestock interests of the state. In the bar of Texas, especially among jury lawyers, Mr. Ball ranks second to none of his contemporaries, and his ability and standing may be estimated on terms of easy relationship with any of the more prominent lawyers and jurists of the state. Though in recent years much of his attention has been devoted to banking, Judge Ball still holds a place of large prominence in the legal profession. The famous Fant-Sullivan case of a few years ago, which was carried to the highest courts, and in which Judge Ball recovered over a million dollars for his client, is but one incident in many others of large cases in which his services have been retained. The legal affairs of extensive ranch and other property interests throughout Southwest Texas are in his charge; and as an executor, the settling up of some of the wealthiest estates of this section has been entrusted to his care.

Born in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1861, Robert L. Ball rose to prominence out of conditions and environments which would naturally handicap any person not possessed of unusual determination and ambition. His parents, Robert Austin and Constance (Rose) Ball, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, were among the early settlers of Western Missouri in Jackson county, their home being only six miles from the Kansas line. Judge Ball became an orphan at the age of six years, and the results of the bitter border warfare during the '60s in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas added to the adverse circumstances of his youth. Reared on a farm, with toil and struggle as his lot, he made his own opportunities and won success in spite of his early destiny. His first important venture was at the age of sixteen, when he rented one of the largest farms in Johnson county, Kansas, got credit for sufficient equipment to operate the land, and by several years of hard work accumulated a few hundred dollars. His ambition was to get a college education, and in pursuance of his plan he invested his earnings in a course at the University of Kansas from 1878 until 1880. Having finished his college work, Judge Ball went to Galveston, Texas, and read law under Major Frank M. Spencer until admitted to the bar in 1882.

The scenes of his early successes as a lawyer were laid in the midst of the open-range cattle country. Locating, in 1883, at Colorado City, he soon established a good and growing practice, was elected city and county attorney, and for six years was president of the Colorado National Bank. The firm of Ball & Burney, of which he was the senior partner, were the first general attorneys for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and incidentally a large amount of individual practice came to the firm through this relationship. In that time and locality the chief sources of business were the conflicting interests of individual cattlemen and criminal cases. As a trial lawyer as counsel for the defense in criminal cases, Mr. Ball probably had no equal in a large section of country, and gained a reputation for his successful defense of numerous noted murder cases.

Judge Ball has often been referred to as the "cowman's lawyer" of Texas, and it was his growing practice as attorney for leading cattlemen that eventually caused him in 1894 to locate in San Antonio, which city has now been his home for the past twenty years. For several years he was a partner of the late Hon. Tully A. Fuller. Besides his professional business, of which a mere record of cases would hardly be appropriate for this article, Judge Ball has gained large business interests at San Antonio and vicinity, and is well known as a banker. He was one of the organizers in 1903 and the first vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, later served for some years as president of the bank, and is now chairman of the board of directors, having at all times been active in the direction and management of the bank's affairs. The National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio has in ten years made a remarkable growth, and is now one of the strongest banks in South Texas. Plans have already been pre-

pared for the erection of a new bank building on the northwest corner of West Commerce and Soledad streets.

Judge Ball has taken a prominent part in Masonic circles, is a Past Master of Alamo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Burleson Chapter, R. A. M., and Past Eminent Commander and now Grand Captain-General of the Grand Commandery of Texas Knights Templar. In 1892 occurred his marriage to Miss Marian Cooke, who was born and reared in Washington county, Texas. Their three daughters are Constance, Marian Ellen, and Hallie Cooke Ball.

Benjamin Winslow Dudley Hill, M. D., of Dawson has been identified with this locality since 1886, when he came here as a young physician, newly graduated from the medical department of the University of Tennessee. Since that time he has steadily advanced in his profession to a leading and recognized position, but his strength as a citizen is based not only on his successful and honorable record as a medical practitioner, but as a business man, a financier, and a thoroughly useful and helpful citizen who has steadfastly allied himself with those movements which have made for civic betterment and general progress. Doctor Hill was born in Warren county, Tennessee, January 3, 1863, and is a son of Jonathan and Vesta (Scott) Hill.

The Hill family originated in Wales, and some of its members came to America during Colonial days, settling in Virginia, and from there drifting to Georgia and later to Tennessee. Ervin Hill, the grandfather of Doctor Hill, died in Tennessee when a comparatively young man, being one of the pioneers of the Volunteer state, where his father, Henry Hill, settled. Jonathan Hill, the father of Doctor Hill, was born in Warren county, Tennessee, and was a farmer of the slaveholding class of citizenship of that state. He was on detail for the Confederacy during the war between the North and the South, and had two brothers in that service. He also had a brother killed at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, during our war with that country, and another brother died on the gulf while returning from that war. The family has ever been lined up with the Democratic party, and Jonathan Hill had two uncles who helped frame the constitution of Tennessee. One of them, H. L. W. Hill, went to Congress, and another brother, George W. Hill, after whom Hill county, Texas, was named, served as secretary of war under President Houston, was one of the congressmen of the Texas Republic, subsequently returned to his medical practice in Navarro county, and died in the vicinity of Dawson in 1859 without issue. Benjamin J. Hill, a cousin of Jonathan Hill, was a Confederate brigadier-general. Jonathan Hill was married in Warren county, Tennessee, to Vesta Scott, who was a daughter of Cooper Scott, a native of North Carolina, who moved to Tennessee in boyhood and spent the balance of his life as a farmer. He married Elizabeth McCullom, and they became the parents of a large family. The children of Jonathan and Vera (Scott) Hill were as follows: Ervin L., who is in business as a merchant at Dawson; Lucian C., who died at Hillsboro, was once county judge of Hill county and left a family at his death; Dr. B. W. D. of this review; Lee, a farmer of Dawson; Sue, who is the wife of C. M. Eetter of Waco, and Miss Linda, who is engaged in teaching school at Sacaton, Arizona.

As Doctor B. W. D. Hill grew to manhood, he attended the public schools of his native county, and later was a student at Irving College, and, after leaving that institution, began life as a country school teacher. This he followed for ten months in Grundy and Sequachie counties, and then chose medicine as his life work and began his preparation in the medical school previously mentioned. When he graduated, in 1885, he entered practice at his home place, and was there a year before coming to the West. Doctor Hill came to Navarro county without acquaintances and found Dawson a wooden town with a good farming trade and with four physicians already here—Kirksey, Dean, Berry, and Meredith, all of whom have since vanished. During the quarter of a century or more that he has been located here he has taken post-graduate work in New Orleans, at Tulane University, in the Post-Graduate School at Chicago, and the Polyclinic at New Orleans. He has been president of the Navarro County Medical Society and is a member of the State and American Medical Associations.

Soon after coming here, Doctor Hill became identified with farming in Navarro county, and, associated with his brother, purchased 633 acres of raw land, which they brought nearly all under the plow, put six buildings upon it, and, after years of cultivation, disposed of it. They also purchased other tracts of land and have given labor to numbers of wage-workers as farmers. Doctor Hill has devoted his farms to cotton raising and grain. He took an interest next in the promotion of the Dawson Cotton Oil Company, of which he was vice president, and was next prominent in the organization of the First State Bank of Dawson, being elected its vice president, and in 1909 was elected its president, a position he now holds. The bank was chartered with a capital of $25,000 seven years ago, and now has $85,000 in the surplus and undivided profits. The vice president is J. C. Keitt and the cashier C. O. Weaver, the other members of the board of directors being P. L. Adams, M. L. Berry, J. L. Taylor, F. L. Hill, J. F. Sims, W. N. Matthews, and C. W. Akers, all well known in and about Dawson. In 1913 Doctor Hill purchased the Dawson Supply Company, which he is conducting at this time. This venture is in the nature of a department store, and, with all its departments, is the chief business place of the town, handling dry goods, hardware, saddles, harness and implements. Doctor Hill has extended his building interests only by the investment of his capital in improved property in Dawson.

In politics, Doctor Hill is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the success of his party in this county, having served as precinct chairman on several occasions and as county chairman during the Bailey and Johnson fight for delegates to the national convention at Denver. His first state convention was at Waco, and the next at Dallas, when Governor Campbell was nominated, and since that time has been frequently selected as delegate, but has declined the service. He advocated Woodrow Wilson for president at the time the Professor was elected governor of New Jersey, and has been steadfast in his support. Dr. Hill has served Dawson as city health officer for five years and as president of the school board for a period of four years. Fraternally, he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Council of the Masonic order.

On January 17, 1893, Doctor Hill was married at Dawson to Miss Cynthia Adams, a daughter of Peter L. Adams, M. D., who practiced medicine near Dawson, and came here prior to the Civil War from Tennessee, and served as a soldier in that struggle. Ten children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Hill, namely: Ermine, Mark, Annie, Ada, Robert, Virginia, Joe, Evelyn, Lynn, and Benjamin Winslow Dudley, Jr.

Levi Franklin Gable. The life history of Levi Franklin Gable, now one of the most prosperous and highly esteemed residents of Dawson, is lacking in no detail that makes interesting biography. Beginning life handicapped by lack of educational or other advantages, a soldier when still in his early 'teens, thrown upon his own resources before he had reached man's estate, a pioneer in a new and untried country, gradually fighting his way upward in spite of the most discouraging circumstances, and finally winning financial independence and the respect of his fellow men—such are the salient points in a career crowded with interesting events and characterized at all times by a faithful adherence to high principles.

Mr. Gable has been a resident of Navarro county since

September, 1885, when he came hither from Tishomingo county, Mississippi. He was born in Anderson District, South Carolina, July 29, 1847, and in 1852 his parents left that locality and moved to Mississippi, where he secured scarcely any education, the struggle between the South and the North coming on at his most critical school period. His father, Henry Gable, was a small farmer, and became captain of the Home Guard during the Civil War. He was born also in South Carolina, and died in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, at past eighty years of age, while the mother, Martha Hanks, a daughter of George Hanks, passed away at the age of sixty-five years. Their children were as follows: J. Asberry, who died while in the Confederate service; Eveline, who married Paul Finch of Tishomingo county, Mississippi; George, who contracted a disease at Ft. Donaldson as a wearer of the gray and died at Granada, Mississippi; Stacy, who passed through the war in the Confederate service, but died soon after the close of the struggle, in Pemiscot county, Missouri; Levi Franklin of this review; Elizabeth, who married Henry Pitts and resides near Dawson, Texas; Jane, who married William Vinson and lives at Dawson; Cordie, who married Jonathan Bolden of Lomesa, Texas, and Tina, who married Jack Tankersley of Mississippi.

Levi F. Gable joined the Confederate army in 1864, enlisting in the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, Moreland's regiment and Forrest's command. He saw service in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and took part in a lot of skirmishing; also at Athens, Alabama; Pulaski, Tennessee; Sulphur Trestle and Decatur, Alabama; Monte Valley, and on down to Selma. The command was demoralized during the last campaign, and scattered, and Mr. Gable, with others, made his way home. He never surrendered and never reported to a Federal officer for parole. After the war, Mr. Gable went out to Pemiscot county, Missouri, and remained for three years, accepting such honorable employment as presented itself. He then returned to his home, but again went back to the West, at Fort Smith and the Indian Nation, and one year afterward again went back home, without having accomplished anything worth while. Soon after going home, October 5, 1874, Mr. Gable married Miss Elizabeth Milford, a daughter of John and Frances R. Kay Milford, who was originally from Anderson District, South Carolina.

Mr. Gable began about as humble a married life as could be imagined. He possessed one pony, and rented land on shares, and during the first fall gathered his crop and came out about even with the world. His first home was a log house, furnished with primitive furniture, worth perhaps twenty-five dollars. He was without a cook-stove, a sewing-machine, or a rocking-chair, and for a wagon he spliced in with a neighbor and made a team and vehicle. When he found himself at the close of business the first year just where he started, in the spring he proposed to his wife that they wear their old clothes and eat corn bread and thus stay out of debt the next year, and this she agreed to do. They lived on the same place again, and his record established for paying as he went has been maintained ever since, save for indebtedness made when he purchased his first home in Texas. When he left Mississippi, Mr. Gable sold all of his property and came away with $350. Mr. Gable came out to Texas on a prospecting tour first, at the suggestion of his wife, and, after looking over much of the black-land region of North Texas, as well as the central portion of the state, selected Navarro county, and returned and informed his wife that he could do better in Texas than in Mississippi. She consented to come, and they located at Dawson, the best place he had found on his exploration, and here he achieved his first success.

Mr. Gable's first work on coming to Texas was as a cotton picker on the black land for W. T. Moore at fifty cents a hundred and board for himself and family, while Mrs. Gable helped Mrs. Moore do the work about the house. In his efforts to secure a place on which to live he failed, as did his employer in finding a place for rent, and, about discouraged, was on the point of leaving the locality when Mr. Moore asked him one day if he were willing to take the "Allen Carroll place." Allen Carroll was a negro in the last stages of consumption, and Mr. Gable hesitated for a time, but finally agreed, because of his desperate situation, and accordingly moved into the little home after thoroughly scouring and scalding it. During the three years he lived there, Mr. Gable declares, he never enjoyed himself more in his life. Wild game was plentiful, turkey and deer abounded, and, as he loved sport with the gun, he lived chiefly on wild game while it lasted. He made money every year on that place, and subsequently moved on the ridge where Mr. Moore had lived, and spent two years there, then going to "high prairie" and buying a home of 129 acres, with a good house and barn—the best in the county at that time. He paid eighteen dollars an acre for this land, giving $1,000 down and notes for the balance, payable in one and two years. At the end of the time his land was paid for, and he owed no man, having found it no trouble to make money where there was an earnest will and domestic harmony. In the fall he piled up from forty to eighty bales of cotton from that place, and found himself becoming very independent, so purchased a tract of fifty acres, at twenty-five dollars an acre, spot cash, and in a few years purchased another fifty acres, adjoining, at forty-two and one-half dollars an acre.

At that time Mr. Gable had reached a point where the education of his children became a matter of concern, and, as the facilities in this locality were very poor, he moved to Dawson and purchased the R. B. Marsh residence for $1500 spot cash. He continued to farm actively and to add to his holdings, and prospered all the way along the road. Mr. Gable is a Democrat, but has not bothered with politics and no secret order has troubled him with its wiles. He has built several cottages in Dawson, which contribute to his income. His religious connection is with the Methodist church, which he has supported generously.

Mr. Gable's children are as follows: George Warren of Tahlequah, Oklahoma, president of the State Normal School; Oscar R., a teacher in Wesley College, Greenville, Texas; Ellis, superintendent of the schools of Forney, Texas; Maud, the wife of Felix Davis, a farmer near Dawson; May, the widow of Dr. Frank Smith of Dawson; Ethel, who married W. J. Rochelle of Corsicana, Texas; Miss Tina, an English teacher in the Devine (Texas) High School; James J. and Blanche, a junior at Southwestern. Mr. Gable's achievements have been many and notable, yet what he considers the best work of his life has been the education of his children, all of whom have been well fitted for the places in life which they have been called upon to fill, and all of whom are proving themselves worthy of their education and training. George Warren is a graduate of Georgetown and Chicago Universities and began teaching in the country. His graded school work was done at Groesbeck, Frost and Kerens, in Texas, and at Duncan and Checota, Oklahoma, where he was principal, following which he was appointed to his present high position. Oscar is a graduate of Georgetown University, as is Ellis. Maud was a teacher for eight years before her marriage and received a thorough training. May was well educated and was a teacher of elocution for several years. Ethel was a teacher for five years prior to her marriage. Miss Tina is a graduate of Georgetown University, James J. is a student of the class of 1915 in a medical college at Oklahoma City and Miss Blanche holds a state teacher's certificate.

GEORGE W. RATLIFF, chief clerk of the Railway Mail service, District No. 4, at Denison, Texas, has been

connected with the mail service for a quarter of a century and his rise to his present position of authority has been steady and continued, a result of his ability, his energy and his faithful performance of duty. A native son of Texas, he was born in Washington county November 30, 1867, and is a son of George W. and Mary (McClellan) Ratliff, the former of English descent and the latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry. There are many of the name located in different parts of Texas, whence a number of the family came at an early day, and all have held honorable positions in life and maintained the high reputation of the family.

George W. Ratliff, Sr., was born in Mississippi, where he grew to manhood with but few educational advantages, although in his later years he remedied this oversight by study and observation and is known as a well-informed man on numerous subjects of importance. In 1859 he migrated to Texas, locating in Hays county, where he was residing at the time of the commencement of hostilities between the Southern and Northern states, and he immediately cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, enlisting in a Texas volunteer regiment. He served under Colonels Carter and Giddings at Brenham, Texas, and was among those detailed on the scouting line, subsequently participated in the raid through Louisiana after General Banks, took part in a number of hotly contested battles and continued to serve until the close of the war. His regiment for a time was connected with the army of General Price. He proved himself a brave and gallant soldier and had an excellent military record, although his record as a business man has been no less admirable. When he laid aside the musket for the implements of peace, he took up farming and stock raising in Fayette and Coleman counties, Texas, and through industry and good management made a success of his operations. He is now living a retired life at his home in the city of Fort Worth. A man of strong mind and iron constitution he is still active and alert at the age of eighty-two years, perfectly capable of attending to the duties of life. The mother, who was born in Tennessee, died in 1906. There were three sons in the family: George W., of this review; Charles C., in the Railway Mail Service at Texarkana and in charge of the Terminal R. P. O., and Samuel R., of El Paso, also in the Railway Mail Service and in the Terminal R. P. O. at that city.

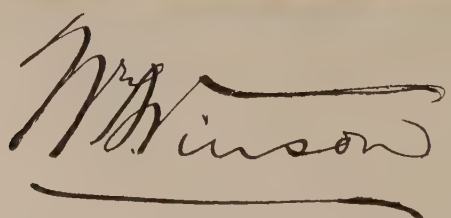
After completing his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Fayette county, George W. Ratliff spent one year in the University of Texas, and with this training embarked upon his career. His first employment was at clerical work for his father, for whom he kept a set of books, and subsequently he entered the employ of the Calcasien Lumber Company, at Austin, in a like capacity. For some time following this he was associated with the Breckenridge & Tinnin Lumber Mill, in Polk county, Texas, but in 1889 entered the Railway Mail Service at Fort Worth, and has continued to be identified with this branch of the government to the present time. In January, 1905, Mr. Ratliff came to Denison to take charge of District No. 4, which embraces North Texas and Eastern Oklahoma, there being 150 clerks necessary to handle the large mails of this section. A man of energy and enterprise, Mr. Ratliff has introduced a number of reforms into his department which have served to facilitate the work of mail handling and the service has no more trusted or faithful employe. In political matters he is a Democrat.

On February 23, 1893, Mr. Ratliff was united in marriage at Coleman, Texas, to Miss Nettie Wilson, whose father was a steamboat captain during the Civil war and lived in the city of Savannah, Georgia. After the close of that struggle he engaged in the grocery business at Savannah. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff: George W., nineteen years of age, who is a bookkeeper in the National Bank of Denison, and Miss Marion C., aged fifteen years, who is attending school. During his vacations Mr. Ratliff has done some traveling to the large cities of the West, but is content with the advantages and opportunities to be found in his home city of Denison, where his numerous friends are always sure of a welcome at his comfortable residence at No. 1015 West Morton street.

Cicero Franklin Henderson, M. D., an active practitioner in Pittsburg, is a man in the full vigor of professional and physical manhood and is enjoying to the utmost those benefits arising from his social and professional standing. He was born near Cason, in Morris county, at a time when it was still known as Titus county, and when Snow Hill was a well known country place established by the pioneers of Ante-Bellum days. His natal day is May 8, 1865, and he is the son of John and Millie A. (Hayes) Henderson.

John Henderson accompanied his parents to Texas in 1844 and they settled at Snow Hill, where he spent his remaining years as a farmer on a modest scale. The Hendersons of this branch were not slave-holding people. They were not aggressive planters, but contented themselves with comfortable lives and modest surroundings. John Henderson was born in Mississippi in 1825 and his somewhat meager education was derived from the old field schools of that state. He was a son of Michael Henderson, who carried in his veins the stanch blood of Scot and the versatile temperament of the Celt. He died at Snow Hill some years prior to the opening of the war. His children were reared as farmers and they were as follows: John, the father of the subject; James, who died in Florida without family; Michael, who died in Comanche county, Texas, and left a family; Adeline, who married Allen Barefoot, and one other who married Young Box, and all three of the last named spent their lives in the vicinity of Snow Hill. John Henderson maintained himself and reared his family by the products of the soil and gave himself no concern about matters outside his own domain, save when the question of war between the states was being settled. He demonstrated a patriotic attitude for the old institutions of the south and gave his service as a soldier in the ranks of the Confederate army. When the war was ended he accepted the results with what complacency he might muster and settled down to the work he had quitted to enter the service. He had little ever to do with politics, save to vote his sentiments as a Democrat, and he possessed no inclination or desire to mingle with his fellows as a leader of the public or a speaker in their midst, satisfying his mind and his spirit as a worshiper in the Missionary Baptist church. He was twice married and by his first wife had one son, James, who resides in Brown county, Texas, and a daughter, Mary, who married George Janes and died in Correll county, Texas. For his second wife Mr. Henderson married Millie A. Hayes, a daughter of Hugh Hayes, who came to Texas from Tennessee about the time when the Henderson family migrated hither. Mr. Hayes died in Titus county before war times and is buried near Snow Hill. Millie A. Henderson was born in Tennessee in October, 1838, and resides in the old neighborhood of Snow Hill. Her husband died on June 8, 1905, and their issue are as follows: Humphrey, a farmer and a mill and gin man of Cason, Texas; Tennie, the wife of D. Whittaker; Monroe, a resident of Mount Pleasant, Texas; Cicero F. of this review; Ida, the wife of Robert Montgomery of Cason, Texas, and Walter and R. L. Henderson also of Cason, Texas.

Cicero Franklin Henderson was a boy about the farm near Snow Hill during his minority years and was educated in the country schools. He assisted one term in his locality and abandoned the work for what he thought would be a career in the liquor business at Cason, but soon after he began the preparation for his professional



career under Dr. Evans at Cason. He took his first course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville and entered upon practice on a certificate at Lafayette, Upshur county, in 1895. He continued so until he returned to complete his medical studies in the Memphis Hospital College, from which he was graduated in 1900. He continued in practice in Upshur county until 1908, when he moved to Pittsburgh, and this has been the center of his professional activities since that time.

In 1911 Dr. Henderson took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of Tulane University in New Orleans and has in many ways kept up his studies so that he stands well to the forefront in his profession in these parts. He is a member of the County Medical Society and is now its acting secretary, while he served at one time as its president. He attends the annual meetings of the State Medical Association, of which he is a member, and in every way lives in the spirit of his profession. In addition to his regular duties as a practitioner Dr. Henderson is the official examiner for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Great Western Life Insurance Company of Kansas City and the Southwestern and Texas Life Insurance Companies at home, the Great Southern Life Insurance of Huston and the Amicable Life of Waco. He is a stockholder in the Amicable Life Insurance Company and in the Great Southern Life as well, and is financially interested as a stockholder in the First Guaranty State Bank of Pittsburg and the First National Bank, also a director of the Pittsburg National Bank.

Politically Dr. Henderson is a Democrat, although he is not one to take any active part in the political affairs of the community, and his churchly affiliations are with the Missionary Baptist denomination.

On October 22, 1885, Dr. Henderson was married in Titus county to Miss Ellen Mitchell, a daughter of Terrell Mitchell, whose children were as follows: John, William, Thomas, Charles, Ellen and Lee. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Henderson are as follows: Bera, the wife of Lonnie Smith, and she has one daughter, Vastine; Jeffie, who married Perry Neeley and lives in Shreveport, Louisiana, and is the mother of one son, Luoris; Guy Henderson, the youngest child of the Doctor and his wife, is a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Pittsburg.

The Doctor is a Master Mason, but is not especially active in his lodge affiliations. He is a citizen of the highest order, wide-awake and always up and doing and in him Pittsburg has a resident of whom she may well be proud.

WILLIAM ASHTON VINSON. As an active and prominent member in the firm of Lane, Wolters & Storey, attorneys, William Ashton Vinson plays a leading part in the legal activities of the city of Houston, his firm being one of the most impressive of its kind in the city. His identity with Houston was established in 1909, when he formed an association with his present firm, his previous legal affiliation having been with Judge Wilkins, of the firm of Wilkins & Vinson, at Sherman, Texas, where he was located for something like ten years. Mr. Vinson's success in his profession has been in every way worthy of him, and he has shown himself to be ambitious as well as talented, though his modest and unassuming nature impels him to shun the limelight as much as is consistent with success in his career.

William Ashton Vinson was born at White Oak, South Carolina, on December 22, 1874, and is the son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Brice) Vinson, both natives of South Carolina, and people who came originally of French and Scottish ancestry. The family came to Texas in 1887, settling at Sherman, where the father identified himself with the mercantile business. He was a man who had served through the last year of the Civil war in the Confederacy, having been a student at Charleston, South Carolina, when hostilities were started. His father is still living at Sherman, Texas, but his mother died in 1895.

A boy of thirteen years when he came with his family to Texas, William Ashton Vinson thus gained the major part of his education in the Lone Star State. He was graduated in 1896 from Austin College, at Sherman, after which he applied himself to the reading of law in the office of Judge W. W. Wilkins, at Sherman, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1898. He began the active practice of his profession as a partner of Judge Wilkins, who had so ably instructed him, and for ten years Wilkins & Vinson conducted a highly successful practice in Sherman. During that time Mr. Vinson was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of City Attorney, in which he served faithfully and efficiently, and it may be stated at this point that this is the sole political office he has ever held during his career thus far, having no penchant for public life, and entirely content to devote himself to his profession.

In 1909 Mr. Vinson came to Houston, and soon after became a member of the firm of Lane, Wolters & Storey, with whom he is yet associated. Aside from his profession, Mr. Vinson is identified with the Continental Bank & Trust Company of Fort Worth, Texas, as a director, and is a director of the Texas Nursery Company of Sherman, Texas. On March 1, 1912, he was appointed by Mayor H. B. Rice to membership on the Carnegie Library Board of Houston, and one year later his appointment was re-confirmed by Mayor Ben Campbell. He has given splendid service to the library and the city in his capacity as a director.

Socially, Mr. Vinson has membership in the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, and the Lumberman's Club of Houston, and in all of them he has made a wide circle of friends.

On December 19, 1900, Mr. Vinson was married to Miss Ethel Turner, the daughter of Judge Augustus C. Turner, of Sherman, Texas, who was long prominent in Grayson county politics and who was for many years district judge there. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vinson—Virginia and Julia Elizabeth.

JOHN C. HUTCHISON, a pioneer resident of Queen City, Cass county, Texas, is entitled to the distinction of being foremost in developing the iron ore industry in this county. He belongs to the family of Hutchisons who pioneered in North Carolina and possesses to a marked degree that initiative which characterized his worthy ancestors.

Mr. Hutchison is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Tipton county, that state, in 1845, son of Charles Harris and Adeline (Thompson) Hutchison. Charles Harris Hutchison was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, a grandson of Captain William Hutchison, who owned the land upon which Charlotte, North Carolina, was built. Captain William Hutchinson was one of the promulgators of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was captain of troops in the Continental line in Revolutionary war and was a prominent figure in North Carolina history. Charles H. Hutchison lived in Mecklenburg county till after he was grown and soon after his marriage to Miss Adeline Thompson of that county he emigrated to Tipton county, Tennessee, where he lived till December, 1854, when he removed with his family to Cass county, Texas. They settled in the woods and opened up a farm seven miles east of Jefferson, in what was known as the "Bend" country and in what is now Marion county, which county was formed out of Cass county. He and his wife lived in this place until 1878. From this home they moved to Queen City, Texas. The wife died in 1888 and the husband in 1898. They had seven children: James H., deceased; Amand Kirkland, now living in Dallas, Texas; John C.; Sarah A. Mathews, deceased; Tennessee Har-

well, deceased; Margaret A. Britton, now in Fort Worth; Charley Milton, now living in Atlanta, Texas.

At the time the Hutchison family came to Texas John C. was a lad of nine years. He was yet a youth in his early teens when the war of the Rebellion broke out, but before its close he tendered his services to the Southern cause and spent two years in the Confederate army as a member of Company A, Nineteenth Texas (Waterhouse's) Regiment, Walker's Division, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the war he returned to his father's home and entered school immediately, going to W. S. Glass during the remainder of 1865. On January 1, 1866, he entered school at the Nance old school house, going to one J. N. Adams. In 1867 he went to school at Sulphur Springs, going to Uncle Jo Clark, one of the pioneer educators of East Texas, and returned to the farm for the next two years, 1868 and 1869. In 1870 he accepted a clerkship in a store at Jefferson, which at that time was one of the most important commercial cities of Texas. In 1871 he went to Linden, the county seat of Cass county, and established a grocery store. This grocery stock he soon disposed of and the following year turned his attention to drugs. That was the beginning of the drug business in which he and, later, his sons have since been engaged.

In 1874, upon the completion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad through Cass county he removed his business from Linden to Lanark, a station on the new road, and in 1876, when the station of Queen City was established, he removed his drug store to this place and had the distinction of being its pioneer merchant. With the growth and prosperity of his business grew the demand for "Hutchison's Magic Oil," a healing preparation of his own. On its own merits, and without advertising, the fame of this medicine spread until Mr. Hutchison decided to retire from retail drug business and devote his entire attention to the manufacture and sale of Magic Oil. As a result of this decision the Hutchison Medicine Company was organized, of which Mr. Hutchison is president. His two sons, John C., Jr., and James E., are officers of the company and have active charge of the business, which in 1908 was removed from Queen City to Texarkana. Mr. Hutchison, however, continued to make his home in Queen City until November 1, 1913, at which date he and his wife moved to Texarkana and he again became actively engaged with the Hutchison Medicine Company. The company has a fine plant in a modern brick building at the corner of State and Thirteenth streets in Texarkana, from which it distributes its product to the jobbing trade and where it is doing a constantly increasing business.

Since 1891 Mr. Hutchison has been a prominent factor in the development of the iron ore business in Cass county. That year he bought, from the receiver of the property, the famous Bowie Hill iron ore lands, five miles north of Queen City. This was the location of the old Sulphur Forks Iron Works, which had been established during the war by the Confederate States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and operated for the benefit of the Confederate government, and for this reason is of historic interest. Mr. Hutchison has since sold a part of his interest in this property, but is still the owner of over one thousand acres, which is subject to future development. And this promises to be an important industry in the State of Texas.

Referring to Mr. Hutchison's early identity with Queen City, it should be recorded that he opened up the first street in the town. And, as showing his enterprise and public spirit, it should be further recorded that in 1876 he operated a saw mill in the town, at considerable expense to himself, and sawed lumber free for every person who would build a house there and was not able to pay for it.

Mr. Hutchison was married February 22, 1872, to Miss Margaret C. Sharp of Marion county, Texas, daughter of Jehu H. Sharp, a prominent citizen of that county, and they have five children living: Mrs. Annie Cabe of Stamps, Arkansas; Mrs. Maggie Allday of Atlanta, Texas; John C., Jr., of Texarkana; James E., also of Texarkana, and Mrs. Adine Ellington of Atlanta, Texas. The third child, Charley Harris, was taken to Heaven at two years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Hutchison is a Master Mason and religiously he is a Methodist. Last, but not least, he is politically a Democrat.

ROBERT MONROE WHITE. The residence of the White family has been continuous in south Texas, in the country about Galveston Bay, and in Chambers county, since 1819. That was before the esfablishment of the first Austin colony. It was about the time Mexico won independence from Spain. Up to that time American settlers had been strictly forbidden to enter Texas and find homes in territory. The population of what is now the Lone Star State was centered almost entirely about a few Mexican forts and towns, chiefly about San Antonio, and on the extreme east at Nacogdoches and Anahuac, Texas. These facts are mentioned to indicate how very early in the pioneer period was the settlement of the White family. Three or four generations have succeeded one another as prominent citizens, large land owners and cattle raisers, business men and public-spirited citizens, in what is now Chambers county, and among the prominent representatives of the name now living and active in affairs are Robert Monroe White and James T. White, two of the largest ranchers and land owners in the state of Texas.

Robert Monroe White was born at White's (or Turtle) Bayou, Chambers county, Texas, in 1856, and James Taylor White was born in 1854. Their parents were James Taylor and Amanda (Speght) White. James Taylor White was likewise born at Turtle Bayou in 1829 and all his life was spent in Chambers county, where he died in 1905. He was a son of James Taylor White, who was born in Louisiana, came from that state to Texas in 1819 and at that time located in what is now Chambers county, establishing his home on Turtle Bayou, which, because of the prominence and long residence of the family, has also been known as White's Bayou. The original place settled upon by Grandfather James Taylor White more than eighty years ago is still owned and occupied by the family. The ranch at White's Bayou consists now of about six thousand acres, and is owned by Robert M. White and his brother, James Taylor White. There are few old homesteads in Texas which have longer associations and memories for one family. After the battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, the Mexican General Santa Ana, while being escorted as a prisoner on his way to New Orleans and thence to Mexico, was kept overnight at the White home and Grandfather James T. White furnished a pilot for transporting the party across the Sabine River into Louisiana.

Besides the home place mentioned above Robert M. White and J. T. White are owners of the famous White's Ranch in Chambers and Jefferson counties. That is one of the largest and finest cattle ranches in Texas. Eighty thousand acres comprise the broad domain over which the White cattle range and few estates are now left in Texas with such a princely acreage. Travelers over the railroad through Chambers county are familiar with White's Ranch Station, located about seven miles south of Stowell, and the ranch adjoins this station. Mr. White, like his father and grandfather before him, has been engaged in the cattle business since boyhood and from it has acquired his wealthy and influential position.

Mr. White married Miss Mattie Smith, who was born in Orren county, Texas. Their four children are: J. Cade White, Forrest White, Anna White and Lillie May White. In 1902 Mr. White established his residence at the town of Stowell, on the Gulf & Interstate Railroad,

where he has a beautiful and commodious home, surrounded by every comfort and convenience.

ARCHIE N. JUSTISS. As postmaster of the city of Corsicana, Navarro county, Mr. Justiss is known as an able and popular public official, but further than this he is one of the representative members of the newspaper fraternity in Texas, as editor and publisher of the *Corsicana Courier-Light* and *Weekly Observer*, and has been a recognized power in the councils and political manoeuvers of the Democratic party in the Lone Star State, which has been his home since early youth. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of northeastern Texas and his character and achievements entitle him to specific mention in this history of the state.

Archie Norris Justiss was born at Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee, on the 19th of January, 1866, and is a son of John and Rachel (Debou) Justiss, both natives of Wilson county, Tennessee, and representatives of old and honored families of that state. John Justiss continued his residence in Tennessee until 1885, when he came with his family to Texas, settling first at Alvarado, Johnson county, and removing thence to Hillsboro, Hill county, where he died in 1895 at the age of seventy-one years. He was born in 1823 and was a son of Samuel Justiss, who was a native of North Carolina and an early settler in Tennessee, where he became a prosperous planter and the owner of a considerable number of slaves. He continued to reside in that state until his death, and it is worthy of special note that three of his sons were found enrolled as valiant soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Mrs. Rachel (Debou) Justiss was a daughter of Bird Debou, who was the most extensive planter in Wilson county, Tennessee, where the family was long one of much prominence and influence. The old homestead plantation of Bird Debou was situated between Lebanon and Hunter's Point and he was the owner of sixty-five slaves at the time when the Emancipation Proclamation deprived him of this property. He had distinctive business ability and was able to retrieve to a large extent the financial loss which he encountered as a result of the Civil war, after the close of which he accumulated a large and valuable estate. The death of Mrs. Rachel Justiss occurred in the city of Waco, Texas, in 1888, and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gracious influence. Of the children the eldest was Robert, who was a resident of Collin county, this state, at the time of his death; Millie, who married, was survived by one son, who died in Tennessee. Her other son, J. Morgan, was a resident of Hubbard City, Texas, at the time of his death, the result of an automobile collision; Bird, who is survived by a son and daughter, died at Hillsboro, Texas; Archie N., of this review, was the next in order of birth, and Mary, who became the wife of Henry M. Fowler, died at Waxahachie, Texas, being survived by three children.

Archie N. Justiss acquired his preliminary education in the schools of his native state and was about nineteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas, in 1885. He continued his studies in the public schools of Hillsboro and thereafter he completed an effective course in Hill's Business College, in the city of Waco. After his graduation in this institution Mr. Justiss removed to Corsicana, which city has been his home since September, 1889. Here he assumed the position of city circulator for the *Corsicana Daily Light*, and during the long intervening years he has continued to be actively identified with newspaper interests in this thriving Texas city, where his influence has constantly been given to the furtherance of high civic ideals and progressive policies. He soon won promotion to the position of reporter on the *Daily Light*, and for several years he was also a correspondent for the *Dallas News*. He finally purchased an interest in the *Daily Light* and in 1895 he effected the consolidation of this paper with the *Daily Courier*. He has been editor and publisher of the *Courier-Light* since 1900 and has made the paper a power in political affairs as well as a most effective exponent of local interests in general.

Mr. Justiss has been most actively identified with Democratic politics in Texas from the time when the Terrell election law became operative. He first served as precinct chairman of the Democratic committee of his ward and thereafter he held for four years the position of secretary of the county committee of his party in Navarro county. In 1908, by election, he was made chairman of the county committee, and of this office he continued the valued and efficient incumbent for four years, his duties thus including work in the national campaign of 1912, in which he so aided in maneuvering the forces at his command as to make Navarro county fall into line with a strong plurality in favor of President Wilson. He became also a member of the senatorial and congressional committees of his party, and for six years he served as chairman of each of these committees in his district. He has been a delegate to virtually every Democratic state convention in Texas for the past score of years, and from 1904 to 1906, inclusive, he was a member of the state executive committee of the party. It is worthy of note that after the nomination of President Wilson Mr. Justiss started in Navarro county a popular subscription to aid in the ensuing campaign, the result being that about $1,500 were raised in the county and added to the national campaign fund. He was appointed by Governor S. W. T. Lanham as a member of his personal staff and holds a commission from Governor Lanham with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This was in the year of 1903 and 1904.

Mr. Justiss is a charter member of both the Booster and Commercial Clubs of Corsicana, the former of which he assisted in organizing in 1894 and he has given hearty support to their measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the city. After the campaign of 1912 Mr. Justiss became a candidate for the office of postmaster of Corsicana, and he won the commission, notwithstanding there were twenty-six applicants for the same. He circulated no petition for support or commendation, but gained the voluntary support of a host of loyal friends, with the result that he assumed the duties of office on the 1st of April, 1914. At the State Postmasters' Convention held at Austin in May, 1914, Mr. Justiss was elected secretary and treasurer of the association for the ensuing year, a pleasing compliment to a young member over so many older members at the convention. This is an important office. Mr. Justiss is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Praetorians and the Mystic Circle, in which last he is worthy ruler, and he and his family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In Corsicana on the 12th of October, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Justiss to Miss Katie M. Frost, daughter of Judge Sam R. Frost, a pioneer of Navarro county and one of the leading legists and jurists of the Texas bar. Judge Frost wedded Mollie Winkler, a daughter of Judge C. M. Winkler, and nine children were born of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Justiss have two sons, Archie Frost and Alton Norris. The elder son is a member of the class of 1915 in the Corsicana high school and his intention is to prepare himself for the legal profession. His association with one of the leading law firms of Corsicana has brought from one of its members the following high tribute to the aspiring young man, the statements being those of R. S. Neblett: "I cannot resist the temptation to express to you my good opinion of your son Archie. He is a boy of whom you may well be proud. I value his friendship and count him among my friends. I am always glad to have his association and find him a boy of

splendid character, good intelligence, ambitious and industrious. He constantly reminds me of my former partner, his grandfather, Judge Sam R. Frost, in his amiable disposition and well balanced character. If he does not, even in early life, attain positions of honor, prominence and influence, I think it will be due to some extraneous circumstances that operate from this time forward to carry him away from his present well formed ideas and aspirations. I think he should be stimulated to pursue his scholastic work, which will unquestionably not only give him culture but also the breadth and depth necessary to the practice of law and valuable in any pursuit.''

Addison Perry Moore. The commercial life of Tyler, Texas, has since 1880 known the influence and activities of Addison Perry Moore, and the part he has played in the industrial and financial progress of the city has been no insignificant one. As president of the Moore Grocery Company, a wholesale house with branches at several points in East Texas, his operations are wide in their scope in that field alone, and as vice president of the Guaranty State Bank he maintains a position of importance in financial circles of the city.

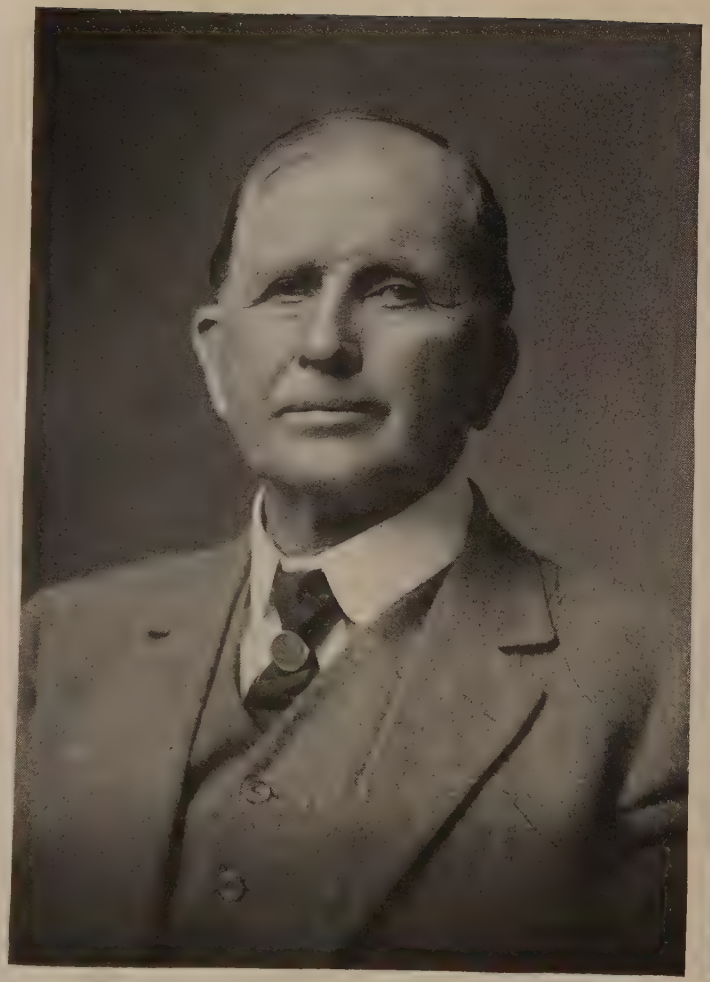
Addison Perry Moore was born in Alabama, in December, 1857, and came of a family of slave-holding planters. His father, Frank Moore, was born near Cheraw, South Carolina, and died in Tyler, Texas, in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight. He was married in his early days in Alabama to Miss Alice Silliman, the daughter of a North Carolina man, who died before his family of sixteen children were all reared. Of this numerous progeny twelve were boys, four of whom became doctors, four ministers and four farmers, and each of them acquitted himself in his particular field of activity in a manner that was a distinct credit to the father and mother who called them into existence. Dr. James Silliman of Palestine was one of the sons, and at his death he left a splendid estate and a son in the same profession who is continuing his father's work and devoting his life to the welfare of humanity.

Frank Moore became a prosperous planter of Alabama in the years prior to the Civil war period, and with the outbreak of the Civil war the loss of his hundred or more slaves gave him a financial blow from which he never quite recovered. He held fast to his farm, however, and enjoyed the comforts of his home place until the weight of years forced his retirement from active work, when he left his Alabama home and moved to Texas in order to be near his sons, and located in Tyler. His faithful wife passed away in 1896, when she was sixty-four years of age. Their children were seven in number and concerning them brief mention is here incorporated as follows: John S., the eldest, served through the war in the Confederacy, he later entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, moved to Sherman, Texas, where he built the First Presbyterian church and was its honored pastor for almost a quarter of a century before death claimed him. Mary died in Tyler, Texas, as Mrs. Newton Priestwood; Susan is the wife of Mark Sledge of Smith county, Texas; W. R. died in Austin, Texas; Sarah P. married Strother Burke and died in Tyler; Hettie is Mrs. A. G. Boyd of Livingston, Alabama, and Addison Perry, of this review, is the youngest of the seven.

Addison P. Moore acquired a liberal education in the Cooper Institute in Lauderdale county, Alabama, and he came to Texas before he had attained his majority. He came to the state in the company of his brother, W. R., now deceased, on the return of the latter from a visit to the Alabama home, and he began his business life and career as a partner of one Mr. Phillips in the grocery business. After a little more than a year in this connection Mr. Phillips died and thereafter Mr. Moore carried on the retail business, with a jobbing department in connection, and he continued so until 1893, when he embarked in the wholesale business and put two men on the road in his interests. He ran the business under his own name, and though he was young in years he was successful in business and so marked was his success individually that he had no difficulty in securing additional capital for the enlarging of the activities of the firm. He first took a Mr. Starr into the firm and the firm known as the Moore-Starr Grocery Company did business until John B. Mayfield came into the partnership, when his name was added, making the firm name the Moore-Starr-Mayfield Grocery Company. Subsequent developments caused the various partners one by one to withdraw from the business, and in due time Mr. Moore had by purchase come to be the sole owner and proprietor of the establishment, and it was then that the Moore Grocery Company was incorporated for $200,000, with A. P. Moore as president, A. F. Sledge as vice president and H. R. Moore of Houston as secretary and treasurer. Branch houses have been established at Palestine, Longview and Pittsburg, and a force of fourteen salesmen wait on the trade of the system, covering East Texas in the most comprehensive manner. They have a well established and ever growing trade in this section of the state, and handle their trade in a manner that is highly conducive to continued patronage and augurs well for the future fortunes of this flourishing system of grocery supply.

It is especially pleasing to contemplate the splendid success of this concern when it is remembered that Mr. Moore came to Texas without capital and without those less tangible assets known as prospects. He had nothing but his innate energy and ability, but they have been sufficient to permit him to demonstrate his capabilities as a merchant and made it possible for him to meet in the most telling manner every emergency arising from the demands of trade. His present connection shows him to be a strong factor in the commercial field of the state and his position as vice president of the Guaranty State Bank speaks sufficiently well of his standing as a financier. His home at No. 503 South Fannie avenue, in Tyler, is a handsome one and marks a striking contrast between the man of today and the boy of tender years who made his advent into Tyler in 1880. Mr. Moore has given valuable public service as a member of the board of education, on which he served for many years, and as an alderman of the city, but he is in no sense of the term a politician, giving but little time to the activities of any of the political factions.

Mr. Moore has been twice married. He was first married on March 17, 1886, in Crockett, Texas, to Miss Mary Aldrich, a daughter of Oliver Aldrich. Mrs. Moore died in 1900, leaving two sons,—Aldrich, now a traveling salesman for the Moore Grocery Company, and Addison. On June 7, 1902, Mr. Moore was married in Nevada City, California, to Miss Rachel Morgan, a daughter of the venerable John T. Morgan, a Welchman, who pioneered to California in 1855 and there became a successful business man and banker. Mr. and Mrs. Moore met while attending the World's Sunday School Convention of the Presbyterian church at Denver, in 1901, both being members of that denomination, and their marriage resulted in consequence of that meeting. The home life of this couple has been most idyllic in all its phases, and they have two sons,—John Morgan and William Aubrey. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are both enthusiastic church workers and are immersed in the activities of the various departments of their church in Tyler. Mr. Moore is an Elder, and has represented his church and congregation in Presbyteries and Synods at various times, and attended the General Assembly of the church at Mobile, Alabama. Their lives have been characterized by a strong religious faith and fervor, and both enjoy the esteem and hearty good will of all who share in their acquaintance and know them for what they are.



Jno M Lewis

Leona A Lewis

JOHN M. LEWIS. One of the substantial and honored citizens of Kaufman county, Mr. Lewis has been a resident of Texas since his boyhood days and is a scion of a sterling pioneer family that was founded in the Lone Star commonwealth nearly sixty years ago and about a decade after the admission of the state to the Union. He has marked the passing years with worthy accomplishment, has witnessed the development and upbuilding of the noble commonwealth that has long been his home, and is one of the representative citizens of Kaufman county, his attractive home being a fine farm adjoining the village of Forney, where he was formerly engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Lewis has been one of the progressive men of Texas, has contributed materially to the civic and industrial advancement of the state, and he further has the distinction of having made a gallant record as a soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states.

John M. Lewis was born in Marengo county, Alabama, on the 15th of April, 1842, and thus was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family removal to Texas in the Christmas week of 1855. He is a son of John G. and Margaret (McIntyre) Lewis, and is a scion of a patrician old Southern family, the name of which has been identified with the annals of American history since the early Colonial era. John G. Lewis was born in Pendleton district, South Carolina, in 1817, and was reared to maturity in Marengo county, Alabama, where his marriage was solemnized. In 1846 he removed with his family to Mississippi, where he became overseer on a large plantation. Finally he determined to come to the new state of Texas, and he set forth with teams and wagons, by means of which he transported his family and a limited supply of household effects. En route he stopped at Shreveport, Louisiana, as he found what promised to be profitable employment in connection with the grading of the new westward line of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He utilized his teams in connection with the construction work and also lent a considerable sum of money to the contractors by whom he was employed. After several weeks of service he found that his confidence had been greatly abused, as he not only failed to receive compensation for his work but also lost the money which he had advanced to his employers. Literally a poorer but wiser man, he proceeded on his way to Texas, and with the limited remaining funds in his possession he purchased a small tract of land on the east fork of the Trinity river, this embryonic home having been on the bleak prairie and remote from civilization, Indians being the nearest neighbors. Mr. Lewis bravely faced the ordeal of reclaiming his land and providing a home for his family, and he labored with all of energy and determination, the while he endured his full share of the hardships incidental to pioneer life on the frontier. His farm was situated southwest of the present thriving town of Forney, Kaufman county, and there he continued his labors until he went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, his life having been virtually sacrificed in this cause. He entered the Confederate service in company with his son, John M., subject of this review, and took part in the early engagements of the contending forces in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, including the battle of Elkhorn. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to his home, but later he re-enlisted and again went to Arkansas, where he was in service at the time he was stricken with the disease that terminated his life, at Little Rock, in 1864. He was a man of invincible integrity in all the relations of life and lived up to the opportunities that came to him as one of the world's workers, both he and his wife having been members of the Methodist church. His first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret McIntyre, was a daughter of John McIntyre, of Marengo county, Alabama, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1855. Of the children of this union it may be recorded that Elizabeth died, unmarried, when a young woman; John M. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Susan became the wife of George Daugherty and was a resident of Texas at the time of her death; Bayless W. died in childhood; Pinkney G. resides in Forney, Texas; Esther was a child at the time of her death; Christopher C. resides at Seagoville, Dallas county, Texas; and William Edward died when a boy.

Madison Earle Lewis, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was born in South Carolina, in 1789, and he became a prosperous farmer in Alabama, where he also held a contract for the carrying of the United States mail by a stage route. He was comparatively a young man at the time of his death. He wedded Mary Griffin, and of their children John G. was the eldest. The second son bore the name of Major, and the other children were Joseph, Sarah and Nancy, the elder daughter having become the wife of a man named Modawell and Nancy having become the wife of Abraham S. Nail, who was a resident of Mississippi at the time of his death. Major John Lewis, father of Madison Earle Lewis, was a member of a staunch old Virginia family and was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was a patriot-soldier in the War of the Revolution, in which he served as a member of the Virginia company commanded by Captain Weeks, and he participated in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, and Yorktown, besides the capture of Stony Point. Major Lewis became a citizen of prominence and influence in Rutherford county, North Carolina, where he was a leader in political affairs and where he served as county sheriff, two of his brothers having simultaneously held county office. He finally removed to Pendleton district, South Carolina, where he passed the residue of his life. Major Lewis married Annie Earle, who was born in 1763, and they became the parents of several children. Major Lewis was a son of John and Sarah (Taliaferro) Lewis, both natives of Virginia and representatives of old and honored Colonial families of that historic commonwealth.

John M. Lewis, to whom this sketch is dedicated, passed his childhood days in his native state and there received his rudimentary education. He was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas and he was reared to maturity in the county where he still has his home. He attended the pioneer schools in Kaufman county.

Mr. Lewis was eighteen years of age at the time of the inception of the Civil War, and he promptly manifested his loyalty to the Confederacy by enlisting as a private in Company A, Sixth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sullivan Ross. He took part in the battle of Elkhorn, Arkansas, and thereafter accompanied his command when its crossed the Mississippi river and went to the aid of Beauregard's army, at Corinth, Mississippi. He took part in the engagement at that point and also in the military operations incidental to the closing of the Vicksburg campaign, after which his regiment became a part of the Army of Tennessee, under General Joseph E. Johnstone, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, after which the Sixth Texas Cavalry accompanied General Hood's forces back to Tennessee. There Mr. Lewis took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in the engagement at Anthony's Hill he was shot in the left breast, the missile penetrating just above his heart. On the retreat from Nashville he was taken prisoner for a second time, his first capture having been in connection with the Holly Spring raid, in Mississippi, from which state he was taken as a prisoner of war to Camp Douglas, in the city of Chicago. He was released on parole and his exchange was soon afterward effected, at City Point, Virginia. He rejoined his regiment in Mississippi and thence went forth as a participant in the Atlanta campaign. After his second capture he was soon released, this action being taken by his captors when they discovered the serious nature of his

wound. He finally made his way to the home of his uncle, Abraham S. Nail, in Mississippi, where he recuperated and where he remained several months after the close of the war. He arrived at his home, in Kaufman county, Texas, in September, 1865.

Mr. Lewis' first occupation after the close of his military career was in the gathering of seed for hedges, and this product he sold to northern hedge-growers at a good price. By this means he acquired his first cash capital. He then obtained employment on the Daugherty stock ranch, in Kaufman county, and for two years he represented this extensive ranch in the marketing of cattle at Shreveport and Jefferson. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, on a small tract of land near Forney, and to this line of enterprise he continued to give his attention until 1880, when he established himself in the general merchandise business at Forney. He became one of the most successful and popular merchants of this part of Kaufman county and long controlled a substantial and representative trade. He continued his mercantile business until 1910, when he sold the same, and he has since lived virtually retired, though he finds ample demands upon his time and attention in the general supervision of his fine landed estate, lying adjacent to Forney. He here owns a tract of more than six hundred acres, and the practical work of the place is given over to desirable tenants. Mr. Lewis has made the best of improvements upon his estate and has made the same one of the model places of the northeastern part of Texas. In 1910 he erected his handsome residence, which is of the bungalow type, with spacious rooms and wide galleries encircling the building, and this ideal home is known as a center of gracious but unostentatious hospitality.

Mr. Lewis has not only achieved distinctive success through the medium of his own ability and well directed efforts, but he has also shown marked civic loyalty and public spirit. He has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of the town of Forney, where he has erected a number of business buildings, which he still owns, as does he also other local realty upon which he has made excellent improvements. He is a director of the cotton-oil company at Forney, which owns the light and ice plants in this village, and is also a stockholder of the Farmers' National Bank. Mr. Lewis has inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the community that has long represented his home, has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Forney, and from 1878 to 1884 he held the office of county commissioner, the county court house having been completed and furnished within the period of his service as a member of the board of commissioners. He has ever been ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community, and in politics he is aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He is one of the substantial capitalists of Kaufman county, is a representative citizen of this part of the state, is genial, sincere and kindly in his association with his fellow men, and he has reason to be well satisfied with the results of his many years of earnest endeavor, as well as with the gracious conditions that compass him now that he is permitted to enjoy the rewards of worthy and productive effort.

In 1867 Mr. Lewis wedded Miss Leona Dunnica, who was born in Cherokee county, this state, in 1850, and who is a daughter of the late John Dunnica, an honored Texas pioneer who came to this state from Kentucky during the Republic of Texas. In conclusion of this sketch is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: Edward C., who died in Kaufman county, married Miss Sallie Kelley, who survives him, as do also two children—Emma, who is the wife of M. G. Vernon, of Strawn, Palo Pinto county, and Jennie, who is the wife of Wallace E. Jones, of Forney. Frank, who is a representative business man of Forney, wedded Miss Elizabeth Dice. Miss Kate Lewis remains at the parental home. Jessie is the wife of Madison Brooks, who is engaged in the insurance business in Forney and who is a member of the board of county commissioners at the time of this writing, in 1914. John A., who is a prosperous farmer in Van Zandt county, married Miss Lillian Pendleton. Frederick M., who is engaged in the insurance business at Forney and who was graduated in the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, married Miss Laura Foster.

GEORGE J. COOK. The only proper way to measure success in life is to estimate the obstacles overcome. Measured by these standards, there are few more successful men in Texas than George J. Cook, of Eustace. Some of the details of his business career to be set down in a later paragraph, illustrate how men may often gain an exceptional success at a vocation for which they have absolutely no previous training, and in which apparently all the probabilities are against them.

The Cook family have been residents of Texas for many years, and was founded in this state by Joab Cook a Hardshell Baptist preacher in Rusk County. He subsequently moved further to Henderson, where he was also a pioneer, and died in Athens before the Civil war. He was the father of twenty-two children by two wives. Several of the children of his first marriage died before maturity, and the others are mentioned as follows: Thomas, who died in Henderson county, leaving a family; George, who also left a family at his death; John, who died in Texas with a family; Francis M., mentioned in the following paragraphs; Becky, who married James Simmons, and died in Navarro county, Texas; Hettie, twin sister of Becky, who married Dr. Glover, and is now deceased; Emily, who married a Crosby, and died in Nacogdoches. By the second wife of Joab Cook, the following children were born: Benjamin, who died in Hill county, Texas, left a family there; Stephen, who has his home in Nacogdoches county; Joseph, who died and left a family; Margaret, wife of William Box of Henderson county; Cumile, who died the wife of Mr. Jess Davis in Henderson county; and Hannah, who married Amos Etheridge and resides in Navarro county.

Francis M. Cook was born in 1831. The circumstances of his childhood and youth prevented his getting even the first elements of book learning. He went through life without knowing the letters of the alphabet or being able to write his name. Notwithstanding that handicap he competed successfully with his fellow men, and at his death, November 21st, 1910, left a good estate. He was very sagacious in the barter and exchange of commodities, and by close attention to details gained a generous prosperity. He brought under cultivation some two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Eustace. He was a staunch Democrat and stood for righteousness in business as well as in society. Because of physical weakness he was unable to carry a musket during the war, but he was loyal to the Confederacy and did some important work within the boundaries of the state. He never missed an election and voted the Democratic ticket from early manhood until late in life. Francis M. Cook married Miss Catherine Star, a daughter of John Starr, who came from Illinois to Texas, Mrs. Cook having been born in the former state in 1839. The Starr family moved to Texas in 1843 and settled in Cherokee county. Francis M. Cook and wife had the following children: Thomas, who died in childhood; Jane, who married F. M. Leach, and resides in Henderson county; Catherine, who died in infancy; Ellen, who married John A. Owen, and lives in Henderson county; M. W., whose home is in Navarro county; Henrietta, who married James E. Rogers of Henderson county; John, whose home is in Navarro county; George J., of Eustace; Robert, who died in childhood; Albert J., of Eustace; Cora, wife of R. S. Carpenter, of Jones county, Texas; Edward, also

in Jones county; Edgar, a twin of Edward, who died as a child; Emily Ann, who died in infancy, and Jesse C., whose home is in Jones County.

It was in Tarrant county that George J. Cook was born January 18, 1867. His home and business activities have been centered about Eustace all his career. When a boy he started in to bear the share of the family burdens, and he did so much work on the home place that he had practically no time to attend school, and his education gave him only the ability to spell out the words and read very slowly and stumblingly, to work the four general rules of arithmetic, and display a very poor hand at penmanship. He had never written a letter when he started out as a merchant, yet in spite of those adverse conditions he has made a useful citizen and a financial success in life. Mr. Cook remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he began farming for himself, and by four crops gained a capital of five hundred dollars. At Payne Springs, he established a store with a stock of goods valued at one hundred and fifty-three dollars. The bills submitted to him by the wholesale house showing cost of articles and indicating prices for selling were as so much Greek to him. For a time he sold goods at half what they cost him or double the amount, as the case happened to be. He worked over his bills, made a study of his business like a child learning his letters, and mastered the situation after great mental strain and much embarrassment in correspondence. He knew nothing of literary composition, spelled poorly, and his capitalization was in hit or miss fashion. Persistency and hard work will conquer many difficulties. At first his business little more than paid its way, and he helped out by chopping cotton and pulling fodder while watching his store and training himself for merchandising. At the end of ten years he had gained a success probably much above his original expectations, and he sold out his stock of goods at five thousand dollars, that amount representing his net earnings during his ten years. In 1903, Mr. Cook moved to Eustace, and established a store there. He was a member of the firm of Cook & Campbell, whose establishment at the end of one year burned out with a net loss of six thousand dollars. With the insurance money of three thousand dollars the firm resumed business and after several months Mr. Cook purchased the interests of his partner, and continued alone for six years. Nearly twenty years of close attention to business had proved a severe strain upon his energies, and he then sold out and retired from general merchandising. In order to get more of outdoor employment, in November, 1912, he bought the lumber business of his father-in-law, the enterprise which he still has. Mr. Cook's net capital when he began business has already been stated. His preparation for a commercial life has been briefly suggested, and something of the success he has attained may be inferred from the substantial interest he now owns in Eustace. He built one of the best pressed-brick stores in Eustace, has a home ample for the comforts of his family, and also considerable property besides the stock of his lumber yards. He is vice-president and a director of the state bank of Eustace.

On December 11, 1910, Mr. Cook married Miss Lillie Melton, a daughter of Joab Melton, who was born on the site of the old brick hotel in Athens, Texas, in 1856, a son of Josiah Melton, who came to Texas as a young man and settled in Henderson county. Through several generations the Melton family have been prominent in Texas, but the record does not extend back beyond Josiah Melton, who was an orphan. Josiah married in Henderson county. Miss Emeline McMannus, a daughter of Joab McMannus, a pioneer Missouri settler, who lived for a number of years near Athens, and who died in 1906, at the age of eighty-seven. Joab McMannus married Rebecca Eads, and their children were Emeline and Mary, the latter the wife of John T. Paschal of Murchison, Texas. Josiah Melton moved to a farm ten miles north of Athens, soon after the birth of his son Joab, and died there in 1859. His widow subsequently married Hamp Phillips, and had children as follows: Thomas, Elijah, Rhoda, wife of O. T. Jeter, and Jacob, all of Henderson county. The children of Josiah Melton were: Leonidas, who died a few years ago at Shrevesport, Louisiana, Joab, and John—both the latter of Oklahoma.

Joab Melton grew up on the farm where his mother now lives and continued farming until he reached his majority, in the meantime getting a country school education, with also two or three years of training in the Goshen school, which was then an educational center of much importance. He began clerking at Goshen, and subsequently got into store keeping for himself. After twenty years he moved to Eustace in 1900, and established the lumber business which was conducted with much success by him until it was sold to Mr. Cook, in November, 1912. Among other interests, Joab Melton has been identified with farm development and increased the material resources of Eustace by the erection of a good home, and in other ways. He served as president of the school board at the time the new school house was erected, and had active control of the work as superintendent. He is an elder in the Christian church, and a Democrat in politics. Joab Melton was married November 9, 1885, to Miss Nannie Whatley, of Bell county, Texas, and a daughter of William Whatley, a farmer from east Texas. The Melton children are: Lottie, now Mrs. Cook; and Clara, wife of Simmons McLaughlin, of Eustice, the McLaughlin children being Bueford and Gladys.

To the marriage of George J. Cook and Miss Lillie Melton were born the following children: Lillian Ruth and Oscar Branch.

WILLIAM H. LEASE. Official honors were never bestowed more fittingly than on William H. Lease, present county and district clerk for Brewster county, with residence in Alpine. Mr. Lease has spent more than twenty-five years in western Texas, and is a product of the old cattle range, and the activities which preceded the present era of modern stock farming. He was thrown on his own responsibilities when but a child, and began riding the range when he had difficulty in reaching up to the pommel of his broncho saddle. He learned the cattle industry in all of its details, and this practical and diversified experience was the foundation of the prosperity which he won for himself. For many years he has been in the cattle business on his own account, and now owns a splendid ranch in Brewster county.

William H. Lease was born in Edwards county, Texas, August 7, 1868. When he was three years of age his father died, and the mother had passed away somewhat sooner, so that he was reared in the family of a stepmother. Such education as he attained was from the country schools at limited periods of attendance, and when he was thirteen years old he began the battle of life on his own account. He took a position with the firm of Hurd, Finley & Kerr at Uvalde, and was quickly initiated into all the activities of the cattle range. He began at a salary of $20.00 per month, and continued working at a salary in different parts of the state until 1886. He then came out to Brewster county, where he accumulated a little herd of cattle, and during the next dozen years or so was energetically engaged in building up a ranch enterprise of his own. He has long since been numbered among the prosperous cattlemen of Brewster county, and his ranch in this county, located about fifty miles from Alpine, is a valuable property, and is still carried on under his non-resident management.

Mr. Lease has one brother and one sister in Texas. Mrs. Mary Kelso is a resident of Sabinal, where her husband is engaged in business; and Thomas M. is unmarried and is a rancher in Presidio county. At Alpine, on

November 13, 1898, Mr. Lease married Miss Mollie Shoemake, whose father, James Shoemake, was a former resident of LaSalle county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Lease are the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters whose names are William A., Gladys, Mamie, Thomas M., Clarence A., Henry O., and Norma A. The family worship in the Baptist church, and Mrs. Lease is a member of the Ladies Aid Society of that church. Fraternally Mr. Lease is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Pretorians. As a good citizen of his community he is an interested member of the Alpine Commercial Club and also belongs to the social club known as the Mountaineers. It was on the Democratic ticket that he was elected to his present office as county and district clerk, but his popularity as a citizen and well known standing in the community were sufficient of themselves to have been honored with such an office. As an old cattleman, he still finds his greatest pleasure in riding out over the country on a good horse and among his cattle. He is particularly fond of a good speech or lecture, and says that he enjoys hearing a smart man talk no matter on what subject he may choose.

Judge Garland Smith. The public administration of Jasper county affairs is in excellent hands, under the direction of Judge Garland Smith, now serving his first term as county judge. Judge Smith is a lawyer by profession, and represents the fourth generation of a family which has been identified with Texas since the year of the Revolution.

Judge Smith was born in Gaudalupe county, Texas, in 1882. His parents were Guy French and Mary J. (Johnston) Smith, and his paternal grandsire was French Smith, a native of Virginia and a Texas pioneer who located in this state in 1836, the year in which the battle of San Jacinto was fought, and in which the Texas Republic was established. He located in Gaudalupe county, at a place twelve miles from Seguin and four miles from Belmont, and there he long was resident. One of his daughters, Mrs. Dowdy, still resides on that old farm. French Smith saw service as a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting from Texas, and was active in much of the strenuous life of early Texas, as many will be found to testify. He was a man of unique and in many ways pleasing characteristics, and much has been written and said of him in Texas publications. An article, especially happy in its portrayal of the character of the pioneer Texan, was published in a Seguin paper in 1900, under the caption of "In Old Seguin" and under the initials "S. S. P." This article so faithfully portrays the Colonel in his many little oddities and at the same time depicts his bigness of character, that generous quotation is here made verbatim from the sketch, with due credit accorded to the author, "S. S. P." The article follows in part: "Associated with our recollections is the tall form and classic features of Col. French Smith, who was one among the earliest settlers in Seguin —in fact, one of the original shareholders of the town. A Virginian by birth, a gentleman by nature, a man of many oddities, a citizen of many virtues, a man whose mouth was full of strange oaths but whose heart was full of human kindness—such was French Smith.

"Colonel Smith was one of several brothers. Peter, Paris and Anderson are the names of the brothers now remembered by the writer. They came to Texas in an early day and all saw more or less service in the military organizations of the infant republic. French Smith as a soldier was, as in everything else, a remarkable and distinctive character. Though ever ready to go forth to combat in defense of his country and in defense of the scattered families of the settlers, he was never a member of an organized company in Texas. He was a free lance; he sought no leadership himself, but he acknowledged no leadership in any other man as far as he personally was concerned. He merely asked the privilege of fighting if fighting was to be done. His name was found upon no other muster roll. Were he alive today he could not be placed upon the pension roll of veterans of the Mexican war, yet he participated in many bloody battles with the Mexicans and Indians.

"He claimed on all occasions that he had been in Texas since 'the year one,' and he disliked exceedingly to hear a man styled 'an old Texan' who had only been in Texas twenty-five or thirty years. We remember on one occasion we attended a Democratic barbecue near the mouth of Mill Creek. It was a presidential election year and there were numerous speakers present. One of them, one of the most gifted orators the county ever possessed, had closed one of his characteristic speeches in which he more than once had alluded to the fact that he was an old Texan, and had lived in Texas twenty-four years. Colonel Smith had not spoken, and with the close of Judge B.'s address, there came calls of 'Colonel Smith! Colonel Smith! A speech!' Slowly the giant form of the old man mounted the rostrum and for a moment his keen blue eyes scanned the vast audience before him. After a few preliminary remarks the speaker launched into one of the most stirring appeals to the people to stand by the Democracy that it was ever our fortune to hear. His speech was an appeal to the friends of good government, denunciation of the party in power, a quaint medley of persuasive eloquence, savage denunciation, pathos, wit, humor and anecdote. He alluded to the long years he had spent in devotion to the service of his adopted state, Texas, on the battlefield and otherwise, and that he, in truth, was entitled to call himself an 'old Texan.' Turning to Colonel B., who sat near by, Colonel Smith with ridicule in every twinkle of his eye and feature of his face, continued: 'My dear friend, Colonel B., has been pleased during the course of his remarks, to call himself an "old Texan," and to announce to you the fact that he has lived in Texas twenty-four years. Why, fellow citizens, when Colonel B. can say that he has lived in Texas half as long as French Smith, then he can begin to call himself an "old Texan." Seguin is now a thriving town and was a thriving town when Colonel B. first saw Texas. Yet, fellow citizens, old French Smith slept with his saddle under his head in what is now the public square of Seguin when this country was a howling wilderness; he has met and fought the wild Comanche Indian in his mountain fastnesses and picked the bones of the buffalo on these western prairies when Colonel B. was a sucking babe.'

"The speaker descended from the platform amidst a burst of laughter and applause, and Col. B., though somewhat taken aback by the quaint comparison of their respective claims to the title of 'Old Texan,' warmly shook the hand of the old veteran and congratulated him upon his excellent speech.

"On one occasion, many years ago, Colonel Smith visited a neighboring town while district court was in session, and being, as we suspect, in a somewhat hilarious mood, did, or omitted to do something in the presence of the court which his Honor thought merited a fine for contempt, and forthwith caused the clerk to enter a very heavy fine against the Colonel, and committed him to the custody of the sheriff until the fine be paid. The sheriff, not anticipating that the Colonel would take 'French leave,' was a little lax in his watch, and the Colonel, seeing a good opportunity, quietly mounted his horse and rode away to Seguin, congratulating himself on the easy manner in which he had for the time being got out of a rather bad box. Time passed on and another term of district court was about to convene in the same town, and Colonel Smith concluded it would be well to go over and settle his fine, which he did in the most remarkable way a fine was ever settled before.

"It appears that between times there had been a change of Judge, Clerk and Sheriff. The new Judge

was to hold his first term of court in the county and he was totally unknown to the sheriff and clerk of the court, as was also Colonel Smith. The Colonel arrived in town and learned that the new judge had not arrived but was expected to arrive and open court at any moment. An idea occurred to the Colonel, and he wended his way with much dignity to the court house. Entering the room he was promptly addressed as 'judge' by the new sheriff and clerk who were in attendance. Very gravely the Colonel assumed the Judge's seat and said, 'Mr. Sheriff, open the court. Mr. Clerk, give me the docket.' After turning the leaves for a while he said: 'Mr. Clerk, I observe that at the last term of court a very heavy fine was unjustly imposed upon Col. French Smith, an honorable and very respectable citizen of Seguin, and I shall exercise my first judicial authority as judge of this district in relieving Colonel Smith of the unmerited stigma upon his character. Therefore, Mr. Clerk, you will enter an order remitting the fine imposed upon Colonel Smith for contempt of court at the last term of this court, and I shall so mark it on the docket. Mr. Sheriff, it is late, and having traveled a long distance, the Court is tired and needs rest and refreshment. Please proclaim an adjournment of this court until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.' Which was accordingly done and the crowd dispersed, remarking that though the session was short, the new Judge graced the bench with much dignity, and that his first official act was one of justice to a much injured individual.

"It is said that the joke was considered so good, and the new judge having some knowledge of the Colonel, did, in a more regular way, remit the fine.

"No man ever lived in Seguin who left more pleasant remembrances among his friends than did Col. French Smith. He was known far and wide for his openhearted generosity. No neighbor in distress ever appealed to him in vain. We do not believe he was ever a communicant of any church, but he occasionally attended divine worship. Often we have seen him sitting among the congregation of the faithful in the little log church near his home, listening with grace and dignified demeanor to the words of the preacher, and woe to the person, old or young, who disturbed the service. At one time he caused the Grand Jury to indict two young men who engaged in a quarrel near the church during services. He often entertained preachers in his home, the only drawback to the entertainment being the necessity of frequent apologies for unique swearing in the presence of his guest. But the preachers all liked Colonel Smith and never slighted him when money was to be raised for religious or charitable purposes.

"Colonel Smith was of the same type as Wash Jones and Phil Claiborne. He had the mannerisms of a bygone age. His dress and manner reminded one of the days of Clay and Webster and Calhoun. He had a magnificent face and head and his face in profile looked as though it might have served as a model for a Greek cameo."

It is not possible, with the space available, to quote further from the article from which the above is culled, but enough has been written to indicate something of the bluff frankness of the old pioneer, and to show in a measure what his life was in Texas and in what ways he was endeared to the people of his time. He lies buried within the limits of Seguin, on the bluff of the Guadalupe, along whose banks his feet wandered eighty years ago, when the great state of Texas was not yet a part of our domain, and was just emerging into independence from her Mexican bondage.

Guy French Smith, the son of Colonel French Smith and the father of Judge Garland Smith of this review, was born on the old homestead in Guadalupe county, and in 1884 he took his family from his native county into Uvalde county, in southwest Texas. He located on a ranch in that county on the line where it joins Zevalla county. There he was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, but in 1896 he moved his home to east Texas in Jasper county, where his death occurred on March 30, 1906. Mrs. Mary J. (Johnston) Smith is still living.

Garland Smith attended school at Uvalde and after coming to Jasper county at the age of fourteen entered the high school in Jasper. He took up the study of law at Jasper and in January, 1905, at the age of twenty-three, was admitted to the bar. During 1907-08 Judge Smith served as county attorney, and in 1912 was worthily honored by the people of the county in his election to the office of county judge for a term of two years. It thus comes about that the grandson of Colonel French Smith actually takes his place on the bench as the duly accredited judge of the district, with the authority to remit a fine, should he feel so disposed, and none to dispute his ruling.

Besides his official duties, Judge Smith conducts a large law practice in the higher courts, and is a capable and efficient lawyer, and splendid type of the young public-spirited citizen. Judge Smith married Miss Jessie Swann, a native of Sabine county, and they have one daughter—Miss Garland Smith.

HON. JOHN R. MCGEE. The oldest established lawyer of Lubbock is John R. McGee. He has been identified with the Texas bar for more than twenty years, and about thirteen years ago located in Lubbock. The career of Mr. McGee contains many chapters of instructive experience. Left an entire orphan when but five years of age he had to make his way as only a poor orphan boy can. The Civil War came on about three years after the death of his mother, his father having died in the second year of his age, and under the prevailing conditions during the war and for several years thereafter afforded him rather meager opportunities for obtaining an education. He attended probably half a dozen terms of the country schools of those times and this was the extent of his schooling. Having a thirst for knowledge he formed the habit of reading good books in his young manhood and has been a close student all his life. He purchased the school text books after he was a grown man and took a curriculum course in them with himself as teacher. Being dependent on his own efforts for a means of support he did whatever his hands found to do in honorable pursuits. In 1875 he accepted a position as clerk in a general mercantile store at a salary of ten dollars per month with board and lodging furnished. From this small beginning he eventually became one of the leading merchants of Brady, Texas, but being ambitious for a learned profession put in most of his spare moments in close study until the year 1891 when he gave up the mercantile business and took up the law. Read law in the office of Walter Anderson, one of the leading attorneys of Brady, until 1893 when he was granted temporary license and the following year admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. John Ralph McGee, the subject of this sketch, was born April 25th, 1853, in Polk County, Texas, three miles west of Patrick's Ferry on the Trinity River. His father was a neighbor of Governor George T. Wood, second governor of Texas after it became a State, who lived in the same locality. Mr. McGee says that he has a more vivid recollection of Gov. Wood's pet bear than of the Governor. On the paternal side the ancestry was Scotch-Irish and on the maternal side Welsh. His grandfather, Ralph McGee, came to Texas in 1834 and first settled on the west bank of the Trinity River near what is now known as Point Blank in San Jacinto County and later moved to Moscow in Polk County. His grandfather, Isaac Jones, came to Texas in 1832 and settled on the west bank of the Trinity River in what is now the northern portion of San Jacinto County. Grandfather McGee was born in Alabama in 1795, and Grandfather Jones was born in North Carolina in 1793, and they lived neighbors after coming to Texas. Grand-

father McGee died in 1856 and Grandfather Jones died in 1876.

Mr. McGee's parents were Absolom and Melissa (Jones) McGee. They were married in 1849 and lived happily together until 1855 when his father died and in 1858 his mother died. There were two sons born of this union, Henry and John, the latter being the subject of this sketch. Henry died in early childhood. Absolom McGee and his wife spent their married life on a two hundred acre tract of land presented to the latter by her father, Isaac Jones, and followed the pursuit of farming and were quite successful.

John R. McGee, after the death of his mother, lived with his relatives in Polk County for about two years when he was placed with Richard Foster, first cousin, who moved with his family to De Witt County where they resided about four years returning to Polk County in January, 1864. In March of this year his grandfather, Jones, "moved out west," taking Mr. McGee along when he was but a lad eleven years of age, stopping a few months in Williamson County; thence they moved to Hays County where they lived nearly four years. Running away from his grandfather in the spring of 1865 he spent the balance of his stay in Hays county with distant relatives of his father and strangers. In 1868 he went to live with an uncle, W. W. Jones, at Fort Mason in Mason County where he spent ten years of his life. During eight years of that time the wild Indians made frequent depredations in Mason and adjoining counties stealing horses and often killing and scalping the settlers. He had some of the exciting experiences of frontier life during that period—going after and frequently running from the Indians. Served four months as a Texas Ranger under Capt. James M. Hunter in 1870.

In 1878 Mr. David Doole, a merchant of Mason, established a branch store at Brady, Texas, and sent Mr. McGee there in charge of that business. In 1882 he purchased Mr. Doole's interest in that store and continued the business until 1891 when he sold his mercantile interests and turned his attention to the law. He continued to reside in Brady until 1901 when he removed to Lubbock where he now resides.

At Mason, Texas, on June 18th, 1879, he was married to Miss Cassie Davis, who was born in Llano county, a daughter of Ben. F. Davis, an old settler of that county. Their four children are named as follows: G. R. McGee, a prosperous druggist of Dalhart; Ethel, deceased, who was the wife of H. B. Earnest, her death occurring March 9th, 1908, at Lubbock; Hattie, wife of C. O. Collins, a traveling salesman, and Phillip, who died in infancy.

Mr. McGee has made some advancement in Masonic circles. He was made a master mason in McCulloch Lodge No. 273, A. F. & A. M., at Mason, in December, 1880; was a charter member of Brady Lodge No. 628; his chapter degrees were conferred in Lubbock Chapter No. 248, R. A. M., in 1904; has taken the Cryptic degrees in the Council; he is affiliated with Lubbock Commandery No. 60 of the Knights Templar, having been dubbed a Knight Templar in Plainview Commandery No. 53 in 1909; served five years as district deputy grand master of the ninety-third Masonic district; Mr. McGee is an elder in the Christian Church.

He is a Democrat in politics and served several years as county chairman in McCulloch county. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer of McCulloch county and filled that office for nine terms, eighteen consecutive years. In 1906 he was elected county judge of Lubbock county and served in that office three terms, six years.

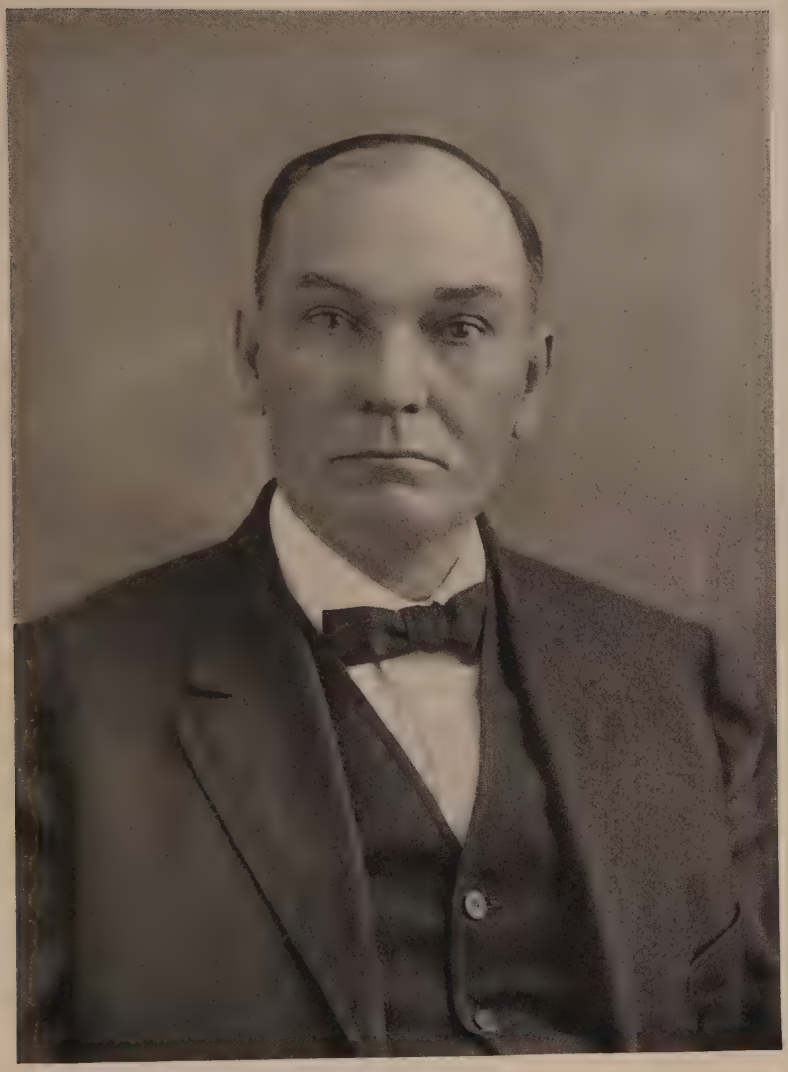
WILLIAM T. MOWDY, D. D. S., M. D. Known as a specially able representative of a vocation that is to be considered both as a profession and a mechanic art, Dr. Mowdy is engaged in successful practice in the city of Cameron, Milam county, and his large and important professional business denotes the popular estimate placed upon him as a man and as a skilled practitioner of both operative and laboratory dentistry. He has not only been most successful in the work of his profession but has shown also great circumspection in connection with capitalistic investments and business affairs, the while he stands exponent of loyal and liberal citizenship, as one of the progressive men of Milam county and its fine capital city or county seat.

Dr. Mowdy was born in Perry county, Alabama, on the 5th of April, 1858, and of the same county his parents likewise were natives, his father, William Mowdy, having been born on the 20th of November, 1823, and his mother, Mrs. Melinda (Laginer) Mowdy, having there been born on the 28th of October, 1826. William Mowdy came with his family to Texas in 1868, passing the first year in Panola county and then removing to Milam county, where he passed the residue of his life, the greater part of his active career having been devoted to the basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he achieved definite success. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Milam county at the time of his death, which occurred February 9, 1900, and his wife survived him by about six years, her death occurring in 1907. They became the parents of nine children—Nancy E., Melinda E., Margaret F., John G., William T., Mary A., Allen W., Martin, and one who died in infancy.

Dr. Mowdy attended school in his native county, in Alabama, until he was ten years of age and he then accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas. He continued his scholastic discipline in the public schools of Milam county and in pursuance of higher training he then entered the University of Tennessee, in the department of dentistry of which institution he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. For the purpose of fortifying himself further for his chosen profession he completed also a course in the medical department of his alma mater, the University of Tennessee, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. He has given his attention principally to the practice of dentistry and has kept in touch with all advances made in its scientific and mechanical phases. As a student in the university he had the distinction of winning a handsome gold medal, valued at fifty dollars, this having been the Founder's medal, awarded for the best evidence of proficiency on all subjects. He has also another medal, valued at twenty-five dollars, this being awarded him for making the best record of his class in his first course in the dental department of the university.

After his graduation Dr. Mowdy was engaged in the practice of dentistry in Hays county, Texas, for eight months. He then, on the 10th of May, 1890, established his residence at Cameron, Milam county, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession and where he has gained recognition as one of the representative dental surgeons of Texas. The Doctor is a stockholder and director of the Texas Fidelity Bonding Company, of Waco, also the Peerless Fire Insurance Company; he was formerly vice-president of the Gaston-Sprinkle Mercantile Company, of Cameron, with which he continued to be thus identified from 1901 until his retirement, in 1908; he is the owner of 400 acres of improved farming land in Milam county, 5,500 acres of coal and timber land in Tennessee, and 962 acres of oil and agricultural land in Mexico, and also has real estate property in Long Island, New York. His residence in Cameron is one of the most attractive in the city, even as it is one of the most hospitable of homes. He and his wife are members of the Christian church in Cameron and he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 8th of October, 1881, Dr. Mowdy wedded Miss Josephine Parker, daughter of William S. Parker, of



W. T. Mowdy M.D.D.S

Milam county, and she died in 1884, as did also their only child, Charles W. On the 26th of February, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of the Doctor to Miss Adelia Barnes, daughter of Dr. William C. Barnes. Of this union were born four children, of whom three are living—Charles W., Bettie M., and Thomas J. Susan A., the third child, died in infancy.

HARVEY L. RIX. The merchandising and business enterprise of Big Spring has no larger and more prosperous establishment than that of the Rix Furniture & Undertaking Company. The members of the Rix family connected with this company have shown themselves to be business builders of remarkable ability, and have not only established a large concern, but have carried it through all the preliminary difficulties to permanent prosperity. The business supplies furniture, house furnishings, musical instruments of all kinds, and practically everything that goes into a home from cellar to garret as permanent furnishings, and a separate branch of the business offers the most complete undertaking service and equipment to be found in all this part of Texas.

Harvey L. Rix, the active head of the business, was born in Cedar Creek, Wisconsin, on January 30, 1880. His ancestry is full blooded American, the first members of the family having come from England in 1645, and through the many generations have furnished men of prominence in affairs and business. The parents of Mr. Harvey L. Rix are Barnett and Eliza M. Rix, of Washington county, Wisconsin. His father was engaged as a farmer in that county before coming to Texas, and he brought his family to this state in 1887, first locating at Colorado in Mitchell county, and in 1890 came to Big Spring. While in Mitchell county he was engaged in stock raising and on coming to Big Spring opened a stock of hardware, which in 1896 he sold and then in 1905 joined his son Harvey in the furniture and undertaking business.

In 1910 the business was incorporated under the name of the Rix Furniture & Undertaking Company with a capital stock of $20,000. The stock of goods carried by the firm values at from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars, and three buildings are occupied with the stock and the display rooms, besides the barns and other houses for the horses, hearses, vehicles and other equipment. One of the buildings was constructed especially for undertaking, and all the goods of that class are kept in that special building. Among other features of its equipment it contains a reception hall and chapel and morgue, and as undertakers the Rix Brothers control nearly all the business for a distance of one hundred miles about Big Spring. Both Harvey L. and his brother J. A. Rix are licensed embalmers.

Mr. Harvey L. Rix received his early education in the public schools and subsequently attended the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas, where he was graduated August 28, 1896. In politics he has always voted the Democratic ticket, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. His church is the Methodist South. On June 15, 1904, he married Bertha Deats of Big Spring, daughter of L. T. and Elizabeth Deats. Her father is now mayor of Big Spring and a well known financier, being vice president of the First State Bank of the city. Mr. Rix and wife have five children, three sons and two daughters, whose names are Ralph W., Lewis R., Paul A., Elizabeth Maywood and Lorena Lucile, whose ages range from eight to two years.

GREENLEAF L. BROWN. The live stock industry and general business interests of West Texas have had no more capable nor more successful representative during the past thirty years than Greenleaf L. Brown, now and for many years a resident of Big Spring. Mr. Brown is the owner of thousands of acres of this west Texas county, and has his herds scattered over country which is almost an empire in extent. He is a banker, and having had his ranch headquarters in the vicinity of Big Spring before the building of the railroad and the founding of the town, his interest has always been devoted to the progress of this locality and he has probably done as much as any other individual citizen for the advancement and welfare of the community.

Greenleaf L. Brown represents a family which has been prominent in Texas since the time of the Republic, and Brown county, where Mr. Brown was born, at Brownwood, on February 2, 1861, was named in honor of this family. His parents were William Franklin and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Brown, both of whom were born at Atlanta, Georgia. William F. Brown, now one of the most venerable old residents of Texas, was married first in the 'thirties and his wife, the mother of our subject, died when her son was about eight years old. The father married again at Atlanta, and in 1867 brought his bride in a wagon drawn by ox teams the entire distance from Georgia to San Augustine county, Texas. The first born children, Martha and John, came with them. Subsequently he moved into the Brazos Valley, and finally in 1857 located permanently in Brown county, where he still resides retired in peace and comfort at the age of ninety-three years. He is a hale and hearty man for all his varied experiences and career and usefulness. He has one sister, Eliza Gilham, who resides at his home and is eighty-eight years of age. The wife of William E. Brown died in 1872, and he subsequently married Miss Talitha Harris, who died December 5, 1912, at the age of eighty-seven. William F. Brown served in the Indian wars of Georgia and Alabama during the campaigns of the 'thirties which finally subdued the native tribe in the southeastern state. When he was seventy-five years of age, his application for a pension in reward of these Indian war services was finally approved and he received $1,100.00 in back pay and is now enrolled on the regular pension list. He is probably one of the oldest Indian fighters in the United States and his services are receiving only a just recognition, belated though it is, from the national government.

Farming and stock raising were his regular pursuit until he retired. In the early days he frequently took herds of cattle from Brown county across the country to Shrevesport, La. A successful business man he was always high in the esteem of his community, and was honored with various county offices. His politics is the old school Democracy. William E. Brown was the father of twelve children and four are now living. W. H. Brown, his oldest son, was killed in western Texas by the Comanche Indians in 1875. John P. Brown, the oldest living son, is a retired farmer in Brownwood; Missouri is the wife of Rev. W. D. G. Anderson, a Baptist minister in Comanche county; G. L. Brown is the next in age of the living children and Emma is the wife of Samuel Tipton of Brown county.

Mr. G. L. Brown received his education in the public schools of Brown county, and left school when seventeen years of age. His earliest associations were with ranch life, and he was a cowboy almost as soon as he would ride a horse. He went out to Mitchell county, after leaving school, and worked as a cowboy in that county for ten years. Saving his earnings he finally began in the cattle raising business on his own account. During the early years of his operations in what are now Mitchell and Sterling counties there was no settlement at Big Spring, although the springs attracted several cattle outfits to that vicinity. After the railroad station was established there in 1881, Mr. Brown became one of the first permanent settlers of the town. He afterwards sold out his interests in that locality, then transferred his operations to the panhandle and to New Mexico, but finally returned to west Texas and located in Howard county in 1897. From year to year his busi-

ness grew in magnitude, and his herds increased until he was running from 2,500 to 25,000 head of cattle over his various ranches in Howard, Sterling and Ector counties. Mr. Brown recalls the fact that he bought full grown cows in Texas some years ago at $6.25 per head, while at the present time he is paying $31.00 per head for calves. In an experience of thirty years he has weathered all the ups and downs of stock raising, and in the final result has acquired such a success as few men in the state can exhibit as a result of their life's work. Mr. Brown is now the owner of eight thousand acres of land in Ector county and five thousand acres in Howard county.

As already stated, Mr. Brown has been a leader in the upbuilding of Big Spring. He organized the west Texas National Bank in 1903, and was the principal member of the company which constructed the finest bank and office building in the city, a modern fireproof structure, steam heated, and a credit to the city. Mr. Brown has been president and the largest stockholder in the bank since its organization and is also a large stockholder in the bank of Coahoma. He and his family enjoy the comforts of a beautiful home in Big Spring.

Mr. Brown is a Royal Arch Mason, has been affiliated with the order for some fifteen years, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in El Paso, April 18, 1888, to Miss Eddie Lee, who was born in Lampasas county, daughter of Andrew Peter and Matilda (Masters) Lee. Her father was a native of Missouri, and her mother of Texas. Mr. Lee, her father, now deceased, was one of the old stockmen of west Texas, and during the time of the Indian wars served as captain of a company of minutemen. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are as follows: Burton, who has already taken his place as one of the leading stockmen of Ector county, with residence at Odessa; Ethel, who is a student in the Texas Christian University; and Eula, also a student in the same university.

Hon. James R. Harper. The first public office that Hon. James R. Harper ever held was that of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected in 1892, and which office he held for one term. Since that time he has filled numerous offices calling for a higher quality of service, and today is serving as Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of the Eighth Supreme Judicial District, with J. F. McKenzie and E. F. Higgins as associate judges.

Judge Harper was born in Jacksboro, Texas, on May 28, 1869, and has lived in his native state all his life. He is the son of William R. and Sarah Elizabeth (Ayres) Harper, natives of Illinois and Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Texas from Illinois in the early fifties, here engaging in the business of farming and stock-raising. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and though he gave some little attention to the work in Texas, he achieved his greater material prosperity as a result of his acquaintance with the soil and with the stock business. He died in 1871 and is buried in Jacksboro, Texas. His widow survived until 1904, and is resting by his side. They were the parents of six children, and of that number James R. Harper of this review was the fifth born child and the youngest son.

James R. Harper received his early education in the public schools of Denton county, the same being followed by a course in the University of Texas where he took the junior course in law. Upon leaving college he returned to his home town and there resumed the study of law, gaining admittance to the bar in 1890, when he came to El Paso and took up the practice of his profession. El Paso has from that day represented his home and the scene of his principal legal activities, and he has gained a name and fame far in excess of that which is accorded to the average aspirant for legal honors.

Two years after locating here Judge Harper was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in which he continued for one term. In 1896 he was elected county Judge, in which office he served until 1902. He was in the latter year chosen for the office of District Attorney, in which he continued until September, 1904, when he was appointed District Judge to fill an unexpired term. He was elected to the office of district judge at the succeeding election, so well did he acquit himself in the discharge of his duties, and served until December 1, 1912, when he was appointed to the post of chief justice of the court of the Eighth Supreme Judicial District, again to fill out an unexpired term. This appointment resulted in his election to the office at the next election, and he is now serving on the bench as Chief Justice of the district. In his various offices Judge Harper has dispensed a quality of justice that has admitted of no questionings, and he has proven the calibre of his judgeship to be of the highest order.

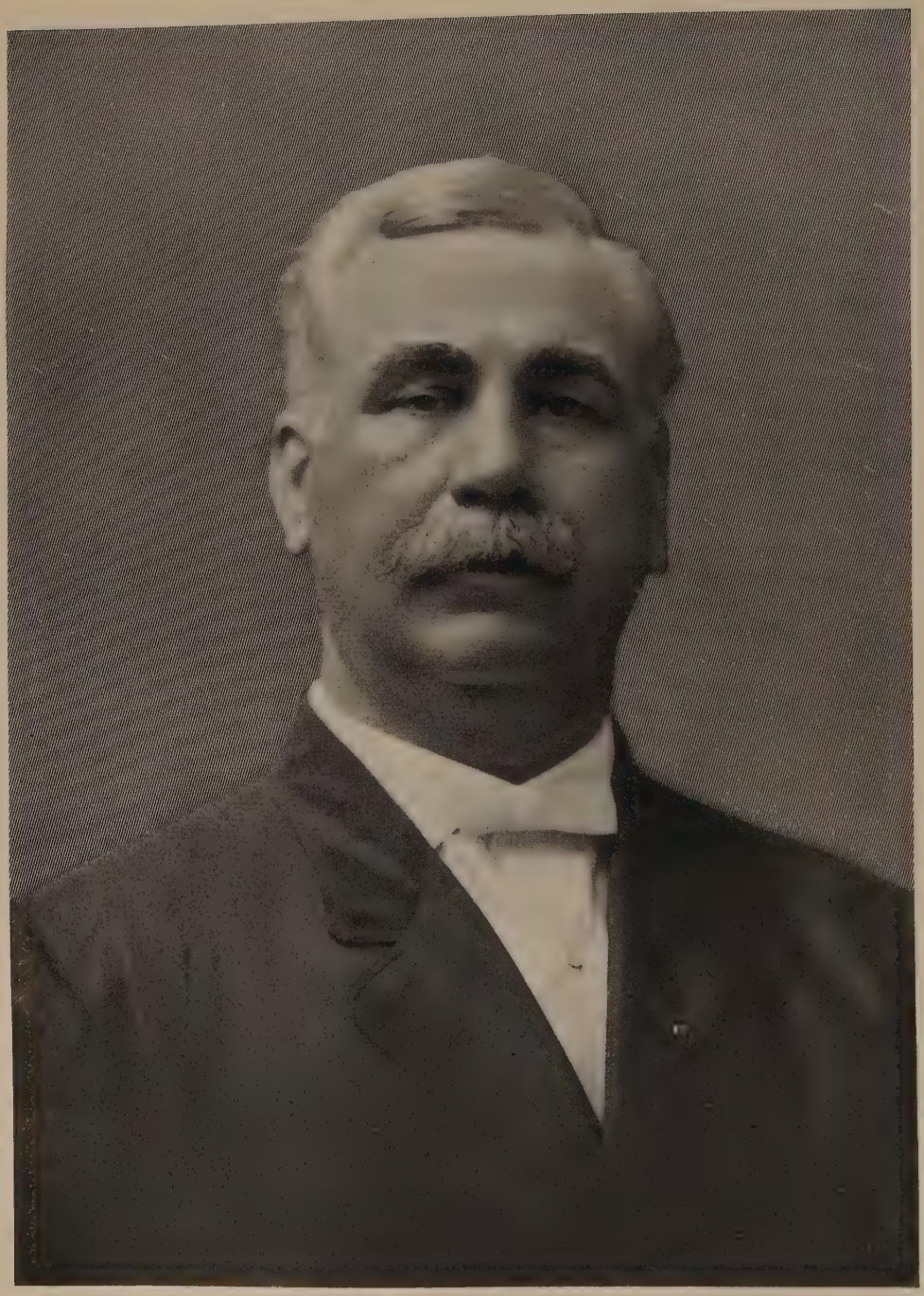
As a Democrat, stanch and true, he has taken an active interest in local and state politics, and has been foremost in the political battles that have been waged in his district since he came to be a voter and a man of affairs. By reason of his early initiation in the realm of public office, Judge Harper maintains little or no private practice, the duties of his office restraining him from giving attention to private matters.

Judge Harper is fraternally identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Christian Church, although Mrs. Harper has membership in the Presbyterian Church of El Paso. The marriage of Judge Harper took place on June 30, 1910, when Clara Belle Deason, the daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Deason, of Denton county, Texas, became his wife. Two children have been born to them, Mary Elizabeth and Frank. Mrs. Harper is prominent socially in El Paso, and has a leading place in the club life of the city, while she takes a wholesome interest in charitable and philanthropic work in her home community, and is president of a local school organization.

Judge Harper has naught but the kindest of things to say for the state of Texas, and regards it as a place where honest effort will never fail of its material reward. He lays especial stress upon the abundant opportunities that are open to the man who is upon farming bent, and sees for such men the brightest possible future.

John K. Webster, M. D. To a profession which probably has the largest range of social service, Dr. Webster has given his energies and talents for a period of over twenty years, and since 1907 has been active in practice at Athens, in which neighborhood he was reared from childhood. Dr. Webster is well qualified for the work of a physician, and though a quiet, unassuming gentleman, has often exercised his influence for the welfare of his home town and county.

Dr. John K. Webster was born at Carthage, North Carolina, February 6, 1867. The original ancestor in America was Simeon Webster, who came from Ireland to the colonies about thirty years before the Revolution. It is believed that he and all his sons then old enough fought as soldiers in the colonial army, and Simeon is said to have been killed in the Battle of Monmouth. The father of Dr. Webster was William J. Webster, who was a member of a family comprising also the sons Thomas, Richard, Henry and George. All these served as Confederate soldiers, and George and Henry gave their lives to the southern flag at the battle of Gettysburg. William J. Webster was born at Pittsboro in Chatham county, North Carolina, in 1833, and was reared upon an old-time plantation with its many slaves to perform the heavy duties of both field and household. William J. Webster was a mechanic, a man of active mentality, had a fair training in the local schools, and developed his special bent by work as carpenter before the war. When that conflict between the



Fred. J. Burkey.

states broke out he enlisted as a Confederate, and was commissioned an officer of his company some time during his service. Later he was detached from his command for special duty in his state, and at the final surrender he and his comrades disbanded and left the field. The disappointment he suffered at the termination of the war told upon him throughout his life, and he seemed to have experienced little satisfaction in the political or social sphere of our national life thereafter. He took no part in Confederate Veterans' reunion, and as little interest in politics as an observant of the ordinary proprieties would sanction. His strong prejudices would have made him a Democrat even if his ideas as to public policies had not themselves drawn him into the ranks of that party. He served as a member of the first board of aldermen at Athens, and aided in starting the machinery of local government. He was also an elder in the Presbyterian church.

William J. Webster brought his family from Carthage, Moore county, North Carolina, to Texas, in 1872. The trip to Texas was made by boat as far as New Orleans, and then by a river boat up to Shreveport, whence they followed the Texas and Pacific Railroad to Hallville, which was then its terminus. From there they took a wagon overland to Palestine, where the family lived one year, and in 1873 reached Athens. At Athens, William J. Webster resumed his trade, and for a number of years was busy with the construction of many homes and other buildings in Athens and vicinity. Such has been the material growth of the county seat in recent years that few of those buildings stand. His death occurred at Athens when seventy-two years six months of age, and his wife died in 1896. Her maiden name was Isabel Kelly, a daughter of Angus Kelly of North Carolina. Their children were: Daniel; Dr. John K.; Nannie, the wife of Mr. Adams of Athens; and Mollie, who married a Mr. Weaver.

Dr. Webster was eight years of age when the family moved to Athens, and after getting a common schooling, his first experience was in working under his father at carpentry, and also at farming. He later entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1891. Returning to Texas he began his practice of Malakoff, where he remained and enjoyed a large and prosperous patronage until 1907. In that year he moved to Athens, opened his office, and has since enjoyed the best of professional connections. In 1900 Dr. Webster took a post-graduate course in New Orleans Polyclinic. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and has served as president of the Henderson county society. Through his profession he has also given some public service, chiefly through the office of health and county physician. His politics are revealed only when he votes the Democratic ticket. Dr. Webster is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

In February, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Webster with Miss Mattie Smith, a daughter of W. C. Smith, of the mercantile house of Smith & Smith at Malakoff in Henderson county. Mrs. Webster's family are old and respected residents of this part of Texas. The children of the doctor and wife are Mary Belle, born in 1898; Flora, born in 1903; and William Smith, born in 1906. The family home is on Tyler Street in Athens.

FREDERICK J. BURKEY. Thirteen years of continued residence in Houston have brought to Frederick J. Burkey a prominence among the more solid citizens of the community of which he is well worthy. In these years he has been active in the veterinary field and with his son, Fred H. Burkey, carried on a widespread practice as a veterinary surgeon of especial ability. Though a resident of Texas since 1890, it was not until the year of the Galveston disaster that he located in Houston, his first ten years in Texas being spent in Galveston.

Mr. Burkey, it should be said, is a native son of Illinois. He was born in Jonesboro, that state, on October 21, 1859, and is the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Von Thierstein) Burkey, both natives of Switzerland, who came to the United States in about 1859. They made their first American home in Illinois, and became citizens of genuine worth. The father, in fact, gave his life for the best interests of his adopted country, for when the war broke out he enlisted in the Union army, and later died in Cincinnati as a result of wounds received at the battle of Fort Donelson.

The boyhood of Frederick Burkey was one attended by a good many hardships, his orphaned state being an unenviable one, and his early education was of such an order as to be an almost negligible factor. Of schooling he had but little, and it might be said with all propriety that he secured his education in the well known school of "hard knocks." He was not one to submit easily to the ill winds of Fortune, and it is much to his credit that he was, through various means, able to make his way through the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1890.

In the year of his graduation, Dr. Burkey came to Texas, locating almost immediately in Galveston, where for ten years he gave himself to the work of his profession. During that time he spent four years as a special student at the Medical Department of the University of Texas, at Galveston, devoting his studies mainly to microscopical work in that institution and furthering his professional efficiency greatly as a result thereof. In 1900, when Galveston was destroyed by the great tidal wave that inundated the city, Dr. Burkey came out of the disaster financially ruined. Precisely speaking, he possessed fifty cents in actual coin of the realm when he began to look about him after the blow fell. Thus it was that Dr. Burkey began life over again after ten years of faithful work, but this time he took up his professional labors in a new field, Houston being the city of his choice.

Dr. Burkey has never had occasion to regret his choice of a new location, for he has prospered most happily in this city. He has an excellent following in his profession, and is highly regarded among well known veterinary surgeons of the South.

Aside from his professional duties, Dr. Burkey has found time to devote to other affairs, and he is today one of the most prominent Masons in Texas. It is worthy of mention that he has gained his high position in the old and honored order as a result of his actual labors in the interests of the society. For several years past he has been chairman of the Board of Masonic Relief, and he devotes a generous portion of his time to this work, which is among the most important branches of its activities. His titles and offices in the Masonic order may be briefly mentioned as follows: Past Worshipful Master of Gray Lodge, No. 329, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Washington Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of Ruthven Commandery, Knights Templar; Past Wise Master of Lodge of Perfection, A. & A. S. R. He is also a member of El Mina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and a member of Texas Consistory, No. 1, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree. His most recent Masonic honor was conferred upon him on October 21, 1913, when he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor of the Supreme Council, A. & A. S. R. This last honor is directly due to the excellent work Dr. Burkey has done in his varied important Masonic connections, and comes as a Reward of Merit, as one might say, at the hands of his Masonic brothers. As such, it is a distinction of which he may well be proud, and it is undeniable that he has added not a little to the excellencies of the manifold activities of the order in this state.

In the year 1877 Dr. Burkey was married to Miss Anna Grunert, who was then a resident of Milwaukee,

Wisconsin. Three children have been born to them. Emma, the eldest, is the wife of F. M. Whitman, a resident of Houston, while Fred H. and Frances are still members of the family home circle. The Burkey residence is maintained at 1711 Preston avenue.

D. Leon Sanders, M. D., of Wills Point, where he has been engaged in practice since 1906, is the representative of one of the oldest families in the south, members of the family having been identified with affairs in Alabama, North Carolina and Texas for several generations past.

Born in Ben Wheeler, Texas, on October 2, 1871, Dr. Sanders is the son of Levi L. Sanders, a retired merchant and farmer of Ben Wheeler, himself the son of Benjamin Sanders, a blacksmith of Jackson county, Alabama. The latter was killed by the Federals during the war of the sixties. He was born in North Carolina, and was the son of an Irishman of that state, who died in Alabama when he was more than one hundred years of age. He had two sons and six daughters, and one of his sons was Levi L., the father of Dr. Sanders of this review.

Levi L. Sanders was born in Jackson county, Alabama, in 1837, and he learned something of blacksmithing from his father while in his youth. He became dissatisfied with his home while yet a mere boy and ran away, thinking to better his conditions and for a time he was employed on a Mississippi River Steamboat. When he reached Texas in 1848, he found a home with Rev. Nels King, of Rowlett, Dallas county, and he stayed there until he took unto himself a wife, Miss Susan Collins, who was a daughter of William and Minerva Collins. Our subject's mother had three brothers, Leon, Van and Tom, who were Texas Rangers and who were stationed at Ft. Worth with Gen. Worth, who was in command of the fort, Ft. Worth being named in honor of him. And it was through the three brothers' influence that the Collins family came to Texas in the pioneer days, and Collin county was named in honor of some of the Collins boys. Levi Sanders was a settler to Texas from Alabama. In Oak Cliff, Dallas county, he established his home. The town was then in embryo, and he opened a shop, engaged in blacksmithing, and continued there for a few years. He moved then to Brownsboro, in Henderson county, going there prior to the war, and after four years of residence there he joined the Confederate army as a mechanic in the company of Captain Bridges, Company O, Sixth Texas Infantry Regiment in General Ross's Brigade, and he was made brigade blacksmith by General Ross. He served throughout the war without accident or untoward happening, and when peace was restored he returned to his place at the anvil, moving his shop to Ben Wheeler, in Van Zandt county, continuing there in his trade until about 1870, when he established himself in the merchandise business in Ben Wheeler, continuing in that enterprise until 1905. During the passing years he prospered, in whatever line of business he was engaged in, and he acquired considerable farm lands thereabout and developed a number of fine farms, at the same time engaging to a greater or less extent in the business of stock raising. He was well in the advance of his community in the introduction of blooded horses and cattle and in the breeding of fine mules, as well, and the influence he had thus spread abroad over a considerable portion of the country. He has ever been an active man in the Methodist church, and is a Master Mason. He is a Democrat, and as a veteran of the Civil war is an enthusiastic member of the Confederate Veterans of the South.

The first wife of Levi L. Sanders died in 1877, and she left children as follows: Lorenzo Dow Sanders, who died in Smith county, Texas, in 1899, leaving a family; Henry W., died in Leon county, this state, also leaving a family; Mrs. H. J. Craft, of Canton, Texas; Mrs. H. E. Wallace, the wife of Dr. Wallace of Ovalo, Texas; B. Franklin, a resident of Ben Wheeler, Texas; Josiah, who died unmarried; Dr. Leon, of this review; Mrs. T. C. Sharp, of Leon county, Texas; Levi S. died young, and James F., a merchant of Ben Wheeler, Texas. Later in life Mr. Sanders married Fannie Smith, the daughter of Nick Smith, a German resident of Ben Wheeler, and their children are Morgan G., county attorney of Van Zandt county, and Grace, the wife of Henry Cates, a farmer of Van Zandt county.

Dr. Leon Sanders was born in Ben Wheeler, Texas, on October 2, 1871. When he had finished the common schools he studied in Alamo Institute, and then took a course in Transylvania University, being graduated therefrom with the degree of B. S. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville and was graduated there in 1894, after which he spent two years in school teaching in the country schools of Van Zandt county. When he was ready for medical practice he located at Edom, and he came to Wills Point in 1906, where he has since continued. Since his graduation Dr. Sanders has taken four post graduate courses in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the North Texas and the Southern Medical Associations, and is secretary of the county society.

Dr. Sanders is a Mason, with affiliation in the junior orders, and he is a Pythian Knight and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

The Doctor has been twice married. He was married first on July 5, 1893, in Van Zandt county, to Miss Alice Gray, whose father was Dr. A. J. Gray. She died in 1907, leaving three small daughters—Constance, Blanche and Mary Lee. On June 30, 1909, Dr. Sanders married Miss LaNear Aldridge, a daughter of John H. Aldridge, of Weatherford, Texas. They have no children. Dr. Sanders is a member of the Methodist church, and has for years been a member of the Texas State Historical Association, and is a member of The National Geographical Society.

Hon. Edwin J. Mantooth. It is rare indeed that nature, in the distribution of her gifts, favors an individual with so many and varied talents as are possessed by Judge Edwin J. Mantooth, of Lufkin. Well known in financial affairs as vice-president of the Lufkin National Bank, prominent in industrial and commercial concerns of this city and at times the incumbent of high official position, he is one of his community's men of power and influence. Also for many years he has been known as one of this section's most distinguished legists, is dean of all the attorneys of Angelina county, and because of his long connection with the bar and with those movements and measures which have had a direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of this region, it would be difficult to find an individual who has a more intimate knowledge of the events which have shaped its history and the men who have promoted its progress. He has been a resident of Texas since 1857, and is a son of Thomas Mantooth who brought his family hither from Tennessee, made the journey by wagon, crossed the Mississippi river at Natchez and located first on the Neches river in Angelina county. He was a cattle man and small farmer and soon located at Homer, then the county seat of Angelina, where he died in 1865.

Thomas Mantooth was born in North Carolina February, 1811, and was a son of Thomas Mantooth, who died in the Old North state. He acquired little more than the elemental principles of an education, rather shunned public appearance, but was induced to accept the office of probate judge. He opposed secession until Texas left the Union, when he lent his moral aid to the cause of the South. He possessed strong personal convictions, expressed them rather decidedly but with consideration for the feelings of others and was a man of wide popularity. He was of Scotch blood and was, it is believed, of colonial ancestry. In his family rela-

tions, Thomas Mantooth, Jr., married first Mary Sisk, and they became the parents of the following children: Albert, who died in Lufkin in 1899 and left a family; Eveline, who married Austin Vinson and died here in 1893; John, who passed away in 1859, unmarried; and Calvin, who is a retired merchant and an ex-Confederate soldier and resides at Lufkin. For his second wife Mr. Mantooth was married to Miss Lydia Dillon, a Tennessee woman and of Irish blood. She was born in 1829 and she and her husband and a young daughter passed away at the same time as a result of poison administered to them by a quack doctor of the community, who, however, had no intention of committing a crime. Of their eight children, seven grew up, namely: Lafayette, a prominent physician and surgeon, who died in 1911, at Lufkin, leaving a family; Edwin J., of this review; W. Blackburn, who passed away here in 1901 and left children; Florence, who is Mrs. W. H. Bonner, of Lufkin; Hester, who married B. L. McPherson, of Lufkin; and Thomas C., ex-sheriff of Angelina county, who also is a resident of this community.

Edwin J. Mantooth was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, April 10, 1852, and was educated in the rural schools. His youth was passed as a farmer and at eighteen years of age he took a clerkship at Homer with a dry goods house. As a further preparation for life he subsequently attended an academy at Pennington, Trinity county, Texas, and made his law preparation in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated with the class of 1879.

Mr. Mantooth was admitted to the bar at Homer during that same year by Judge Wood, and upon the recommendation of his examining committee, composed of Judge R. H. Guinn, Judge Sam A. Wilson, H. G. Lane and R. E. Borden. He was elected county attorney immediately and tried his first important case in court as the incumbent of that position. He declined a second term and entered the practice alone, and, save for his present professional association, and his partnership with W. J. Townsend, he has practiced his calling alone. He is now senior member of the law firm of Mantooth & Collins, and his practice for years has been largely in land and corporations and in closing up estates of deceased persons, several of which he has handled as executor without bond and which have involved property worth from one hundred and fifty thousand to two and one-half millions of dollars.

Mr. Mantooth's business connections are extensive and varied. He owns a majority of the stock of the Lufkin Telephone Company, which he promoted; was one of the organizers of the Lufkin National Bank, and has been its vice-president and a member of its directing board ever since; is a stockholder of several lumber mills of the county and is general counsel for all of them, and his contributions to the building interests of Lufkin have been large, including his personal residence on Raguet street. Here his grounds are the largest of any private home in Lufkin, and in addition he holds much other valuable real estate in the city.

Among his early appearances in politics was as a delegate in the convention that named Horace Chilton over W. B. Herndon for delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He was also a delegate to the state convention that nominated Hogg for attorney general, and to the convention that nominated Throckmorton, Hubbard and Hogg for governor and supported the latter all through his political campaigns. In the state-wide movement of 1887, Judge Mantooth was in the campaign for prohibition and has been more or less connected with the battles for temperance in the state ever since. He is not connected with any fraternal order, but is a member of the Christian church, and has been liberal in its support.

On May 31, 1874, Judge Mantooth was married at Lufkin to Miss Callie Watson, a daughter of David and Jean (Clark) Watson. Mr. Watson came to Texas before the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, from Mississippi. He spent his life as a farmer, and reared only one child. Judge and Mrs. Mantooth have had these children: Louis P., who died at the age of thirty years, leaving four children by his wife, who had been Lela Bonner; Edwin Wood, M. D., a graduate of Tulane University, who died in 1910, at the age of twenty-eight years; Dell, who is the wife of W. E. Lanter, of Orange, Texas; Winnie, now Mrs. G. W. Shotwell, a merchant of Lufkin; Milton, of this city; Chloe, the wife of C. B. Collins, law partner of Judge Mantooth; Cleo, who married Kester Denman, a successful practicing lawyer of Lufkin; Winifred, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Misses Robbie and Mollie, who make their home with their parents.

JOHN HUMPHRIS. The real estate business of Presidio county and Marfa has no more enterprising business man than John Humphris, who does a general business in real estate, but does not confine his attention to brokerage and handles a large amount of his own property. One of the old residents of this section of the state, although he is himself not an old man, but rather belongs to the progressive and vigorous young generation of men who are doing big things in this part of the state.

John Humphris is a native of England, where he was born December 23, 1868. His parents were John and Mary (Walker) Humphris, both natives of England. The father came to Texas about 1871 and was engaged in the live stock and mercantile business for many years, his name being prominently associated with business affairs in Marfa. He took considerable interest in politics and was at one time sheriff of Duval county. He was an active member also of the Episcopal church, as is his wife, who now makes her home in Marfa. The father died in 1900 at the age of fifty-five years. There were five children in the family, John, being the oldest.

The first settlement of the family after arriving in the United States was in Maryland, where John Humphris attained to the age of eight years, and then accompanied the family to Texas in 1874. He has now been a resident of this state for nearly forty years. The first home selected by the parents was at Corpus Christi, where they lived for about five years, thence removed to Duval county, where their home was for another five years and thence to Maverick county, and finally in 1883 to Presidio county. The early education of Mr. John Humphris was as the result of private instruction from his mother, who was a woman of unusual intelligence and great strength of mind and soul. Subsequently he studied in the public schools, and had a high school course in San Antonio and a training in a business college. When he was fifteen years of age he left school, and attained his first position which paid him regular wages, as manager of the Commissary on a sheep ranch. Subsequent to this he worked in a mercantile establishment and continued in this way for about twenty years. During part of this time he was manager of the Shafter store, and subsequently cashier of the Marfa establishment. In 1908 he resigned and established his own office in the general real estate, abstract and insurance business, and his deals cover a wide scope of country in this part of Texas.

Mr. Humphris has a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, named Herbert, Hester, May, Oren and Robert. The family worship in the Episcopal church and he is a member of the Masonic order. He is also an active worker in the Marfa Commercial Club. In politics he is a Prohibitionist though he takes no active part in party affairs. In the list of county officers of Presidio county, Mr. Humphris' name is found opposite the office of county treasurer, in which he served for one term. He is a supporter of the wholesome outdoor sports, particularly of base-ball, and has the distinction of having played on the first base-ball team organized in Marfa. His tastes also run to music and gen-

eral literature, and he has had a wholesome well-rounded development of character which enables him to sympathize with and take an interest in all the activities of his community.

Dr. Marion R. Mahon. In Marfa and Presidio county the best medical practice is that possessed by Dr. Mahon, who has been identified with this locality since 1906, and in that time has built up a splendid business professionally and has acquired a foremost place in the civic life of this town and county.

Marion R. Mahon was born in Gonzales county, Texas, September 1, 1868, representing one of the old families in that section. All his life has been spent in Texas, and for his early education he attended private schools. His career has been one of self-advancement and he made his way from boyhood and followed different lines of work in order to pay for his medical education. After leaving high school, he attended Trinity University at Waxahachie, where he was a student for three years. At the age of nineteen he became clerk in a merchandise house. While a student in Trinity, and also while working in the store, he pursued his medical studies and during four years of mercantile experience he was very thrifty and saved his money to enable him to continue his professional preparation in medical college. Then in 1905 he came out to Marfa and opened his office and soon attained his first cases. Dr. Mahon has a personality in whom people naturally repose great confidence, and his oft-quested ability as a physician has won him rapid advancement and as already mentioned he undoubtedly enjoys the best practice in this section of the state. Dr. Mahon has been twice married. At Cuero, Texas, he married Miss Alice L. Heard, who died in 1903. His second marriage occurred at Austin in 1907 to Miss Lena Bishop. His four children are all by his first wife, and are named: Mabel C., Willie Mae, Alice L., and Eldnar, all being daughters. The doctor and Mrs. Mahon are both active members of the Methodist Church, and he is affiliated with Masonry in the Blue Lodge and Chapter and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. As a public spirited citizen he has membership in the Marfa Chamber of Commerce, is a Democrat though not active in party affairs and since 1908 has been county health officer for Presidio county. For the past six years he has also served as local and examining surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway at Marfa. Each year Dr. Mahon takes a trip for hunting and recuperation in the splendid outdoor country of western Texas. Among the various classes of amusement and entertainments he enjoys particularly a good speech or lecture.

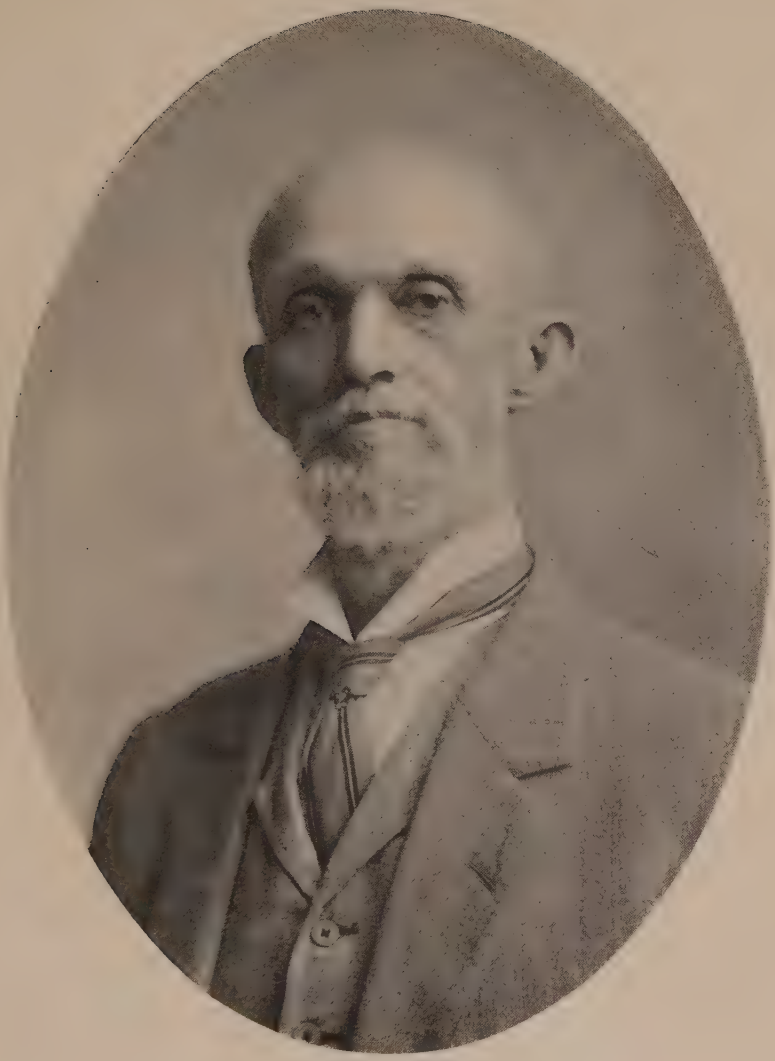
Dr. Mahon's father was William T. Mahon, who was born in Virginia, and came to Texas when a boy of sixteen, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army serving as a loyal soldier of the South from the beginning to the end of the war. He also saw much service as a Texas ranger, belonging to that intrepid force of citizen soldiery for a number of years. Stock raising and general farming were the business occupations to which he devoted his attention with much success. He was a member and deacon in the Presbyterian church and died in 1909 at the age of seventy a good Christian gentleman. He is buried in Gonzales county. His wife's maiden name was Mattie Randle, who was born in Texas, where she married, and she now resides at the old home in Gonzales county. She is also an active member of the Presbyterian church. There were three children in the family, all sons, the doctor being the oldest and the other two named as follows: William E. Mahon, who is a rancher and makes his home in the doctor's family at Marfa; and Ernest Cliston, who runs the old home ranch in Gonzales county.

William H. Monday, M. D. One of the most prominent surgeons in the state of Texas, William H. Monday is widely known throughout this region, his home being in Terrell, Texas. Dr. Monday has been a practicing physician for the past forty-two years in Kaufman county, and each year has seen not only an increase in his clientele but the winning of more friends. He has been prominent in the public affairs of the city in which he has made his home for so long, and being a student and by nature progressive he has had a strong influence in shaping the civic and political life of the community. Dr. Monday is a firm believer in the continued prosperity of this section of the state and his belief in its prosperity is shown by his ownership of farm lands.

William H. Monday was born in Tennessee, in Lawrence county, on the 27th of April, 1843. His father, who was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1816, was the son of William Monday. He came to Texas with his family in 1857 and settled in Houston county. He was a slave owner and a plain, practical man, typical of the ante-bellum school, a man of limited education but a successful farmer. He was a member of the Methodist church and belonged to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a Master Mason. He died in Kaufman county, Texas, in 1885, and his wife, who was born in South Carolina in 1818, died near Terrell, Texas, in 1878. Seven sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Monday, of whom Dr. Monday was the third in order of birth. The eldest, Isaphine, married J. C. Cantrell and resides in Swisher county, Texas; Columbus M. died at Lovelady, Texas, having served in General Walker's division of the Confederate army and afterwards living as a farmer until his death. He married Cornelia Ellis. William H. is the next. John C. was graduated from the medical department of Tulane University, married Louise Smart, of Louisiana, and was practicing medicine in San Antonio when he died. F. M. Monday is a merchant of Temple, Texas, and is married. Josie married Joe McCurdy for her first husband, but is now the wife of Rufus Braught, of Phoenix, Arizona. J. O. Monday is a banker, merchant and capitalist of Houston, Texas. Lonnie A., who was a farmer, married Willie Duesse and is now dead. Harvey D., the youngest, married Mattie Gray and is also dead.

William H. Monday received a limited education in Harden county, Tennessee, and came to Houston county, Texas, in 1858 with his parents, but left that locality to enter the ranks of the Confederate army with the outbreak of the Civil war. He became a member of Company "I," of the Fourth Texas Volunteers, which was under the command of Captain D. A. Nunn, of Crockett, and Colonel James Riley, of Nacogdoches. The command rendezvoused at San Antonio and then went to the frontier in New Mexico, to serve under General Sibley. After some time in the territories, during which the battles of Val Verde and Glorietta were fought, the army came back to Texas and the Fourth Regiment took part in the recapture of Galveston, then went into the Red River country and became part of the gallant little force that opposed General Banks' army in the famous Red River campaign. Dr. Monday took part in a number of battles, among them being those of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, the last named being the last important engagement in which the doctor had a share. He was third lieutenant of his company during the last eighteen months of his service and held that office when the command was disbanded at Mosley's Ferry on the banks of the Brazos river in May, 1865.

After the war Dr. Monday took up his studies again in the Rockwell High School and after completing his literary course there entered the medical department of Louisiana University, the Tulane University of today, from which he was graduated in 1871. He then began the practice of his profession at Johnson Point, in Kaufman county, now Abner, Texas, but only remained



W. H. Monday, M. D.

there a year and then he came to College Mound neighborhood, near Terrell, Texas, where he located. Here he engaged in farming as well as in the practice of medicine, taking a keen interest in the developing and improving of the farm on which he located. After many years of this life, he found that he would have to abandon farming or medicine and since his heart was in his medical work he gave up farming to devote himself wholly to his profession, and this necessitated his moving to Terrell. He still owns the old home and also is owner of two other farms in this section. Since ing to Terrell his practice has grown in size and he met with continued success. Dr. Monday has kept closely in touch with the advance in his profession, taking a post-graduate course in the medical department of Tulane in 1893 and another in 1912, and thus being enabled to give his patients the benefit of the latest scientific discoveries and methods. In 1888 Dr. Monday was made local surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company and has held this position ever since. He was later appointed local surgeon for the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and when this corporation was transformed into the Texas Midland he was made local surgeon of the latter road. In 1893 this railroad appointed him chief surgeon and he has held this responsible position since that time.

Dr. Monday is a member and an Ex-President of the Kaufman County Medical Society and is also a member of the Texas State Medical Society. For a time he held membership in the National Railway Surgeons' Association and he was president of the Texas Railway Surgeons' Association. His only fraternal allegiance is with the Knights of Pythias and he is a trustee of the local lodge.

In religious matters Dr. Monday holds allegiance to no one creed. He is a member of the Commercial Club and has rendered valuable services to the city through his chairmanship of the educational committee and as one of the directors of the club. He has always taken a very active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the general public, especially in educational matters. He has served on the common council of the city and for a long term of fifteen years was a member of its educational board, during which time he was president, and influential in all questions of education. He has always been a man of wide and deep thought and when the matter of a commission for Terrell was being agitated Dr. Monday was one of the foremost men in urging this departure from old ways. He was made chairman of the committee that framed the charter and was active in seeing the charter put into service. In politics Dr. Monday is a member of the Democratic party. He has served as one of the medical examiners of his judicial district by appointment of Judge Rainey.

On the 13th of September, 1873, Dr. Monday married in Anderson county, Texas, Miss Mollie J. Hamlett, a daughter of William J. Hamlett. She was born in Shelby county, Texas, and died in 1883. Three children were born of this marriage. The eldest of these, Dr. H. Albert Monday, married Miss Essie Duvall, and is a physician and mining man of Taviche, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, being one of the successful and prominent Americans in the Mexican republic. Charles B. Monday, the second son, is a lumberman of Marlin, Texas. He married Miss Hannah Miller, of Lake Charles, Louisiana, and they have two daughters, Louise and Sybil. Jewell Monday, the youngest child, became the wife of Paul Wooten, of New Orleans. Dr. Monday married again in 1883, his wife being Miss Willie N. Roberson, of Cherokee county, Texas, and they have five children, namely, Mollie, Netta, William Luther, Nellie and Raymond. Mollie married J. H. Waters, of Terrell, Texas, employed by the Texas Midland Railroad.

Benjamin Franklin Berkeley, M. D. Out in west Texas, at Alpine, resides a Texan who is one of the vital factors in the industrial and civic affairs of his state. Locally, Dr. Berkeley is a successful physician and banker, but has become known all over the state as an advocate and practical worker for various lines of civic reform, and more especially, perhaps, as president of the Texas Dry Farming Congress.

Benjamin Franklin Berkeley is a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, where he was born February 2nd, 1875. He attended the common schools of his native state; then was in high school, and later in the Hoggsetts Academy, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He was a student at Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, and soon afterwards came out to Texas, spending about a year in Sutton county. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at San Francisco, California, where he was graduated M. D. in 1902. Immediately after his graduation he located at Alpine, where he has enjoyed a large practice in medicine.

The Alpine State Bank was organized in 1907, and a little later Dr. Berkeley became a member of its board of directors. In 1911 he was chosen president, and has directed the affairs of this substantial financial institution to the present time. In the line of his profession, he is local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway, and, while his private practice is of a general nature, he is recognized as probably the ablest surgeon in Brewster county.

Dr. Berkeley was married at Tucson, Arizona, February 2, 1903, to Miss Clara Louise Dugat, a daughter of C. C. Dugat, who, with his wife, is now a resident of Alpine, Texas. A son and daughter comprise the home circle of Dr. Berkeley and wife, the names of the children being Ralph Gordon and Frances Louise Berkeley. The family worship in the Christian church, of which the doctor is a member of the board of trustees. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he has filled all the chairs in the Lodge of Odd Fellows, and at the present time is deputy district grand master. He is an ex-president of the Alpine Commercial Club and now a member of its executive committee. In politics, is a Democrat. He is a man of wide reading and broad information on political questions and events, and, while not in practical party politics himself, is an influential factor in local good government, and also in the public affairs of the state. His favorite recreations are tennis and hunting, and he also enjoys the social amusements and the pleasures afforded by his private library.

Dr. Berkeley has for some years been a well-known speaker at various conventions, press associations, and large farming congresses, and, by reason of his thorough study and practical knowledge, is always listened to with close attention by his audience. In May, 1913, he delivered the address of welcome at Galveston in the annual convention of the Texas Bankers Association, and on February, 17, 1912, at Del Rio, before the Ballot Purification League of Texas he delivered an address on that specific subject, of ballot purification, which made an unusual impression, not only on the audience, but throughout the state at large, following the general publication of the address in the newspapers all over the state. Dr. Berkeley thoroughly believes in the great destiny of Texas, and points to its geographical location, its varied resources, its immense area, and the general fertility of the soil as reasons for his confidence that Texas is and will always be the greatest state of the American Union.

Hal C. Dunbar. Although till a young man, and one whose subjective modesty has made him refrain from thrusting himself into the limelight, Hal C. Dunbar has so directed his activities that his career has been one of signal usefulness to his community. He has been connected with the county tax collector's office of Henderson county for a number of years, and his management of the affairs of his responsible position is vindicating the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. Mr.

Dunbar is a native of the Prairie State, having been born in Greene county, Illinois, January 28, 1882, and came to Texas at the age of ten years, locating at Palestine, Anderson county, where his father, the late Peter Dunbar, was a conductor on the I. & C. N. Railroad.

Peter Dunbar was born near the city of Dublin, Ireland, in October, 1849, and was five years of age when he left his native Erin and accompanied his parents to the United States. He was one of five children, three of whom are milliners, now located in Indiana, while the other is a brother, Charles Dunbar of Buffalo, New York. Peter Dunbar grew to manhood in Indiana, and in his youth received only limited educational advantages, as the family was in modest circumstances and his assistance was needed in the family support. He early chose railroading as his field of endeavor, and some time prior to the outbreak of the war between the North and South came to the Lone Star State and secured employment with the I. & G. N. Railroad at Palestine. Some years later he went to Illinois and entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Roodhouse. While there, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Hudson, and to this union there were born two children: Minnie, who became the wife of C. L. Murff of Athens, Texas, and Hal C. In 1892 Peter Dunbar resumed his connection with the I. & G. N. at Palestine, Texas, and ten years later, after thirty-nine and one-half years of railroad service, retired from all work, came to Athens, and here passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1912. His widow, who survives him, still lives at Athens, where she has a wide acquaintance.

Hal C. Dunbar commenced his educational training in the public schools of Greene county, Illinois, and continued them in Palestine, Texas. It was the ambition of his father that he become a civil engineer, and he accordingly entered the University of Texas, at Austin, where he was graduated in the engineering course when but twenty years of age. Following this, he secured a position in the civil engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railway, and, after four years spent in doing special engineering work with the Houston & Texas Central Railway, abandoned his profession and came to Athens. Here he entered public life as a deputy to Tax Collector A. C. Hart, whom he served five years, succeeding which he acted in a like capacity during the term of Hart's successor, A. Scott. Feeling himself qualified for the duties of tax collector of Henderson county, Mr. Dunbar then entered the race on his own account. His political belief was in accord with that of the dominant party of Texas, and, despite the fact that he had four competitors, he won the nomination in the first primary with 318 more votes than the opposition combined. All along the line of his duties Mr. Dunbar has shown himself able, faithful, and conscientious, and, as the past is generally conceded to be a fairly good criterion of the future, it is reasonably safe to predict that he will prove one of the most capable and popular officials who has yet filled the county tax collector's office. His courteous, obliging nature has won him numerous friends in the county among all classes and political parties.

Mr. Dunbar was married at Athens, Texas, August 22, 1909, to Miss Winifred Larkin, a daughter of Dr. Percy Larkin of this city. They have had no children.

ELIAS BARRY. The Fort Stockton *Pioneer*, of which Mr. Barry is editor and publisher, is one of the best edited and best written papers in the state. The character of its news and editorial column and the influence of its contents rank the paper far above the position usually occupied by the smaller journals of the state, and its position is well indicated by the fact that its circulation enters into thirty-seven states of the Union, and it is also read in Canada, Mexico, Central America, and in Cuba. The editor and owner, Mr. Barry, is a man of exceptional education, and has unusual qualities, both as an editor and as a citizen. He has been identified with Fort Stockton for about four years, but previous to that was well known in the newspaper life of Kentucky.

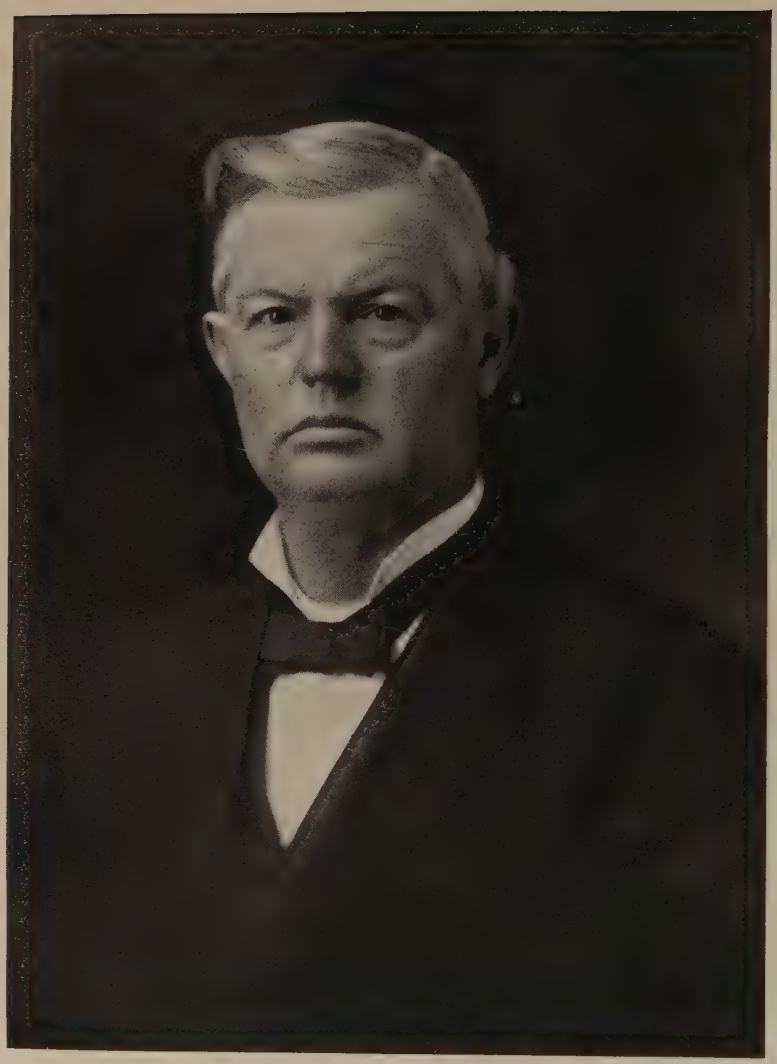
Elias Barry was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, November 15, 1849, and when he was seven years of age his parents moved to Benton, Kentucky, which state was his regular home until January, 1909. He then came to Texas, and for the first fifteen months was proprietor and editor of the Colorado *Citizen*. He then sold out and moved to Fort Stockton, where he bought his present business. The *Pioneer* office is thoroughly equipped with modern facilities for newspaper and general printing business and is quartered in a fine two-story stone business block, which Mr. Barry built especially for the office.

As a boy, he was reared in Kentucky, attended public schools there, and at the age of sixteen began his practical career. He had few resources and not enough money to take him continuously through school to the point which he desired as his educational goal. He worked on a farm until he was nineteen, and then attended the Marshall county Seminary ten months. After that, he taught each year in his home county for five months and for another five months attended school. He kept this up for five years, and at the end of that period was principal of the Marshall County Seminary, and was then elected county school superintendent. After serving two terms in that office, he was chosen county judge, an office he held for one term of four years. He then went on the road as a traveling salesman, and was in commercial life six years. Twenty months of that period were spent in Alaska, after which he returned to Kentucky and engaged in the newspaper business in his old home town. He first bought and was editor and proprietor of the Marshal County *Democrat*, and subsequently of the Benton *Tribune*, continuing to be identified with journalism until his removal to Texas. During that time he served one term in the Kentucky legislature.

Mr. Barry was married in Paducah, Kentucky, August 22, 1877, to Miss Laura O. Paine, daughter of Thomas P. Paine of Paducah. The three children (two sons and one daughter) of their marriage were: Thomas J. and Robert B., both deceased, and Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, a resident of Fort Stockton, where her husband is a contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Barry are active members of the Christian church, he serving as elder and as superintendent of the Sunday school, while Mrs. Barry is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Barry has also for forty-two years been a member of the Masonic order, and his wife is affiliated with the Eastern Star. His other fraternities are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He served one year as secretary of the Fort Stockton Commercial Club and is now postmaster of Fort Stockton. He is one of the party fighters in the Democratic organization, and it is noteworthy that he was one of the original Wilson men and advocated the nomination of that scholar and statesman through the columns of the *Pioneer*. Mr. Barry finds his best recreation in the newspaper business and in the hard work connected with it. He is a great mixer socially and is one of the most popular men in Fort Stockton and vicinity.

JOHN H. HIGHSMITH. Now proprietor of a transfer, storage, ice, and feed business at Fort Stockton, Mr. Highsmith is one of the progressive young business men of west Texas. He began his career as a hard-working clerk at a meager salary, and is now one of the influential men of Fort Stockton.

John H. Highsmith was born in Lampasas, Texas, January 8, 1876, a son of Henry A. and Sallie Highsmith. He was the fifth in a family of seven children. His early education was in the public schools of Round Rock, and at fifteen years he began his own career, when he took a place in a general store and worked as clerk for one year at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month and board. He then went into a hardware store, where he



Yours truly
F. Wyneworon

spent nearly two years, after which he came out to west Texas and was introduced to the life of this country by eight months of work on a ranch. He returned home, and then began buying and selling stock on his own account. He was later in the mule and horse business for several years, after which he managed the ice business at Hutto, where he remained for about two years. In 1908 he came to Fort Stockton to close up the estate of G. H. Cato, his brother-in-law, and has remained with this place ever since. He set up in the contracting business for the construction of streets and highroads, and has constructed nearly all the made streets in Fort Stockton and nearly every wagon road in Pecos county. From the contracting business he got into his present line, and now handles a complete line of stock food supplies, has a storage warehouse, and deals in ice and does a general transfer and heavy hauling business. The sign on all his buses, "We never miss a train," is indicative of the spirit of punctuality and promptness which has characterized Mr. Highsmith's entire business career.

His church is the Presbyterian, and he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the Fort Stockton Commercial Club and the Fort Stockton Club, and is one of the active workers in the Democratic ranks. At the present time he is serving as city pound officer. Baseball is his favorite diversion, and he is a broad-minded man, who takes an interest in everything that concerns the welfare and wholesome conditions in his home town.

F. M. Newman. A native son of Texas, where he has passed his entire career, F. M. Newman has risen to an enviable position at the bar of McCulloch county, and for more than a quarter of a century has been in continuous practice at Brady. In no walk of professional life is the value of thorough preparation more evident than in the domain of law. Mr. Newman prepared himself with patience and thoroughness before venturing into the practice of his chosen vocation, his training including work as a teacher in Texas schoolrooms, with the result that when he finally became active as a legist he was able at once to take a position of prominence among the thorough and learned men of his profession. With increasing competition in the legal field, he has been able to maintain his position, and today he is recognized as one of the leading practitioners of his locality.

F. M. Newman was born November 4, 1860, in Washington county, Texas, and is a son of Joel and Mary A. (Overton) Newman. The Newmans are of English origin. They came to America during the Colonial period, and the family was founded in the Southwest by Jonathan Newman, the grandfather of F. M. Newman, who was a member of the Austin Colony and came to Texas in 1825, here passing the remainder of his life in farming and stock raising pursuits. Joel Newman, father of F. M. Newman, was born in what is now Washington county, Texas, but which at that time was a portion of Mexico. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and, with his father, Jonathan Newman, being a slaveholder, at the outbreak of the war between the South and North, his sympathies were naturally with the Confederacy. Accordingly, Joel Newman enlisted in the service of the South and continued to do duty until the close of hostilities, the greater part of his service being passed in Galveston. He subsequently returned to his native locality, and continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred at his home, located within 600 yards of where he had been born, in 1890. His wife, a native of Tennessee, passed away in 1873, having been the mother of four sons and two daughters, F. M. being the second in order of birth.

F. M. Newman was reared to manhood on the home place in Washington county, and there received his primary educational training in the community private schools. Subsequently he entered Baylar University, from which he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, being the last graduate of that institution before it was moved from Independence to Waco. During his last year in the University, he was one of the teachers, devoting half of each day to hearing recitations and the other half to his own studies. Following this, Mr. Newman taught school for one year, being principal of a public school, and in the meantime prosecuted his legal studies. In June, 1886, he commenced the study of law exclusively at Brenham, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar. In October of that year he came to Brady, and this city has since been his field of practice. Mr. Newman has devoted himself to his profession and he has pursued it upon the same method as the scholar in science—quietly, enthusiastically, and industriously bringing to it the highest intellectual qualities and attributes of character which have given him an envious position and earned him conspicuous success. There is no doubt that he would be eminently successful on the bench, for on several occasions he has accepted appointments as special judge, yet he has not courted publicity nor has he shown any desire to thrust himself into politics except as an earnest supporter of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. In this connection he is known as a zealous worker, for whatever he undertakes receives the full benefit of his energetic nature. In Masonry he has attained to the Chapter and Council degrees and is a Past Master and Past High Priest, and he is also a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. His wide circle of sincere friends testifies to his popularity both in and outside of his profession.

On February 4, 1891, Mr. Newman was married at Brady to Miss Laura Sheridan, daughter of John P. Sheridan, a retired Texas rancher, who migrated to this state from Indiana. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newman: Pearl, born February 2, 1892, and F. Sheridan, born October 20, 1909.

Herman H. Butz. County treasurer of Pecos county, Mr. Butz is one of the well-known business men of Fort Stockton; was for a number of years associated with Mr. James Rooney in merchandising, and now does a large business in general real estate and insurance lines. He belongs to the old, substantial German stock, an element which had done so much for the development and enterprise of Texas, especially in the south and southwest, and he himself well represents the solid characteristics of his race.

Herman H. Butz was born in one of the chief centers of German colonization in Texas, at New Braunfels, July 12, 1876. His father was Theodore Butz, who was born in Germany, and came to Texas when a young man, following various occupations and during the Civil war serving as a Confederate soldier. He was a member of the Knights of Honor and well known in his community. His death occurred in 1883, at the age of forty years. He married, in Texas, Augusta Koehler, who was also born in Germany, and she now makes her home at San Marcos, Texas. Of four children, Herman H. was the first, and the other sons and daughters also live in this state.

Herman H. Butz had his early education in the public schools, and at eighteen years began for himself. He came out to Fort Stockton, took a clerkship in a store, worked one year at a salary, and then joined Mr. James Rooney and bought out the mercantile business which has since been conducted and is now known as the Rooney Mercantile Company. Mr. Butz was associated actively with the management of this concern for about ten years, and at the end of that time became interested with several other local business men in the organization of the First State Bank of Stockton. He held the office of cashier in that institution for six years, at the

end of which time he resigned, and since then has managed his private investment, and also has an office for general real estate, insurance, and investment business.

As a Democrat, Mr. Butz has been an influential leader in this part of the state, and at the present time is serving his fifth consecutive term in the office of county treasurer. He is also president of the school board, having been connected with the board for ten years, and at one time was secretary. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and, besides his other interests, has for the past five years held the office of local observer for the weather bureau at Fort Stockton. This work, through its practical scientific features, has interested Mr. Butz very much. He was married in Fort Stockton, December 20, 1898, to Agnes Rooney, a daughter of Francis Rooney, the old pioneer of Fort Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Butz are the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: Francis, Karl, Marvin, Walter, and Mary Agnes. Mrs. Butz and her children are members of the Catholic church, while Mr. Butz was reared in the Episcopal church. He is active in the Woodmen of the World, having served as clerk for several years, then in the position of banker, and is now one of the board of managers.

GEORGE C. ROBINSON. Mr. Robinson is one of the solid, progressive business men of Marfa. During fifteen years, with active business affairs, has acquired a generous prosperity, and is one of the influential citizens whose advice and support are sought and consulted on all matters affecting the local welfare.

George C. Robinson is a native Texan, born in Uvalde county, February 15, 1871. His father was George W. Robinson, who was born in Georgia, and came to Texas when a very young man, and for a number of years was engaged in ranching and the general stock business. He now lives retired at Sabinal, in Uvalde county. He takes much interest in religious affairs, and is a member of the Christian church, in which his wife is likewise interested. The maiden name of his wife was Caroline Kelley, and she was born in Arkansas, but was married in this state. Of the nine children in the family, George C. was the third.

As a boy in Uvalde county, he attained such education as the public schools afforded, and, when about sixteen, left school in order to begin work on the home ranch. He has had a thorough experience in the ranching industry of Texas and knows it in every detail, but during the greater part of his career has followed other lines of business. When about twenty-three years of age he left home and went into Oklahoma and northern Texas, where he spent about two years engaged in the handling and trading of horses. He then returned home, and a year later moved to Marathon, Texas, where he engaged in the contracting and building business. This experience led up to his location in Marfa, in 1898, and for several years he was engaged in contracting and building here. In 1906 he bought an interest in the general building supply concern at Marfa with which his name has since been associated. He has since become owner of the entire establishment, and is now its sole proprietor. In his warehouses and yards he handles a full line of lumber, lime, cement, wire, and everything used by the building trade. His retail business extends all over Presidio county, and he also does some wholesale trade.

At Marfa, on August 20, 1900, Mr. Robinson married Miss Mamie Sheilds, who was formerly a resident of Fort Davis. Their two children are Helen George and Ruth Sue. Mr. Robinson gives his support without discrimination to all the churches, without special affiliation with any one denomination. He is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, and also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. His public spirit in citizenship and local enterprise finds a medium of expression through the Marfa Chamber of Commerce, of which he is one of the directors. Mr. Robinson's favorite amusements are hunting, fishing, and baseball. With regard to his home community, he says that, taking the future into consideration, for general business purposes there is no better town in the state than Marfa, Texas. If a man wants a home and a permanent location, no matter what his vocation, if he will set forth his honest efforts he will never be disappointed in this part of Texas.

GUS ELMENDORF. A representative of the old Elmendorf family of San Antonio, one of the most prominent names in that city and representing the best of the old German stock in the citizenship of south Texas, Gus Elmendorf is a progressive young business man and manufacturer, who some years ago chose Marfa as the field for his enterprise, and is now one of the active heads in the Marfa Manufacturing Company, one of the largest local enterprises.

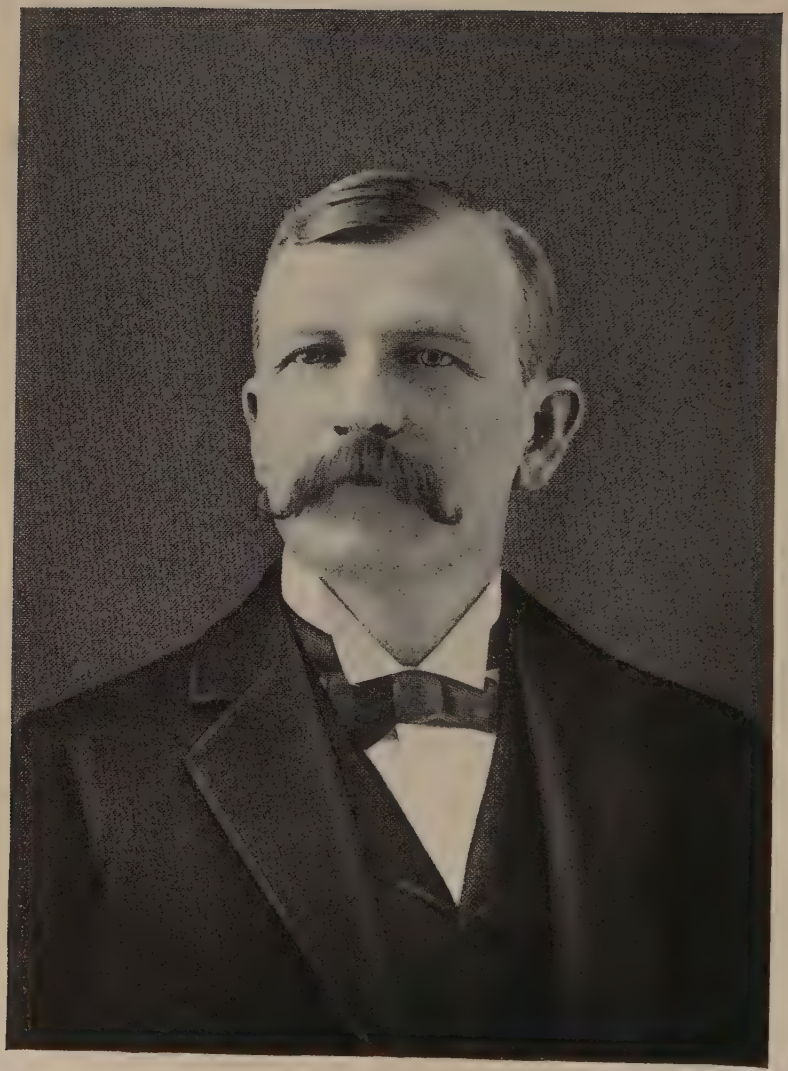
Gus Elmendorf was born in San Antonio, September 3, 1875, a son and the second among ten children of Emil and Emelia (Heilig) Elmendorf, both of whom were natives of Texas, the father a native of San Antonio. Emil Elmendorf was for many years engaged in the hardware business at San Antonio, where he died in 1898 at the age of forty-eight, and his remains now rest in one of the beautiful cemeteries of that point. The mother still resides in San Antonio. Mr. Elmendorf, as a boy, first attended the noted old German-English school at San Antonio, and subsequently continued his courses through the grammar and high school, and then finished with a course in the Alamo City Business College. When he was seventeen years of age he began to make his own way, and found employment for the first year in Hondo City, after which he came to Marfa. The first employment which he accepted on arriving in this flourishing west Texas city was as a clerk in a local store, and he continued in that occupation until 1909, when he bought an interest in the Marfa Manufacturing Company. He is now secretary and treasurer and also office manager of this enterprising firm. His partner is Mr. Emmett B. Quick, who has charge of the mechanical and outside part of the business. This business is general blacksmithing and machine shop and repair work, and also handles automobile supplies and accessories, maintains a first-class garage, has a complete stock of oils, packing, windmills, gasoline engines, and other supplies for the mechanical trade. Their shops are large and well equipped and in shop and warehouse the business uses a floor space of more than 12,000 feet, and the large payroll of the company is one of the important industrial assets of the town of Marfa. The establishment is well known and patronized extensively throughout this part of Texas.

In April, 1904, at Marfa, Mr. Elmendorf married Miss Julia Lopez, daughter of Mrs. Monica Lopez of Marfa. The three sons born to their marriage are named Gus Jr., Richard, and Eugene. Mr. Elmendorf has no regular church membership, though he is a supporter of all denominations and religious work in general. In politics also he is interested only to the extent of voting his ticket in the interest of good government, and usually supports the Democratic candidate.

He has himself been solicited to run for office, but has always declined such honors. He is fond of hunting and all outdoor sports and gives his support and encouragement to athletics.

THOMAS M. WILSON. Now president of the Marfa State Bank, and financially and officially connected with several other important business undertakings at Marfa, Mr. Wilson began his career in Presidio county about twenty-five years ago, a young man, with only limited experience and capital, and during the subsequent years has attained a place of large influence and, through his public-spirited activity, has been able to assist the community in its development and welfare.

Thomas M. Wilson was born at Halletsville, Texas,



Oliver Thomas

September 14, 1865, and was a son of Thomas and Florence Randolph (Davenport) Wilson. Thomas Wilson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was only a boy when he came to Texas. For a number of years he was engaged in the real estate and drug business. He was a very prominent Mason in this section of the state. His death occurred in 1867, when his son Thomas M. was but two years of age. His widow, who was born in Virginia and was married in Texas, lived until 1911, and was seventy-one years of age at the time of her death. She was a devout member of the Episcopal church. Thomas M. was the oldest of the three children, and of the others, his sister Annie is deceased and his sister Julia now reside in San Antonio.

Thomas M. Wilson attained his early education in the public schools, but left at the age of sixteen in order to begin the battle of life for himself. His first job was on the old home ranch, and he remained there, looking after the property and conducting a general stock business, until he was twenty-one years of age. With such experience and equipment for a practical life, he came west, to Presidio county, and went into the cattle business for himself. For upwards of a quarter of a century he was one of the well-known stockmen in this part of Texas and conducted his activities on a large scale. He is one of the most popular members of the old Cattlemen's Fraternity, and his name is well known from the Rio Grande to the Pan Handle. After selling out his stock and ranch business, in 1910, Mr. Wilson organized the Marfa State Bank, and has since been its president and active executive. The bank does a general banking business and has made a remarkable record in the three years of its existence, its capitalization having been increased from $10,000 to $50,000 and all its resources accordingly. Mr. Wilson is also director in the Murphy-Walker Mercantile Company and the West Texas Wholesale Grocery Company, both of them being among the largest enterprises of the kind in Presidio county.

At Alpine, Texas, November 27, 1902, Mr. Wilson married Lucy Powe, daughter of Henry Powe of Alpine, the family having formerly come from Mississippi. The son and two daughters of their marriage are Nellie May, Henry Meade and Florence Julia. Mr. Wilson's church is the Methodist, and his wife is a very active member in that denomination in Marfa. Fraternally, he is affiliated in Masonry from the Blue Lodge, through the various degrees of the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second, and is also in York Rite Masonry through the Commandery, and also affiliates with the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the members of the Marfa Chamber of Commerce, and as a voter gives his support to the Democratic party and to every individual and principle which will promote the best welfare of the state and country. He has never been active in party affairs, but has been honored once with the office of county commissioner, and for a time served as deputy United States marshal. He takes much pleasure in hunting and in horses, and is a broad-minded, liberal citizen, whose cordial co-operation can be enlisted in any undertaking which will strengthen the prosperity and develop the resources of this section of the state. As an old resident of west Texas, his opinion as to the resources is based upon full observation. He calls particular attention to the fact that lands in this section during the past five years have advanced from $1.00 to $5.00 per acre, and at the same time live stock has increased in value from $14.00 per head to $30.00 per head. In this rapid rise of economic values Marfa has benefited materially, and has increased in population and general development more during the last five years than in the twenty years previously.

Oliver Thomas. Many beautiful words could be written in commemorating the life of Oliver Thomas, for his work was successful, he was ever just in his dealings and he ever maintained the highest standard of citizenship. He was called from earthly cares and trials in March of 1893, but he had so lived and labored that he left the impress on his community of a successful, progressive and honest man, and a wide circle of acquaintances will long continue to miss the splendid personality of Oliver Thomas.

He represented a family who have lived in Dallas county since pioneer days—prominent farming people—and in the city of Dallas one of the principal residence streets and one of the most attractive residence additions have been given the name of this honored family, a permanent memorial to their name. The late Oliver Thomas represented the second generation of this family here, and he was born near Plano, in Dallas county, in 1855, a son of James and Jane (Routh) Thomas, who came to this commonwealth from Tennessee in 1851. James Thomas became prominent both as a rancher and later as a merchant of Dallas, and in 1869 he moved from his farm and erected the home where his widow now lives on the corner of McKinney and Pearl streets. It was in that home that James Thomas laid down the burden of life and passed over to the silent majority, his death occurring in the year 1875. Of the seven children born of his marriage with Jane Routh the late Oliver Thomas was the eldest, the others being as follows: Mary, who lives with her mother in Dallas; Ella, deceased; Mattie, wife of John Aiken, of Nevada; Jesse D., deceased; William, also deceased; and Colby, a business man of Lubbock, Texas. Oliver Thomas spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Dallas county, receiving in the meantime his preliminary educational training in the home schools, and he was preparing for a college course when his father's death occurred. He was a lad of nineteen years when this sad event threw upon him, as the eldest son, the responsibility of looking after the family estate, thus having to forego his college training. At that time the home now occupied by his mother was a farm of forty acres, principally devoted to the raising of fruit, and the son continued its management for a few years, after which he engaged in business on his own account. About this time the farm was also platted into town lots and became known as the Thomas Addition. In order to dispose of these lots Mr. Thomas engaged in the real estate business, and later became head of the firm of Thomas Brothers, dealers in real estate and fire insurance. He continued to be thus identified with the business interests of Dallas until the time of his death. He honored the honored name which he bore by his consistent and meritorious career, and he may be numbered among those who made Dallas the city it now is.

Oliver Thomas was married in 1883 to Miss Mary Smith, a daughter of Colby and Mariam (Stevenson) Smith, of this city, but both now deceased, the father passing away in 1876 and the mother in 1888. Mr. Smith owned a small tract of land which is now incorporated within the city of Dallas and which is known as the Excelsior residence district, now almost entirely built up with fine houses. Four children were born of this marriage: Clarence, Willie May, Ina and James Oliver, all of whom are at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Thomas was a Democrat, and was serving as an alderman at the time of his death. He was an active worker in the Christian church, and for several years prior to his demise held therein the office of deacon. The Thomas home is located at 2500 McKinney avenue.

James Normand. A prominent stockman who has for more than thirty years owned and operated a ranch in Presidio county, Mr. Normand is a Scotchman by birth, came to this country when a young man, and, after several years of experience in the southwest and in old Mexico, established his headquarters in what is now Presidio county, and is one of the oldest ranchers who has been continuously in business down to the present time.

He is closely identified with banking and mercantile en-

terprises in Marfa, and few among his contemporaries have enjoyed such successful prosperity during their careers as has Mr. Normand. James Normand was born in Scotland, September 23, 1859, and as a boy attended the parish schools and then the Fettes College, at Edinburgh, after which he took a course in the Royal Agricultural College, at Cirencester, England. When about nineteen he began the battle of life for himself, and his first work was in his father's linen manufacturing establishment, where he remained for two years. He then determined to break away from old home ties and to find a new field of enterprise in the new world. When about twenty-two years old he came to the United States, and on coming over had his mind set upon learning the cattle business. On arriving in this country, he was engaged in work with several cattle companies on different ranches in the old Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico, and Old Mexico. Finally he crossed the river at Presidio and moved into Texas, in 1882. He brought stock from Mexico and bought ranch headquarters located twenty-six miles from Marfa. This ranch, which has been in his possession for more than thirty years, was the foundation of his present excellent prosperity, and in that vicinity he has gathered his herds about him and has pursued the operations of cattle raising down to the present time.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, in August, 1895, Mr. Normand married Eleanor Mildred Dodds, daughter of Dr. George Dodds of Edinburgh. Mr. Normand has no special affiliations in church membership, but is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, belongs to the Marfa Commercial Club, and in politics votes independently and for the best man and for good government. Some years ago he was honored with the office of county commissioner of Presidio county. Mr. Normand is vice president of the Marfa State Bank, is president of the Murphy-Walker Company, president of the West Texas Wholesale Grocery Company, and President of the Marfa & Mariposa Mining Company. He owns an automobile and takes much of his pleasure with his machine, while he also enjoys a fishing and hunting excursion. He is a firm believer in the resources and the possibilities of west Texas, where he himself has gained his general prosperity, and he feels that the same opportunities are extended to every one else as afforded him such abundance of the world's goods and the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Earl A. Roasberry, M. D. With a splendid record as a physician, surgeon, and citizen, Dr. Roasberry is one of the residents of Van Horn whose presence here is due to the fact that a few years ago he suffered ill health and a weakened constitution in the middle western states and came here to recuperate. His period of recuperation was extended into permanent residence, and the community now has no more loyal citizen than Dr. Roasberry.

Earl A. Roasberry was born January 2, 1883, at Mansfield, Ohio, the son of Dr. William H. and Martha (Au) Roasberry, both natives of Ohio. The father has been actively engaged in the profession of medicine in Ashland, Ohio, for the past thirty years. He is also a prominent Democrat at that point. The mother died in 1904, and she now rests at Mansfield. The doctor was the first of their children, and the others are Maurice E., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at New London, Ohio; Eunice L., who is a graduate nurse and now in the Huron Road Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio; and Leota, also a nurse and at the same hospital with her sister.

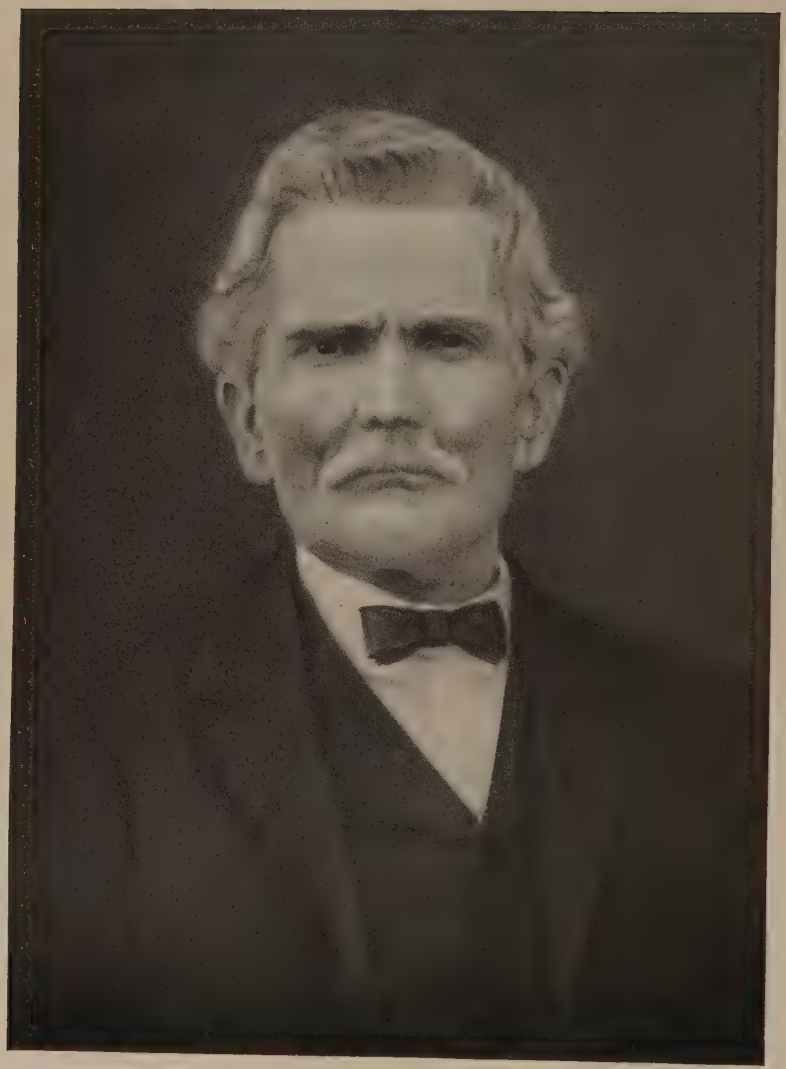
Earl A. Roasberry was excellently educated in literary schools, and attained his medical training in the Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1906. He had practical experience as an interne in the Huron Road Hospital, at Cleveland, and he then engaged in private practice at New London. Then, owing to poor health, he gave up his practice there and came to western Texas, locating at Van Horn in the fall of 1910. The doctor is a member of the El Paso County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has an attractive home at Van Horn, and he and his wife are valuable members of local society.

On December 20, 1907, Dr. Roasberry married Miss Mary Donnely of Ohio, daughter of William E. and Ella (Ford) Donnely, natives of Ohio and prominent citizens and farming people of that state, her father having been very active in Republican politics. Three children were born to the doctor and wife, one of them being deceased and the other two being Martha E. and Marjory. Dr. Roasberry foresees a great future for this section of Texas, owing to its mineral resources and the cheap price of its lands. Since coming to west Texas he has found opportunity to exercise his taste as a sportsman and spends a large part of his leisure time in hunting excursions. He and his wife both worship at the Presbyterian church. A progressive physician, and always seeking to keep his capabilities apace with the achievements of the profession, Dr. Roasberry during 1913 attended post-graduate studies in New York city.

William P. Murphy. The Murphy-Walker general department store and the West Texas Wholesale Grocery Company are two solid business enterprises of Marfa which have a proper history of their own and which illustrates the increasing prosperity of Marfa as a commercial center and the career of one of its foremost citizens.

Thirty years ago, in 1883, when William P. Murphy first came to Marfa and attained a place as a clerk in a business of which he is now manager, the establishment was conducted under the firm name of S. F. Wiles & Company. The company part of this firm subsequently bought out Mr. S. F. Wiles and changed the firm name to Humphries, Murphy & Company, and subsequently to Humphries & Company, and then, in 1901, the business took its present title of Murphy-Walker Company. This is a very extensive establishment and carries a full line of everything found in a first-class department store and all the supplies used on the ranch and the other special requirements of west Texas life. The management of the business is perfect, each department having a head of its own and being conducted as a separate part of the system, both in accounting and in general detail. The business occupies a floor space of more than ten thousand feet, and the regular retail store is a large collection of related buildings, including a garage for automobiles, barns, stables, yards, wagons, coal storage plant, etc. The Wholesale Grocery business is conducted entirely separate from the other concern, and its trade throughout all the towns in west Texas has made this one of the central commercial institutions of Marfa and of great value to the growing city.

William P. Murphy, who now for the past ten years has been the genius of these important firms, was born at Bath, Maine, April 15, 1866. His parents were James K. and Mary Jane Murphy. When he was two years old the family went to Havre, France, where they remained until he was about nine years of age, and while there he received the portion of his education in private schools. On the return of the family to Bath, Maine, where he lived until seventeen years of age, he continued in the public schools, and also the high school, and on leaving school at Bath began the battle of life for himself. He was thus seventeen years of age when he first came to Marfa, in 1883, and took a position as a clerk in the old house of S. F. Wiles & Company. He remained here for about four and a half years, at the end of which time he resigned and went to El Paso, where he spent a year and a half. He was engaged in railroading for some time, and finally drifted to San Francisco, where during a residence of more than three years he was employed in a wholesale mercantile establishment, and thus gained the most thorough and practical portion of his equipment for his subsequent career. He was connected with a wholesale business in New York City for a



Ezra Kine Long

few years, and then, in 1902, returned to the city which had first been the object of his affections in Texas and took charge of the business with which his name and management are now associated in such important relations.

Mr. Murphy was married in Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Florence McDonald, daughter of James McDonald of Brooklyn. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the Catholic church, but he has no special church affiliations. He is a Mason, in both the Lodge and Chapter, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. A Republican in politics, he takes only the part of the voter and good citizen. He is also a member of the Marfa Commercial Club, and as an avocation he is especially fond of baseball, being a real fan. He also enjoys good horses, and his tastes likewise run to good books and intellectual entertainment of every kind. Though an adopted resident of Texas, the state has no more loyal nor more enthusiastic citizen than Mr. Murphy, who considers Texas the grandest state of the Union, offering more and better opportunities for men with limited means and with sturdy ambitions and energies than any other part of the world.

Fred P. Gibson. In the recent development of the business and general resources of Van Horn and Culberson counties no individual has taken a more active and influential part than Fred P. Gibson who, after a long period of service as a telegraph operator and station agent at different points on the Texas and Pacific, came to Van Horn in 1908 on account of failing health. During the subsequent five years he has not only made a successful position for himself, but has contributed much to the development of his home community. In all this prosperity Mr. Gibson would never omit a large share of credit to his capable wife, who has been his loyal assistant in their mutual work of creating a home and fine property which now represents their joint enterprise.

Fred P. Gibson was born August 17, 1880, a son of William W. and Kate M. (Lewis) Gibson, natives, respectively, of Mississippi and Tennessee. The parents have for many years been residents of Van Zandt county, Texas, where Mr. Gibson was born, in the town of Wills Point. The senior Gibson is now a resident of Grand Saline, where he is engaged in the land and insurance business. In earlier years he was in the cotton business at Galveston, but in 1875, owing to an outbreak of yellow fever, he left that coast city and began the practice of his profession as civil engineer at Wills Point. William W. Gibson made a brilliant record as a Confederate soldier, and his service in the armies of the south deserves special mention in this article. There were four children in the family, the others being named as follows: Walter, who has for twenty years been agent for the Texas and Pacific Railway at Grand Saline; Florence, who is associated with her father in the insurance business, and Williard, who is in the general offices of the Texas & Pacific Railroad at Fort Worth.

Mr. Fred P. Gibson received his education in the public schools of Wills Point, leaving school at the age of seventeen and learning telegraphy. He was an operator in the general offices of the Texas & Pacific at Dallas and other large points. He then became station agent on the same line at Gladewater and at Atlanta, and continued in that work for six years, until failing health compelled him to move in to the extreme west of Texas, so that in 1908 he became agent for the Texas & Pacific at Van Horn. On resigning this office, in 1910, he became a partner in the Beach Mercantile Company, and about the same time acquired ownership of some five thousand acres of land in Culberson county. These lands were located thirty miles from Van Horn. Probably the most interesting feature in his career is the fact that while he continued his work as station agent at Van Horn his young wife was living on this large body of land alone, her experience entitling her to special mention as one of the hardy and courageous women of western Texas. It was as a result of these hard labors and self-denials that they laid the corner stone of their success. After selling out his ranch lands at good advantage, Mr. Gibson bought an interest in the firm of Beach & Platt Mercantile Company, buying Mr. Platt's interests, and subsequently others, until he acquired a third interest in one of the largest, oldest, and most practical stores in Van Horn. Mr. Gibson now owns property in Waco and has one of the most attractive homes of Van Horn.

At Dallas in 1905 he married Miss Alma L. Hunter, a native of Wills Point and a daughter of William R. Hunter. Their two children are named Freda, aged six, and Ruth, aged three. When Mr. Gibson came to Van Horn, in 1908, there was little or nothing in the way of entertainment or social life at this point. Since then he has taken a foremost part in organizing many of the wholesome features of social diversion as well as the more valuable institutions of education. Through his efforts and those of Mr. Beach, his partner, was organized the Masonic Lodge, known as Van Horn, No. 1208, A. F. & A. M., Mr. Gibson having become a master mason when twenty-one years of age. He is also prominent in the local Baptist church, being a deacon of the society. He is a member of the Van Horn school board and takes much pride in the general claims that this is one of the best schools in the state. Mr. Gibson is now devoting his spare time to the study of law, not with the purpose of entering the profession, but on the theory that every up-to-date business man should be informed on the fundamentals of law. In Mr. Gibson's opinion, Culberson county is best adapted to stock raising; but he calls attention to the presence in this locality of splendid mineral resources, consisting of copper, silver, lead, zinc, and mica, none of which resources have yet been developed, and, as a public-spirited citizen, he will gladly co-operate with any parties interested in such a field for industrial enterprise.

Erskine Long. From the early seventies until his death, March 27, 1909, the late Erskine Long was one of the most extensive and best known farmers of Cooke county, and he had peculiar success in his vocation. He was a Confederate veteran and a man who bore his civic and private responsibilities with the same fidelity he displayed as a soldier.

Erskine Long was born in the state of Missouri in 1844, a son of John Pope and Elizabeth (Story) Long, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. John P. Long was also a farmer, and in early life studied medicine, although he never practiced that profession.

The late Erskine Long, the only child of his parents, grew up in his native state, and on his grandfather's farm until he was fifteen years old, or until his grandfather's death. In the meantime he had received some advantages in the public schools there and had learned the lessons of industry under his father. When the Civil war came on, he joined the Confederate army as a private, and went through from beginning to end. Following the struggle between the states, he resided with an uncle in Missouri and spent two years working at wages on his farm. For some time after that he traveled about the country and had varied experiences.

Then in 1871 Mr. Long married Miss Molly Black, who was born in Cooke county, Texas, a daughter of John D. and Ann (Duty) Black, her father a native of North Carolina and her mother of Arkansas. Mrs. Long was one of two children, though her mother was married four times. Her brother is William Black, deceased, who was a farmer and left three children. The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Long are mentioned as follows: Bettie, wife of William Murrell, of Fort Worth, and the mother of three children; Sallie, who is a teacher by profession and resides at home in Gainesville; Lolo, who is the wife of H. B. Murrell, of Walnut Bend, and the mother of three children; Molly,

who married S. F. Murrell of Walnut Bend; Edna, wife of F. C. Gillock, of Oklahoma; Lutie, Erskine, and Alice, who are all unmarried and living at home with their mother.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Long they located in Cooke county, and lived on a farm until his death. His estate comprised nine hundred and sixty acres of land, six hundred acres of which was in cultivation to corn and crop. This large farm since the death of Mr. Long has been leased to tenant farmers. Mr. Long was a Democrat, but not a politician, and never sought office. He and his family worship in the Christian church. Mrs. Long, who is well known in social circles at Gainesville, resides at 108 Richie street.

Elton R. Silliman. Cashier and active manager of the Van Horn State Bank, Mr. Silliman has since 1909 been closely identified with the general commercial enterprise of Culberson county. The successful position of the bank has been largely due to his personality and ability as a financial organizer and manager, and, besides looking after this institution, Mr. Silliman is also owner of considerable property in this section, and is always ready to lend his influence to promote the further upbuilding and development of this section of Texas.

Elton R. Silliman was born on August 17, 1872, at the old capital of Texas when it was the province of Mexico, at San Felipe, in Austin county. His parents were Abram F. and Samantha (Dresser) Silliman, natives, respectively, of Mississippi and Texas. His parents are now deceased, the father passing away in 1891 and the mother in 1874, and both rest side by side in the old cemetery at San Felipe. His father, who for many years was a farmer, was a man of special education and during his early life taught school in Texas. There were in the family eight children, Elton R. being the youngest.

He attained his early education in the public schools of Austin county, and subsequently was a student in the Hills business college. His first employment was that of bookkeeper for a mercantile house of Sonora, Texas, and after a few years he entered the field of local politics and was appointed deputy county and district clerk of Sutton county, Texas, Sonora being the county seat. He served in that capacity for three years. In 1898 he moved to Eldorado, Texas, where he established a mercantile business of his own, and continued successfully in that business until selling out, in 1904. In 1909 he came to Van Horn to take charge of the Van Horn State Bank as its cashier, director and stockholder. He also owns a residence in Culberson county, and his present home at Van Horn. Beginning his career in a clerical capacity, Mr. Silliman, by his thorough ability and by good management, has acquired an independent position in business affairs.

At Van Horn he is an active factor in the community and is now chairman of the school board. Fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias, and his politics is Democratic. He and his family worship in the Methodist church. On February 3, 1897, he married Miss Margaret Murcheson, daughter of Robert W. Murcheson, a retired and wealthy ranchman of El Paso. Their two children are Elton Jr., aged ten, and Hazel, aged four. Among his recreations, when he finds time to rest himself from business, Mr. Silliman is especially fond of hunting. He foresees a bright future for Van Horn and Culberson counties, and, owing to the fact that lands are being sold at a reasonable price, and the presence of great mineral resources here, he believes that the locality will bring wealth and happiness to twenty times the number of people who are now inhabitants of the county.

Samuel W. White. The first prosecuting attorney elected in the new county of Culberson, Mr. White has been a member of the Texas bar for the past ten years and has a successful position in professional and business life.

Samuel W. White was born September 20, 1883, at Dardanelle, Arkansas, son of John W. and Bettie (Byers) White, natives, respectively, of Mississippi and Tennessee. The father is now deceased, and the mother resides with her son at Van Horn. The parents came to Texas in 1887, locating in San Antonio, where the father was engaged in the land business up to the date of his death, in 1899. Samuel W., the only surviving child, received his education chiefly in the public schools of San Antonio, and subsequently graduated from a San Antonio business college. He began the study of law in the offices of Kellar & Williams, prominent members of the San Antonio bar, and, on completing his preparatory work, was admitted to practice on June 30, 1903. During the following three years he directed his principal attentions to the land business rather than law, and then for four years held the position of manager of the advertisement department of the Denison *Herald*. At the end of that time he came into west Texas, and at Pecos established a real estate office, and still owns considerable property of his own in that vicinity.

Mr. White was elected county attorney of Culberson county on April 18, 1911, this being prior to his residence at Van Horn. He was re-elected to the office at the general election of November, 1912, his first election coming with the beginning of Culberson county's official existence, its territory having formerly been a part of El Paso county. Mr. White is a very active and popular Democrat and one of the able stump speakers in this county. Aside from his duties as prosecutor, he has built up a nice private practice in the law, and also has a set of abstract books in his office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is chaplain of the local lodge. A member of the Baptist church by early training, he has, since taking up his residence at Van Horn, worked with the Presbyterians in the Sunday school work and is now superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school. In 1904 Mr. White married Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Hon. Judge J. D. Martin, who for many years was district judge at Beaumont. They are the parents of two sons, Samuel Martin and John W. White. The family occupy one of the pleasant homes of Van Horn.

John Henry Feely. A distinction which will always be associated with the name of Mr. Feely in the history of Culberson county is the fact of his being the first sheriff elected after the organization of the county. Mr. Feely has been identified with this section of Texas for a number of years, and Culberson county has no more popular or public-spirited citizen than the present sheriff.

His career is one of exceptional interest, from the viewpoint of its accomplishments against heavy odds. John Henry Feely was born June 20, 1871, in Cole county, Missouri, near Jefferson City, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Magee) Feely. His father was a native of Indiana and his mother of Missouri, both now being deceased. The father was for many years a farmer and merchant in Cole county, and made a fine record as a soldier, serving in the Mexican war, and later as a Confederate under General Price, with which noted leader he fought in numerous battles. In 1876 he came to Texas, locating in Cooke County, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until his retirement, attaining to the fine old age of eighty-five years before his death. His remains now rest at Vernon, Texas, while his second wife, the mother of Mr. Feely, died at Pilot Point, where she now is buried.

Sheriff Feely, one of two children, his sister being now deceased, attained his education in the public schools of Pilot Point, and when sixteen years of age was thrown upon his own resources, and has since fought the battle of life by himself. He began work as a farm hand, and, though a mere boy, did a man's work. This was his oc-

Charles Dentz

cupation until 1904, at which time he became a section hand with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He knew how to work, and was a natural leader of men, and in a short time became foreman of his section. In this work he took great pride, and was frequently complimented by the roadmaster on the condition of his section. This was his regular work up to 1910, in which year he was elected to the office of sheriff of the newly organized county of Culberson on the Democratic ticket.

Probably to Mr. Feely as much as to any other individual is due the fact that the courthouse is now located at Van Horn. He was an earnest advocate of this place as the county seat, and he made a vigorous and successful campaign for this end. He has also been an aggressive factor in securing the new courthouse, which is at this writing rapidly nearing completion and a structure which is a credit to the new county. Fraternally, Mr. Feely is a Mason, and owns a pleasant home in Van Horn, where he is esteemed as one of the leading citizens. In 1894 he married Miss Ida Trammel, a daughter of James Trammel, a native of Dallas. Their six children are named as follows: Ones, Eula, Lorina, Clyde, Dorothy, and Ida Derrell.

Solomon H. Levenson. No man can more quickly perceive the great opportunities which this country offers to the industrious man than can the foreigner, especially if he comes from one of the countries of the old world where there is a large agricultural population. Solomon H. Levenson, coming to the United States from Russian Poland, was quick to see opportunities that might have been unapparent to the native-born American, and his success has been largely due to this insight into conditions and his determination to make a success of whatever he undertook. He is now one of the most successful merchants in El Paso as a member of the firm of Levenson & Rosenberg, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, men's furnishings, and shoes, with two stores in El Paso. The Palace is at 314 Overland street and The New Bazaar is at 118 E. Overland street. Both these men are progressive and wide-awake merchants and are regarded as among the most influential and capable business men in the city.

Solomon H. Levenson was born in Russian Poland in September, 1881, the son of Samuel and Anna (Rogalsky) Levenson. Both his father and mother were natives of Russia, and his father was a well-known merchant of Vilna, Russia, up to the time of his death, in 1913. He was fifty-five years old when he died, and his entire life had been spent in his native land. His wife, who was reared and married in Russia, is still living in her old home, having reached the age of fifty-three. Five children were born to Samuel and Anna Levenson, and of these Solomon was the eldest.

As a child and young boy, Solomon Levenson attended the schools of his native land, and then he attended a commercial and business college for two years. After completing his business training, he became a bookkeeper, and for several years was thus engaged. In 1902 he came to America, first going to Hibbing, Minnesota, where he remained until August, 1904. During his residence in Hibbing he was employed by the Great Northern Railroad Company. In 1904 he came to El Paso and went to work as a clerk in a mercantile house here. He only remained a short time, and then went to Dawson, New Mexico, as manager of the branch house of the Southwestern Mercantile Company. After two very successful years in this position, he returned to El Paso, and worked here until August, 1911, when he established his present business in association with Mr. Rosenberg.

From a small beginning, the business has expanded nicely, until today the firm carries a stock of about $35,000, and ten salesmen, besides himself and his partner, are required to take care of their trade.

Mr. Levenson is one of the energetic business men of the city and one who has a fine faith in the future growth and development of the place. His confidence has found emphasis in his investment in El Paso real estate and in the opening of a second mercantile establishment, which they named The New Bazaar and which is located on East Overland street, as has already been noted. Mr. Levenson is one of the stockholders of the Texas Bank and Trust Company of El Paso, and is otherwise identified with business enterprise in the city, aside from his mercantile establishments.

In politics, Mr. Levenson gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

On December 20, 1908, Mr. Levenson was married to Lena Bromberg at El Paso, and one child, Bessie Levenson, has been born to them. She was born on March 1st, 1910, in this city.

Charles Deutz. The name Deutz has been closely identified with the hardware business in Texas for more than half a century. The pioneer work was done by the late Joseph Deutz, whose splendid ability and vigorous salesmanship made him one of the most successful of Texas past merchants. He began business in San Antonio in 1856, moved to Laredo in 1879, and kept his hands on his affairs and gave them the benefit of his judgment till 1896. The business is now carried on under the style A. Deutz & Brother.

Its trade is international, and for many years the name Deutz has had a recognized commercial value on both sides of the Rio Grande. In 1911 the firm built their present splendid store on Hidalgo street in Laredo, one of the finest buildings of its type in the Southwest, and there are very few finer hardware stores in the United States. They have a large wholesale as well as retail trade, and carry an extensive stock of hardware, implements, vehicles, queensware, plumbing supplies, engines and machinery for both agriculture and mining, and the brothers have a reputation for flawless integrity as well as for keen enterprise. The building, of one story, is located on a prominent corner, and has frontage of 150 feet of solid plate glass, with marble base and aluminum strips. A hanging awning with prism glass overhead extends along the entire front. There are two very large display windows and two other display windows, and all three vestibules are laid with selected tile. The ceiling of the building is steel, with two rows of iron pillars supporting the roof. The entire building has a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 110 feet, 87 feet of this depth being used for floor space. The rear of the building is divided into several rooms, one as a retail stock room and the other as a manufacturing and repair shop, while in the center a balcony, or mezzanine floor, makes two rooms, the upper being used as a general office. The building is constructed of brick, and to increase its protection against fire is equipped with fire hydrants placed conveniently for immediate use and fire extinguishers. There are three large skylights, and provision for artificial lighting by electricity and natural gas. The store equipment comprises the Heller system of shelving, and all the showcases are of plate glass with marble base. The establishment is equipped with a modern telephone system, with private switchboard, so that every department of the store is connected with every other and with the general office. As a large part of the business is country trade, the system also provides for adequate long-distance telephone service. As one of the oldest established firms in the Rio Grande valley, its trade extends up and down for many miles from Laredo, and probably no other firm in the line express so much goods across the boundary into Old Mexico.

Charles Deutz, junior member of the firm of A. Deutz & Brother, comes naturally by his ability as a hardware merchant. He assisted his father from early boyhood in buying for the firm and in shipping goods to Old Mexico, and has proved a worthy successor to his hon-

ored father. Charles Deutz was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1871, a son of Joseph and Agatha (Lincke) Deutz. The late Joseph Deutz, who as born at Coblenz-on-the-Rhine in 1827, came to America when twenty-one years of age, in 1848. The steamer landed him in New York City, and that was his home for two years. He was attracted to southwest Texas, because it was one of the chief centers of German colonization in the United States, and arrived in San Antonio in 1850. For several years his experience was that of a worker for others, and in 1856 he married and began in the hardware trade for himself. From almost the first he interested himself in the extension of his business into Mexico, and in 1862 moved across the boundary and became a member of the firm of Guilbau, Herman & Company at Monterey. His stay in Mexico at that time was profitable and gave him a fair knowledge of conditions which have ever since been utilized in the hardware business conducted under the Deutz name. Returning to San Antonio in 1866, Joseph Deutz continued in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Norton & Deutz until 1879. In the latter part of that year he established his business headquarters at Laredo, and that city was his home the remainder of his life. The business at Laredo was first conducted under the name of Deutz & Koehler, and subsequently became J. Deutz & Sons. Though he retired from active duties in 1896 he always maintained a vigorous and hearty old age. For several years he served as president of the Laredo National Bank.

His death at his home in Laredo on October 18, 1912, meant the loss of one of Texas' pioneer merchants and finest citizens. At the time of his death he had the distinction of being the oldest living hardware merchant in Texas. His initiative and strength of character were the chief factors in his success, and at the same time he was greatly admired for his thorough honesty and uprightness and his many exceptional personal qualities. As an example of the spirit of progress which always animated him, as early as 1857 he was using shelf boxes of his own invention and may be considered as the originator of the system which has contributed materially to successful retail methods in modern times. He bought up cigar boxes in large quantities, covered them with green paper and placed them on his shelves, with samples of the articles within fastened on the outside. News of his extensive purchases of cigar boxes came to the ears of the revenue officers, and they suspected that Mr. Deutz was refilling them with cigars. Secret service men investigated, but were soon convinced that the merchant was using the boxes in extremely practical as well as legitimate manner. Mrs. Joseph Deutz died in Laredo in 1892.

Charles Deutz was liberally educated, attended the noted German-English school in San Antonio, from which so many prominent men in southwest Texas received their early training. After a two-years' course at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, he returned home in 1887 and in his father's store continued his thorough business training under the careful eye of the latter.

Charles Deutz has been a hardware buyer for twenty-seven years and probably no other man of his age in the United States can say the same. He was one of the four Deutz brothers who succeeded to the business in 1896, and in 1903 Deutz Brothers sold the business to Adolph Deutz and Charles Deutz, and since that time the firm name has stood as it is today, A. Deutz & Brother, with Charles Deutz as its manager.

BATES MCFARLAND. At the end of forty years' active practice in the law Bates McFarland stands as one of the ablest and prominent members of the Texas bar. For more than a decade he has been located in the city of El Paso. He represents one of the old and honored families of Texas, and his father before him was one of the able lawyers and judges of the state.

Mr. Bates McFarland was born February 24, 1850, at the old town of LaGrange, in Fayette county, Texas, a son of Isaac B. and Adaline McFarland. The father died at Rockport, August 20th, 1899, at the very venerable age of eighty years. His career was one that brought him into association with the leading men of Texas during the middle half of the last century. He had for sixteen consecutive years served as a district judge, during which time he resided at Brenham, and was for many years engaged in the active practice of law. Although a thorough Texan in every sense of the word, he was a staunch Republican.

Bates McFarland received his college education at Trinity University, at Tehuacana, and subsequently graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was given the degree of LL. B.

Since 1873 Mr. McFarland has been regularly engaged in the practice of law in this state. For about ten years he had his offices at Brenham, and from there moved to Rockport, and then, in 1900, to El Paso. Notwithstanding his father's affiliation with the Republican party, Mr. McFarland has always been a staunch Democrat and one of the influential men in civic affairs.

On February 1, 1879, at Courtney, in Grimes county, Mr. McFarland married Miss Bettie B. Holland, a daughter of Col. James K. Holland of Courtney, Texas. Her father and grandfather were both intimately identified with legislative affairs in the early years of Texas, both as a Republic and as a state. The four children of Mr. McFarland and wife are named as follows: Bates H., who is now about thirty-seven years of age; Lilly E., the wife of F. G. Belk, about two years younger than her brother; I. B. McFarland, age about thirty-one, and Adaline A., age twenty-nine.

By his long career of residence and professional activity Mr. McFarland has indicated his affection for Texas and Texans, and there is no one more positive in his belief as to the great future of this state. He is thoroughly well informed about the natural resources and opportunities of the state at the present time and is possessed of a large knowledge, gained from personal observation, covering the history of the state during the past thirty or forty years.

WILLIAM HENRY BARTON. Of one of the old and representative families in east Texas, Mr. Barton grew up in Rusk county and had a college education. He began his business career as a merchant in Overton, and has also followed farming and merchandising at Overton for the past thirty years; is a banker there, and one of the most influential and prosperous citizens.

William Henry Barton was born in Henderson, Texas, July 4, 1855, a son of James M. Barton and a grandson of Benjamin Barton. The grandfather came to Texas during the early forties and was killed in Harrison county in the moderator and regulator war, about 1842. Benjamin Barton married a Miss Baker, and their children were: James M.; Ben, who was killed by the Indians; Tead and Lem of Texas; Watson of Hubbard, Texas; Bailey of Texas; Elliott, who died in Rusk county, leaving a family; Melissa, now deceased, who married William Baker, and Zilphia, who married Thomas McCarty.

James M. Barton was born in Pickens district of South Carolina, was reared on a farm, had a limited education, and soon after his father's death, in Harrison county, Texas, settled in Rusk county, at Millville, where he was elected sheriff and served for some eight or ten years in that important office at a time when the duties of sheriff meant almost constant association with the rough and lawless element. James M. Barton was not only a soldier of the Mexican war, in General Taylor's army, but when the Civil war came on he took sides with the Confederacy and was commissioned a captain, his service being principally east of the Mississippi River. He was

in the battle at Corinth, and saw much other active service, until the failure of his health caused him to give up his commission. When he left the army he held the rank of colonel in his regiment. After the war, Col. James Barton was engaged in business as a merchant at old Bellview, and afterwards at Hallville, and still later at Longview. The burning of his store at Longview caused him to leave the business, and he then retired to his farm at Bellview, giving his time and attention to the quiet vocation of farming until his death, in September, 1879. At the time of his death he held the office of sergeant-at-arms in the Texas Senate.

Col. James M. Barton married Miss Emily Miller, a daughter of Judge John C. Miller, who came from Georgia in an early day and was county judge of Rusk county for many years, and lived on his farm, near Henderson, until his death, in 1876, when about sixty-five years old. Judge Miller married a Miss Thompson, and of their children, besides Mrs. Barton, there were: Mrs. Josephine Mitchel, Captain W. A. Miller, and Dr. H. L. Miller. Mrs. James M. Barton died in September, 1878, at the age of fifty years. Her children were J. A., Virgil and Belle, twins, of whom Belle married James H. (Cyclone) Davis of Sulphur Springs, Texas, and Virgil died at Kilgore, Texas, leaving a family; William Henry and Dr. Augustus Wiley of Overton.

William H. Barton grew up at Henderson and vicinity, and finished his education in the old Trinity University, at Tehuacana. After reaching manhood, he started in as a farmer, an occupation which he varied by work in his father's store, and finally, in 1883, he entered merchandising at Overton, and his record of steady and reliable business dealings has been continuous in that place for thirty years. When he first offered goods to the public as a merchant, his capital comprised about seven hundred dollars, and he had a wife and child to support. Though merchandising has been his regular vocation, a portion of his time has been devoted to farming, and at the present time he is vice president of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Overton. Mr. Barton has also built himself one of the comfortable homes of the little city. His public service has likewise been important and stamps him as a public-spirited citizen. For eighteen years he was one of the school trustees, and also has been a member of the board of aldermen. His church is the Methodist, and he is a member of its board of stewards. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge.

On October 7, 1879, occurred the marriage of William H. Barton and Miss Jeffie Davis Wynne, a cousin of Col. R. M. and W. B. Wynne. Her father was Colonel Robert E. Wynne, who came from Tennessee and whose wife was Miss Mary Watkins of the old San Augustine family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Barton's oldest child, William Peyton Barton, graduated from Tulane University with his medical degree in 1904, and is now a practicing physician at Overton; Robert Virgil married Miss Lois Gray, and their children are Gray and Sue; Henry Miller Barton is associated in business with his father; John Wynne is a student in Columbia University, in New York City, and the youngest is Mary Emily.

James M. Jones. The present popular and efficient county clerk of Rusk county, James M. Jones, has spent his life chiefly within the confines of the county and is a member of a family widely known in this part of Texas. He was born in the community of Pine Hill, where his father, the Hon. J. Rasmus Jones, settled February 5, 1867, coming here from near Milledgeville, Georgia. The latter's public service to Texas has been given as a member of the lower house of the legislature, in which service he won prominence as an investigator of the state's penal affairs, as a man of measures, and as a debater and legislator.

J. Rasmus Jones, or "Ras" Jones, as he is known among public men of Texas, was born in Georgia, August 26, 1834. His education came from his perusal of the old blue spelling book and from seventy-two days as a pupil in school. He was a natural seeker after knowledge, and when going on an errand for his father or to mill he was wont to carry his spelling book with him to make good use of his idle time. To avoid the jeers and scoffs of the other boys about the mill because of his friendship for the junior Webster, he would hide the small volume under his coat and seek a lonely place where he could commit its contents to memory, and it is said that he became so familiar with it that even in the decline of life he could call the next word of any column one would pronounce to him. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, "Ras" Jones acquired the habit of learning alone. His fund of information came to mark him as a learned man, and the accuracy of his knowledge surprised his friends and his legislative colleagues as he displayed it in the midst of debate upon the floor of the house or in stating facts in the course of his speeches. He was master of himself and of every situation when he occupied the floor. Interruption did not perturb him and he answered questions with such readiness and resumed the thread of his discourses with such ease and confidence as to gain him a wide confidence among his contemporaries of the legislature. Mr. Jones was elected to the house of representatives of his state first in 1884. His politics harmonized with the dominant party of Texas, and he represented Panola county at intervals during sixteen years. He suffered defeats at home once or twice during this long service, but the character of his service always dimmed the lustre of his successor and his return to power invariably followed. Among his committees was the one on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, of which he was chairman for a time, and it was his report of the investigating committee of the penitentiary management that opened the eyes of Texans. He was a member of this committee and its investigation revealed such a shortage to the state that taxpayers stood aghast at the muddle their partisan friends had made of things for the commonwealth. Mr. Jones was so long before the people and mingled so freely with Texas leaders as to establish his reputation as a strong conversationalist. In his home or among his neighbors his hearers never tire. He delivers himself pleasantly and with a fascination that never fails to entertain and instruct. He delighted in communing with men of recognized mental worth and formed friendships among the great Texas public men. He always aided the ambitions of Senator Bailey and had a warm place in his heart for Governor Ross, and in the contest of 1905 he gave valuable support to the candidacy of Hon. Pat Neff, the successful contestant. During the Civil war he offered himself to the Confederacy, but was rejected for military duty and was assigned to hospital work as a nurse. Mr. Jones was a successful farmer after the old methods and had a strong belief that a mule and a plow, with himself at the helm, was the most potent force possible in the production of a crop of cotton. So wide a confidence was bestowed upon him among Henderson merchants that they always bought his cotton without the usual formality of inspection. All they seemed to care was that it was the product of his own farm and of his own picking, for that meant the best fiber of the season. He sought no new method and seemed to give little thought to the experiments going on to increase the crop per acre or to find a new staple with a larger yield per stalk. His unimportant fraternal work has been done as a Master Mason. His religious faith is that of the Missionary Baptist church.

"Ras" Jones was a son of John A. Jones, who came to Texas some years after his son and died on his farm near Pine Hill. His family comprised L. Augustus, who died at Pine Hill, Texas; J. Rasmus and Carrie, who married a Mr. Newman. These children were by his first wife, who died in Georgia, and by a second union Mr. Jones had Harrison of Clayton, Texas; Joseph; George; Christopher, who is deceased; "Coot"; Thomas,

who is deceased, and Mattie and Nannie, both of whom married.

J. Rasmus Jones married Miss Emily Rosseau, a daughter of Lucius Rosseau, of a French family. Mrs. Jones died June 8, 1906, having been the mother of these children: Dr. John R., a physician of Arkansas; Charles of Garrison, Texas, ex-county clerk of Panola county; Mrs. Lizzie Liles of Winnsboro, Texas; Emma, who married W. A. Liles, and is now deceased; W. R. of Brownsville was educated in the public schools of Rusk county, was admitted to the bar after teaching for a time, was elected county attorney of Panola, and after serving four years as district attorney resigned to take up the practice of law at the mouth of the Rio Grande; James M., of this notice; Daisy, who married W. E. Lawrence of Clayton, Texas; Homer, who served as a page of the Texas house of representatives as a boy and now resides at Pine Hill, and Belle of Clayton, Texas, who married first J. W. Langley and is now Mrs. J. H. Jones.

James M. Jones was born May 2, 1876, acquired his education in the public schools at three months yearly, was appointed a page in the Texas legislature and served as such in the session of 1889, gained some experience as assistant to a teacher in Pine Hill, and when he abandoned the atmosphere of the school house entered a drug store at Minden. A few months later he came to Henderson and took a position in an abstract office. He was made deputy tax assessor by Mr. W. D. Arnold and served three and one-half years, and a like period as assistant postmaster under Mrs. E. V. Flanagan. He was appointed deputy county clerk in 1902 and served under Clerk Lonnie Smith during his administration, and in 1912 made the race against two competitors and was nominated for the office and elected in the following November. His services have been of such a nature as to inspire confidence in the people of the community and to show that they made no mistake in choosing Mr. Jones for the position.

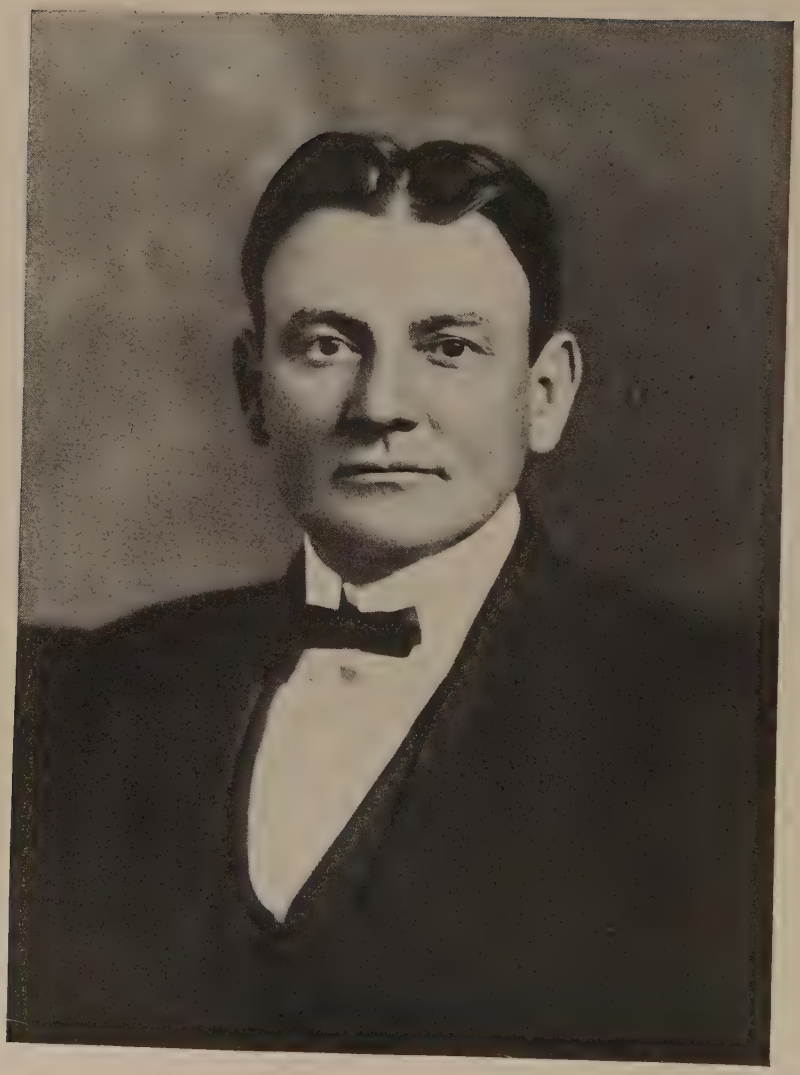
On November 10, 1904, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Marie L. Sinclair, daughter of F. P. Sinclair, whose family was of Louisiana French origin. Two children have been born to this union: Thetys J. and James Mason. James Mason Jones was born November 1, 1912, and died November 26, 1913.

William M. Cole, M. D. Among the active members of the medical profession in Longview, the subject of this review occupies an enviable position. He is a native of the Lone Star state, having been born at Ladonia, Fannin county, Texas, January 1, 1865, and is a son of James H. and Zerelda (Houston) Cole, the former one of the leading merchants of Ladonia. The origin of this branch of the Cole family was in County Cork, Ireland. Its American founder was Jacob Cole, the great-grandfather of Dr. William Cole, who came from the Emerald Isle while the government of the United States was still in its swaddling clothes and settled at Baltimore, Maryland. A razor which he brought with him from his native land and which has done service in the family through the succeeding generations, is now in the possession of Dr. Cole of Longview. A son, Jacob, who was born in 1799, ran away from home at the age of thirteen and made his way to the neighborhood of Danville, Kentucky, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying of cholera in 1853. He first married Miss Mary E. Hootsell of Danville, and James H. Cole was the only issue of this union. After the death of his first wife he married again, and to this second marriage was born a son, Andrew, who passed his entire life in the vicinity of Low's Station, Kentucky.

James H. Cole was born in Danville, Kentucky, in 1826. Opportunities for attending school were rather meager at that period and he obtained little more than the rudiments of an education in the local schools. Being endowed with a strong native talent and an aptitude for making application of his powers, he added to his limited education by observation and self-culture until he could associate with the best informed men without feeling in the least humiliated. History was a favorite subject with him and one in which he excelled many whose opportunities had been far better than his own. The community in which he lived benefited by his knowledge of history in the talks he made before public schools and on sundry other occasions. Politically he was in harmony with the dominant party in the South, and served as the first mayor of his town, as well as rendering other municipal services in various capacities. He was a soldier of two wars. In the war with Mexico he was a member of Colonel Cassius M. Clay's regiment, which served under General Zachary Taylor, and took part in the battles of Monterey, Saltillo, Buena Vista and a number of minor engagements. At Buena Vista Mr. Cole was wounded, which ended his military service in that contest. An incident that occurred while he was engaged in the war with Mexico is worthy of more than passing mention. On one occasion he was captured by the enemy and condemned to be shot as a spy. Seven men were detailed to carry out the order and Mr. Cole happened to discover that the officer in command of the squad was a member of a secret brotherhood to which he himself belonged. At the first opportunity he made this fact known, when it further developed that four of the seven members of the detail were also members of the same society. The commander then sent away the three members that were not "brothers" and one of those remaining was instructed to conduct Mr. Cole to the American lines. The grave was then filled up and the officer then reported to his superiors that the duty had "been performed." In this way Mr. Cole's life was spared. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army until he was wounded in action near Memphis, Tennessee, which ended his military career and left him a cripple for life. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained to the thirty-second degree, and, being a student of the history and traditions of the order, he was frequently called upon to deliver addresses before Masonic bodies.

Before leaving his native state of Kentucky and coming to Texas in the year 1857, James H. Cole on August 21, 1849, married Miss Zerelda Houston, a daughter of Samuel Houston, who was a cousin of General "Sam" Houston, the liberator of Texas, and whose name is still revered by her loyal sons. Mrs. Cole's father was a Virginian by birth and her mother was a daughter of Colonel Richard Lee, a member of that illustrious family of soldiers and patriots whose deeds of military daring and strategy adorn the pages of American history. She was born in 1843 and died at Ladonia, Texas, in 1876, her husband surviving her until March 10, 1908. Their four children are all living. Eugene G. is a merchant of Durant, Oklahoma; Alice is the wife of G. B. Yager of that city; Dr. William M.; and Virgil M. is a resident of Durant, Oklahoma.

Dr. William M. Cole came to Longview in 1886 and entered the offices of Dr. Stansberry as a student. After a thorough preparation under this able preceptor he matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1891. Returning to Longview he began the practice of medicine here and from that time to the present he has devoted himself to his chosen calling, with the result that he has built up a lucrative practice and stands high in the estimation of the public and his brother practitioners. Notwithstanding the numerous calls upon him in his professional capacity he has found time to serve the city of Longview as councilman, and during his administration as mayor from 1906 to 1910 the city was placed upon a cash basis. He has shown his faith in the future of Longview by erecting some



William R. Newton M.D.

of the finest buildings and residences in the city. Realizing the benefits that result from organization, Dr. Cole holds membership in the American Medical Association and the Texas State Medical Society. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held the office of district deputy grand master.

On February 25, 1891, Dr. Cole was united in marriage with Miss Gay Keener, daughter of Bowland and Mary (Pogues) Keener and the only surviving child of the family. Her parents came to Longview from Rusk county, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Cole have two children, Nelwyn, aged thirteen years, and Zerelda, aged ten.

William R. Newton, M. D. The medical profession in Milam county has no stronger member than Dr. Newton of Cameron, who during the past fifteen years has built up a splendid reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon and enjoys a constantly growing prestige and influence throughout his home community and in the medical profession of that section of the state. His most important contribution to the medical and surgical facilities of Milam county has consisted in the erection of a splendid hospital at Cameron, an institution that is a credit to the community and the means of a competent and excellent service to a large surrounding territory.

Dr. Newton was born in Boone county, Arkansas, September 1, 1873, and is a son of the late Major George W. and Nannie (Brown) Newton. His mother, who was born in Pope county, Arkansas, in 1847, now lives in Cameron. The ten children of the family were: Jefferson D., Dixie, John H., William R., Mary E., George W., Mattie, Jimmie, Laura H. and Minnie.

Dr. Newton is a son of a distinguished Confederate soldier who spent his last years in Milam county, Texas, but whose career was chiefly identified with his home state of Arkansas. Major George W. Newton was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, in 1835, and died at the home of his son, Dr. Newton, in Buckholts, Texas, March 15, 1907. He was in Pope county, Arkansas, at the beginning of the Civil war, having returned from a prospecting trip to California. He enlisted as a private in Captain Thomas Lincoln's Company, Scotts squadron. For gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge in March, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant and later made a captain. He did faithful service in Arkansas until after the battle of Elk Horn, and was then transferred to Brook's battalion to Mississippi. After a period of ill health he returned to the service as major in Jackman's regiment in Shelby's division. He took part in General Price's famous raid through Missouri in 1864, marching over fifteen hundred miles in two months and engaging with the enemy about forty times. Again and again his bravery as a soldier was commended by his superior officers. Returning to Arkansas after the close of the war, he went home with the resolve to accept the fate of arms, but such were the conditions during the hateful period of reconstruction that he could not quietly sit by and witness the tyranny of carpet-bag rule, and to the outlaws and renegades who held the irresponsible and arbitrary civil power in his section of Arkansas he proved a leader whose name was a terror in the restoration of law and order. For many years after the war Major Newton operated a large plantation in Boone county, Arkansas, and was one of the most influential citizens of that locality. He was a minister of the Baptist church and for many years carried on his gospel work and took a leading part in establishing a seminary in his section of Arkansas. His life deserves long memory and two brief paragraphs from a tribute written by a friend at the time of his death deserves quotation at this point:

"He was always a positive force. His worth and influence were always felt, respected and valued. He was pre-eminently a man of peace, just, true, and the soul of southern honor in all the duties and relations of life. Since the birth of southern chivalry there has not answered to the call of duty, country, home and friends a nobler, truer, braver spirit, a more valiant, faithful and unselfish patriot.

"In life he was known and loved by an 'innumerable company' of the good and true; now, that he is at rest, his devoutness as a Christian, his kindly and genial spirit as a neighbor and friend, his sterling worth as a citizen, and his distinguished valor as a soldier are to his life-long friends a cherished memory, and to his surviving wife and children a heritage of which they may be proud."

Dr. William R. Newton grew up in Boone county, Arkansas, attended the public schools there, graduating from the high school in 1895. His studies were pursued at the Memphis Hospital Medical College in Memphis, Tennessee, until graduating M. D. in 1898. It has been his ambition to perfect himself for increasing duties and responsibilities of a successful practice, and he has availed himself first of the advantages of the New York Polyclinic for post-graduate study in 1904, and then at the Chicago Policlinic in 1910. After two years of private practice at Russellville, Arkansas, Dr. Newton in 1900 established his office at Buckholts in Milam county, Texas. His was a general practice until recent years, when he has given more and more of his time to surgery and to hospital management. In 1911 he built a sanitarium in Buckholts, Texas, but it was burned down in the following year. In 1913 he began the erection of his splendid hospital at Cameron at a cost of more than sixty thousand dollars, including the price paid for the grounds. It was formally opened January 6, 1914. This hospital has one hundred beds, and in its facilities and in its service stands in the front rank of similar institutions throughout the southwest.

At Cameron on May 17, 1906, Dr. Newton married Matilda J. Mondrick, daughter of Joseph Mondrick of Cameron. They have two children: William Joseph and George W. Mrs. Newton's father is a retired merchant. Dr. Newton has affiliations with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has relations with the medical societies. His church is the Baptist, and he has taken an active part in the Democratic activities of his section, having been chairman of the county organization for four years. His diversions are in travel with his family, and in an occasional hunting and fishing trip.

Dr. Newton has important business interests, and his position as a business man is only second to his work as a physician and surgeon. Besides his sanitarium at Cameron he owns a good residence, has two hundred and twenty acres of improved farm land in Milam county, a section of land in Midland county, and four hundred acres in Old Mexico. In 1907 Dr. Newton led in the organization of the Buckholts State Bank and of the Buckholts Mercantile Company.

Rev. T. J. Oliver Curran. It was a seeming bit of ill fortune that sent Rev. T. J. Oliver Curran to Texas in the year 1910, when continued ill health caused him to locate in Terrell, Texas, in the hope of improving his condition, but he regards that circumstance today as one of the best things that has happened to him during his very active and busy career, for he is well pleased with Texas. He has been rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church in Denison for over two years, and is undeniably one of the most popular and highly esteemed men in the city.

A native son of Ireland, he was born in Lisburn on August 8, 1863, a son of James and Susanna Curran. His father was a noted artist of Ireland and a grandson of the well known John Phillpot Curran. He died in Lisburn when he was about sixty years of age, and

the wife and mother died on May 1, 1892, in Chicago. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, and of this family of five Rev. T. J. Oliver Curran is the youngest born.

Educated in private schools in Ireland and in Queens University at Belfast, up to the age of eighteen, young Curran came then to the States with his mother, and they located in Chicago. There he became interested in the insurance and real estate business and he was very successful. So much so, in fact, that it is highly probable that he would have achieved distinct success in that field had he chosen to remain so identified. But the natural inclination of the young man was toward the church, and so strong was this conviction that he turned his attention definitely to the study of theology in the Western Theological Seminary of Chicago, where for five years he was a close and careful student. He was graduated in 1905 with the degree of B. D. and was ordained to the ministry in Chicago by Bishop McLaren of that city.

The first ministerial work of the young cleric was that of a missionary in the Diocese of Chicago, and after a number of years there he experienced a physical breakdown that induced him to take up his abode in Wheeling, West Virginia. There his religious enthusiasm and his love of humanity combined to make of him one of the most potent forces for good in the factory districts that the city had known in many years, and he spent eight years of his life there in his work among the people of the mills and factories. These years were crowded big with experience and results, and it would be difficult to form any adequate estimate of the force and effect of the activities of the young minister in those years.

In West Virginia his health again broke down from the hardships of his work and he left that field and was under the care of specialists in Philadelphia for two years. While in that city he assisted the Rector of St. Andrew's church, Thirty-seventh and Barings streets. At the end of that time his medical advisers suggested that he try the Texas climate, and he accordingly located at Terrell. There he soon found himself fully recovered and in full possession of his former strength and vigor. Filled with renewed ambition he sought a wider field for his labors and the result was his removal to Denison, where he located on November 30, 1911. Here he has carried on his work in the city and has continued to enjoy the fullest physical health, so that he regards his removal to Texas as most fortunate.

Rev. Curran, in addition to his duties as rector of St. Luke's, is identified with considerable outside work among the people of Denison. He is a Democrat politically and, unlike many clergymen, exercises his right of franchise unfailingly when opportunity presents itself.

His wife, who was Miss Laura Agnes Reed, is a daughter of the great pioneer, Stillman S. Reed of Mansfield, Ohio.

The family of Rev. T. J. Oliver Curran is one that has but few representatives in the States, and the nearest relative he claims this side of Ireland is John Phillpot Curran, Judge of the King's Bench, in Winnipeg, Canada. The family, however, is one that is well represented on its native heath, and men of the name have been prominent in politics and in Irish art and letters through a number of generations.

Joseph H. McBroom. One of the leading members of the El Paso bar, Mr. McBroom located in El Paso over ten years ago as semi-invalid, having been attracted to this western city as a place to restore a constitution which had long been failing. Thus he is both a representative of the health resources of this city and of its possibilities as a business center.

Joseph H. McBroom was born at Monticello, Illinois, January 30, 1871, and was a son of Lewis and Elizabeth McBroom. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was for a number of years a substantial farmer in Piatt county, Illinois, and from there moved to Monticello. Joseph H. McBroom as a boy attended the Monticello high school, of which he is a graduate, and later graduated from Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in June, 1897, taking the degree of Master of Arts. Admitted to the Indiana bar he began practice and remained for four years at Crawfordsville. Ill health compelled him to make a move to a different climate and as a result in September, 1902, he arrived in El Paso. Mr. McBroom is a vigorous specimen of physical manhood at the present time, and in the years since locating here has built up a fine practice in the better class of litigation.

During the Spanish-American war of 1898-99 Mr. McBroom was for six months with the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Indiana Volunteers. In politics he has been a Republican in principles and as a voter usually supporting the candidate, but during the last campaign in 1912 was allied with the Progressives. During 1908 he was president of the Taft-Sherman Club of El Paso. Fraternally he has membership in the Kappa Sigma College Fraternity and is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church at El Paso.

At Newtown, Indiana, September 14, 1904, he married Miss Alice M. Parnell of Newtown, a daughter of Robert and Minerva Parnell. Their one child is a daughter named Marjorie Dell. It is superfluous to add that Mr. McBroom is an enthusiast regarding the climate and the business possibilities of El Paso and western Texas, and it is needless to say that such is his confidence in the place that he would live nowhere else.

Joseph M. Lewis. Coming to America a boy of twelve years and starting out for himself only a year later, Mr. Lewis after a varied experience and the successful overcoming of many obstacles finally got into the theatrical and amusement business and is now known as one of the proprietors of the largest and finest theaters in El Paso and all west Texas, and is a very enterprising promotor of high class theatrical entertainment in this city.

Joseph M. Lewis was born at Odessa, Russia, May 21, 1879, being the third of eight children born to Morris and Anna Lewis, both natives of Russia. The family came to America in 1891, locating in Houston, Texas, where the father has ever since been connected with merchandising.

Joseph M. Lewis received his education in the schools of his native country and for a very brief time after coming to America attended school. At the age of thirteen he began working in a store and continued in one place or another, getting experience more than capital up to the time he was eighteen. He then became interested in the decorating and advertising trade and was in that line until 1904. In the city of Dallas he established what has ever since been known in advertising circles as the Lewis System, and it has been a very effective means of setting before the public the current business opportunities and attractions and amusements of the day. Mr. Lewis has been a resident of El Paso since February 6, 1911, and in this city established what is known as the Princess Theater. On October 26, 1911, he and Mr. V. B. Andrews opened to the public the Grecian Theater, which easily ranks as the finest theater building in El Paso, and one of the very best in the entire southwest. Both the Princess and the Grecian are owned by Messrs. Lewis & Andrews. The Grecian is located at the corner of El Paso and Overland streets. Mr. Lewis has other real estate holdings in El Paso and is regarded as one of the very successful citizens and one who has a public spirited attitude toward all things for the betterment of the city.

He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought any official honors. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and

Mr & Mrs James G. Hudson

Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Moving Picture Exhibitors' League of Texas.

On January 27, 1902, at Fort Worth, he married Miss Jessie Griswell, daughter of Charles Griswell. Mrs. Lewis was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Texas. Their home is in the Virginia Apartments on North Oregon street.

ANTON CAMOZZE. As a business builder few men in El Paso have a record of such substantial prosperity as that of Anton Camozze, head of the largest ice cream manufacturing establishment in the southwest, and of the only exclusive concern of this kind in El Paso. Mr. Camozze came to this city a little more than ten years ago, after having suffered disastrous reverses during the panic years of the nineties. He had begun as a poor man on coming to America, many years ago, and by dint of industry and business talents of more than ordinary caliber, he had acquired what would be considered a substantial fortune. Nearly all of this he lost in the panic years of the nineties and came to El Paso with what remained of his little fortune and began his fight all over again. He is now probably more prosperous than ever and has acquired a place of substantial influence in his city.

Anton Camozze was born in Switzerland on May 28, 1859. His father was Matthew Camozze, a native of Switzerland, a coppersmith by trade, and a very prominent man in his canton and republic. He came to America in 1870, but after five years returned to his beloved Switzerland, where he died in 1879, on April 19, at the age of fifty-six. He was a devout member of the Catholic church and took a very active part in political and civic matters in Switzerland. He served as mayor of Cozzo, also as treasurer of the town, and for a number of years was treasurer of his church. His political thought was that of the radical republican faction. He was a man of determined and lofty character and carried the high respect of his fellow men to the end of his life. The maiden name of his wife was Josephine Galli; she was born in Switzerland and died at the age of twenty-seven years on June 11, 1859. There were four children in the family, of whom Anton was the youngest.

Educated in the schools of his native land, passing through the high school, he left home and school together at the age of sixteen and set out for America, where he arrived on May 9, 1876. From New York he came to St. Louis, where he found employment with the Cabanne Milk Company. A year later he entered the employment of the St. Louis Stamping Company, in which plant he learned the tinsmith's trade and followed that for a number of years. He remained in St. Louis from 1876 until the end of 1879, and in 1883 went out west and located in Denver. There he established himself in the confectionery and grocery business and gradually enlarged his stock and quarters and trade until he has made himself master of a very fine and profitable business. His home was in Denver from 1883 until 1900. Subsequent to the panic of 1893 he lost about $30,000. Beginning with a cash capital of $1,000 in Denver he has gradually got ahead until his resources were a comfortable amount, so that the disaster which came to him almost wiped out his lifetime accumulations. With what remained of his capital he came to El Paso, where he arrived on November 11, 1900.

On May 1, 1901, Mr. Camozze established at the corner of Oregon and Franklin streets a wholesale and retail ice cream and confectionery business. This was the only exclusive factory for ice cream in El Paso, and owing to the fact that Mr. Camozze has kept his product up to the highest standard of quality and sanitary wholesomeness he has enjoyed a business with a tendency to increase in volume every year. He not only supplies a large part of the local trade, but ships his creams and ices throughout a large scope of territory of which El Paso is the logical business center. The office and plant of the establishment are at the corner of Octavia and San Antonio streets, and the plant which Mr. Camozze owns and which he erected cost $15,000. He is also the owner of a large amount of other real estate and owns his beautiful residence at 1211 San Antonio street.

In politics Mr. Camozze is a Socialist, with progressive ideals and yet thoroughly practical and commonsense principles along political lines. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World at El Paso and was brought up in the faith of the Catholic church. At Denver, Colorado, on November 29, 1890, he married Miss Belzameer Giguere, who was born in Quebec, Canada, of French parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Camozze have no children.

JAMES GUINN HUDSON. The late James Guinn Hudson was a resident of Gainesville, Texas, for upwards of ten years when death claimed him in 1899, and in the years of his residence here and elsewhere in the state he had accumulated a goodly portion of property. His residence in Gainesville was marked by his identification with the restaurant business, in which he was particularly successful. Born in Tennessee in 1839, Mr. Hudson was a son of Andrew and Martha Hudson, both natives of Tennessee, where they passed their lives. The father was a farmer in that state, and the subject was one of the six children born to the parents. The others are: Mary, living in Tennessee; Felix, who died in Texas; Elizabeth, unmarried and living on the old home place at Camden, Tennessee; Henry and Christopher also live on the old home place.

James Guinn Hudson grew up on the old home place and there gained such education as he was permitted to acquire. He was rather young when he started out for himself in life, but he made his way successfully, first venturing at one task and then at another, until he found himself in full-fledged manhood. He was forty-seven years old when he married, and then he bought a farm of his own and settled down upon it, continuing thus for six years. He then moved to Texas, settling in Gainesville, and starting up in the restaurant business, in which he continued successfully until he died on March 13, 1899. He left a fine farm of several hundred acres, which his widow has since sold, but she still retains a two story building on North Commerce street and six acres of land near to the city.

Mr. Hudson was a Democrat in his politics, and was tax collector in his home county in Tennessee for six years, although he never held any office during the years of his residence in Texas. He was a quiet man, devoted to his home and home life, and there found his greatest pleasures. He was a man of enterprising business habits, and was known for a public-spirited man, and one who concerned himself in the interests of his community, always shouldering his full share of the responsbility when any worthy work was in progress, either civic, social or otherwise. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor.

In 1887 Mr. Hudson married Miss Mary Bell, a daughter of John and Lucy Ann (Blackwell) Bell. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, and both died when Mrs. Hudson was a small child. She is one of the five children of her parents, the others being: Narcissus, James, Sarah and John, all of whom are deceased.

No children came to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson. The latter makes her home at No. 211 North Commerce Street.

ALFRED GOLDING. Since 1889 a resident of El Paso, where for many years he was engaged in the painting and decorating trade, Mr. Golding in 1904 established a business as contractor in papering and painting, and maintains a fine store and office at 110 South Stanton street. He has the largest business of the kind in the

city, and is a successful man from the material point of view and is also a public-spirited citizen and one who is willing to corroborate in any movement for the advancement and welfare of El Paso. Alfred Golding is a native of England, born June 12, 1860, in London. His father, Alfred Golding, was born in England and for the greater part of his life was connected with the railroad service. For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the London, Chatham & Dover Railroad. He died at Hastings, England, in July, 1907, when seventy-four years of age. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Elizabeth Quick, who died at Hastings in January, 1909, also at the age of seventy-four. She and her husband had been married for fifty-three years and she was the mother of ten children.

Alfred Golding, the oldest of the family, attained his education in the public schools of London until he was fifteen years of age, and then began to prepare for the practical work of life. He was apprenticed to learn the painters and decorators' trade, and passed a six years' apprenticeship in that work. In July, 1884, when twenty-four years of age, he came to the United States and continued to work at his trade as a journeyman until 1904, in which year he established his present business. He took up his residence in El Paso in September, 1889, and has been here long enough to have witnessed practically all phases of the growth and improvement of this city.

In politics Mr. Golding is a Socialist. He has fraternal relations with the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees. In November, 1900, at El Paso, he married Miss Fannie Alexander, a daughter of Solomon Alexander, who was born in Baden, Germany. They are the parents of no children and their home is at 1314 North Kansas street, where Mr. Golding owns an attractive home of his own.

Charles G. McDow. A young business man of El Paso who has made a notable success during the last few years, Mr. McDow represents an old family in this part of the southwest. He was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, December 18, 1886, a son of Charles L. and Refugio (Contreras) McDow. His father was a native of Illinois, who came to Mexico in an early day, and became prominent as a cattle man of that country, and is still living in old Mexico at the age of fifty-four years. In Mexico he married a member of one of the well known old families, and the mother is also still living, being now forty-two years of age. There were four children in the family and Charles G. was the oldest.

His early schooling was in the public schools of El Paso, after which he entered the New Orleans College of Pharmacy, where he studied up to the junior year and then entered the University of Illinois, where he was graduated from the department of pharmacy in 1906. In that year he returned to El Paso and began work as a licensed pharmacist for Kelly & Pollard, with whom he continued for four years. Having in the meantime acquired a thorough practical experience in the business, and having a small amount of capital, he established a business and has since built up one of the best drug houses in the city, with a large local and outside trade. Mr. McDow has membership in the Ellianza Hispano Americano Society, the Sociadad Mutualista la Protectora and the Sociale Catholic Society. In politics he is independent and is a member of the Catholic church.

On June 10, 1909, at Juarez, Mexica, Dr. McDow married Miss Marguerite Rodriguez, daughter of Isadore and Marguerite Rodriguez, both parents being still residents in El Paso. The one child born of their union is D. Wilhelmina, who was born April 14, 1910, in El Paso. Mr. McDow owns his own home and other property and though he began his career without influential aid or capital, has gained a gratifying degree of prosperity.

Hugh S. White, M. D. An El Paso physician and surgeon of high standing, now serving as county physician, Dr. White has gained most of his professional experience in west Texas, and has won a secure place through his thorough training, his native endowments and enthusiasm for everything he undertakes.

At Lexington, the county seat of Rockbridge county, Virginia, Hugh S. White was born on a plantation October 14, 1875. The family has long been identified with the Old Dominion, where his parents, Thomas S. and Sallie (Cameron) White, still live. The old homestead is two miles from Lexington and has long been noted for its well ordered management and as a stock farm is one of the best known in the county. Its specialty is fancy imported hogs, and the home is also characterized for the hospitality that pervades the best of old Virginia homes. Thomas S. White is an honored veteran of the war between the states, was twice wounded and bears scars from his encounters on many fields. He was for a time under the famous leader, Stonewall Jackson. As a Democrat he has long taken much part in local affairs, and is a member of the United Confederate Veterans.

The third in a family of five, Dr. White grew up on a Virginia plantation, went to the public schools in Lexington, was a student of the Washington and Lee University in the same city and then began preparation for his profession in the University Medical College at Richmond. After his graduation as Doctor of Medicine in 1900 he acquired valuable clinical experience by one year spent as interne in the Richmond hospitals.

With this equipment he came into the southwest and first located at Pecos, in Reeves county. He also practiced for a time at Toyah, in the same county, and from there moved in January, 1906, to El Paso, where he has found a field more in keeping with his abilities. Dr. White enjoys a large and profitable practice, has served several years as county physician, is secretary and treasurer of the El Paso Pasteur Institute, is also secretary and treasurer of the El Paso County Medical Society and a member of the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been a student ever since entering practical work, and has done considerable post-graduate work. He affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a Democrat and a member of the Southern Presbyterian church. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

In April, 1909, Dr. White married Miss Annie Perrin Kemp, who was born and reared in Texas and belongs to one of the old and well known families of El Paso. Her parents were Judge Wyndham and Mary Lewis (Maury) Kemp, who were both from Virginia and early settlers in Texas. The late Judge Kemp gained large distinction as a lawyer and judge, and his career is sketched elsewhere in this publication. Dr. White and wife have one child, Wyndham Kemp White. Mrs. White is an active worker in church and society, and together they take a great deal of pleasure in their home and in travel, and occasionally return to his old home in Virginia. Dr. White is a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen and through his profession and in private lends his support to every movement that will tend to advance the destiny of western Texas.

Henry C. Trost. All that is most distinctive in the architecture of El Paso is the product of the skill and genius of Henry C. Trost, who, in his field, is undoubtedly the premier architect of the southwest. During many years of practical work in the southwestern states and territory, Mr. Trost has designed and created buildings which are the most conspicuous in many cities, and which are characterized by a successful combination of the utilitarian and the artistic in all their exterior lines and general arrangement and accomodation of symmetry and proportions to practical usefulness. El Paso is fortunate in possessing this prominent architect, who

R. S. Sterling

in many ways has been able to influence the standards and ideals of the business and residence construction of a permanent beauty and benefit of the community. While Mr. Trost has always been a diligent student of tradition in architecture and has followed the old and approved models, he has never slavishly copied from his predecessors and contemporaries, often displayed a striking originality in his conceptions, and has taken into consideration the surroundings and has endeavored to harmonize building construction with both the natural environment and the uses for which it is designed.

Henry Charles Trost was born in the city of Toledo, Ohio, March 5, 1860, a son of Ernest and Wilhelmina (Frank) Trost. His parents, both natives of Germany, came to America in the early fifties and settled in Toledo, where his father became a successful contractor and builder. Both parents are now deceased.

Reared in Toledo and with an education derived from the public schools, Henry C. Trost gained a thorough working knowledge of his craft from his father and early evinced special inclination and talent for architecture, to which he has been devoted as a student and a practitioner since reaching manhood. At the age of seventeen he had graduated from an art school and had a thorough skill and knowledge of the fundamentals leading into his profession. During the three years following his graduation from the art school he was employed as a draftsman by architects at Toledo and then at the age of twenty entered upon independent practice.

Mr. Trost's first field of independent operations was in Pueblo, Colorado, where for several years he was the best equipped and most original architect and designer in the city. Until he left Pueblo in 1884 his services were employed in drawing the plans for many of the best business and public structures erected in those years. Two years were then spent in travel through the west and south, and also employed by the state government of Kansas to design the senate chamber for the state capitol. This senate chamber has been regarded as one of the best in exterior lines and internal arrangement among all buildings of its purpose and kind in the country, and it did not a little toward establishing Mr. Trost's permanent reputation as an architect. When it was completed in 1885 he traveled in various other states for a time and in 1886 opened an office for practice in Chicago, which was his home for twelve years, and a considerable list might be drawn up of his work in that western metropolis.

From Chicago Mr. Trost again went west and after about a year in Colorado Springs moved to Tucson, Arizona, which was then one of the most thriving towns in the entire southwest. In a short time he had acquired a large practice as an architect, extending through many cities besides Tucson. Architecturally considered Tucson in all its modern aspects is practically the creation of Mr. Trost's genius, and during his residence there he made many handsome additions, including the buildings for the University of Arizona, the Carnegie Library, the finest hotel in the city and many other notable buildings. It was in Tucson that he established a reputation since maintained for thorough and beautiful work. His home was in the Arizona city for six years and on moving to El Paso he organized the firm of Trost & Trost, comprising Henry C. Trost and his two brothers, G. A. Trost and A. G. Trost, and their nephew, G. E. Trost.

El Paso is deservedly proud of its many fine and handsome buildings, business blocks, its churches, schools and libraries and other semi-public institutions, and its residences. It is not too much to say that Mr. Trost has drawn the plans for practically the better class of buildings in El Paso since he located in that city, and the harmonious architectural lines which visitors comment upon with admiration are due to his work. Among prominent buildings that the firm has erected in El Paso may be mentioned the Mills building, which cost three hundred thousand dollars; the Paso Del Norte hotel, erected at a cost of half a million dollars; the new Masonic Temple, which was completed in 1913 and cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and many others of less importance. Mr. Trost at the same time has done a large business in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, and his firm has practically a monopoly on all classes of the finer and costlier building construction in the State of Arizona and other parts of the southwest. While he has been devoted to his profession in its practical aspects, Mr. Trost has always been a student, and has never allowed himself to lag behind in his professional attainments. A part of nearly every year is spent in the east, where he enjoys association with the best known architects of America, and where he has opportunity to learn all that is new and noteworthy in his field. Mr. Trost owns one of the beautiful homes of El Paso, and has other valuable property in the city. In politics he is a member of the Progressive party and enthusiastic in its support.

ROSS SHAW STERLING. A thorough Texan, whose ancestors were prominently identified with the early struggles of this now thriving commonwealth in the days before the existence of the Republic, Ross Shaw Sterling is one who by his own efforts has become an active and substantial citizen of the state, and whose commercial and financial interests are large and extensive. He has always been a leader in the development of southeastern Texas, and much of the credit for the advanced conditions in these parts today is due in generous measure to Mr. Sterling, who has regarded the fortunes of the state as identical with his own at all times and has conducted himself in accordance with that idea. His connection with the R. S. Sterling Company, wholesale and retail dealers in grain and feed, is but one of the places where he is found to be officially prominent and active, a full list of his business connections being given at a later point in this brief sketch.

Born in Anahuac, Chambers county, Texas, on February 11, 1875, Ross Shaw Sterling is the son of Capt. Benjamin F. and Mary Jane (Bryan) Sterling. The father was born in Monticello, Mississippi, where he followed the trade of a cabinet maker, until he came to Texas in 1849, where he settled in what is now Chambers county and there engaged in farming. During the war between the states he served as a captain in Wahl's Texas Legion. Of Scotch ancestry, Mr. Sterling's American progenitors came to America in the days prior to the Revolution, and men of that name and family were prominent in Scottish history for many generations, as all will affirm who are in any wise conversant with Scottish history. The mother was born at Liberty, Texas. She came of Irish ancestry, her ancestors having come from Ireland to the United States when the United States was in her infancy. The family settled in North Carolina, and came to Texas in about 1830, locating in Liberty. During the Texas revolution they were prominent in the upheaval, and Luke Bryan, an uncle of Mrs. Sterling, was a participant in the battle of San Jacinto.

Ross Shaw Sterling was educated in the common schools of Anahuac to the age of twelve years, when he began the active work of his career by taking service as a clerk in a mercantile business in Chambers county. In 1896 he started up in the mercantile business for himself, since which time he has been very prominent in the commercial and financial activities of the state.

In 1903 Mr. Sterling moved to Sour Lake, Texas, where he became interested to some extent in the grain business, and in 1904 he moved to Houston, which city has since been his headquarters for his varied and many sided interests. In Houston is located the main office of the firm of R. S. Sterling & Company, Whole-

sale Grain and Feed, and they conduct branch retail stores at Saratoga and Humble, Texas. Mr. Sterling in addition to his commercial activities, above named, is president of the Dayton Mercantile Company, of Dayton, Texas, as well as being president of the Dayton Lumber Company of the same place, and of the Humble Oil Company at Humble, Texas. He is secretary of the Harris County Navigation District, better known as the Houston Ship Channel, and in addition to these he has large real estate investments in the city of Houston. He is president of the Trinity Valley Northern Railroad Company, and in a financial way is also deeply interested as president of state banks at Dayton, Humble, Weimer, Sour Lake and Saratoga, Texas. These varied interests occupy his time and attention to such an extent as to exclude him from many activities of a social nature, and beyond his membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club, he has no social or fraternal affiliations.

Mr. Sterling was married in 1899 to Miss Maud Gage the daughter of Fred Hamilton Gage, of Illinois, and they have five children, as follows: Walter Gage; Mildred; Ruth; Ross Shaw, Jr., and Norma Sterling.

The home of the family is located at 224 Faun Avenue, and is one of the hospitality and social centers of the city.

WALTER S. CLAYTON. Since 1888 a resident of Texas and during most of that time at El Paso, Mr. Clayton is one of the citizens of this city whose long residence, success in business and high personal character entitles them to the best distinction in public life, and their previous records insure faithful and intelligence service in the public interest. Mr. Clayton has, during his long career at El Paso, built up a large wholesale flour and feed business, and at the present time is one of the city aldermen. The people of El Paso have come to appreciate his work and realize that when his name is associated with any undertaking for the public welfare that the enterprise is already well upon its way to successful accomplishment. Although one of the most prominent business and civic leaders of the city he is in every respect an unassuming gentleman who accomplishes results without any aggressive display of energy and with a quiet effectiveness which is a patent characteritsic of a really strong personality.

Walter S. Clayton is a native of the city of New Orleans where he was born July 19, 1867. His father, William Clayton, was a Virginian by birth, moving to New Orleans, where he died in 1872. Throughout his active life he was engaged in railroading. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Hozey, and she was born in New Orleans where they were married and where she died in 1876. The parents are buried side by side in one of the cemeteries of New Orleans. There were three children, Walter being the second and only son.

He spent the first twenty-one years of his life in his native state and then came to Texas in 1888. Since then he has resided in this state. His first location was near Fort Stockton, and during his year's residence there engaged in the cattle and live stock business. On coming to El Paso he took a position with the Mexican Central Railroad as a clerk, and remained with that transportation company for about eight years during which time he filled various executive positions at different points in old Mexico. On resigning he established a flour, feed, hay, grain and similar supplies depot, and has built this up to one of the largest commercial concerns of the kind in western Texas, now engaging in a general wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Clayton's early schooling was obtained in Louisiana, first in the public schools, and then in a private college at New Orleans. During the latter period of his schooling he worked in the day time and attended to his studies at night, and in this way fitted himself for a career of usefulness. After leaving college he took a position with a wholesale dry goods house at New Orleans, continuing with that for one year, and was then a clerk with a firm of English cotton buyers, continuing in the latter place until he left for Texas.

At New Orleans July 16, 1895, Mr. Clayton married Miss Rose Gaines, a daughter of Col. Lucius Gaines, of an old Virginia family. Five children, three sons and two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, namely: Rose M., Walter G., Frances, Frank B., and William E. Mr. Clayton and family are communicants of the Unitarian church. He is affiliated with the Elks and Beavers Fraternities, with the Toltec Club, has membership in the T. P. A., was president during 1912 of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and since 1909 has been president of the Business Men's Protective Association of El Paso. Politically he is a Democrat, and interests himself to a considerable extent in party affairs, and always in good government. As a member of the board of aldermen, he is one of the most progressive and energetic of the present municipal administration, and his presence in the city government is good grounds for confidence among the majority of citizens as to the wholesome integrity and efficiency of the city administration. He is now serving his second term as an alderman. Outside of his business and civic relations, Mr. Clayton has great fondness for horses and all outdoor sports. His esthetic tastes run especially to music, though he is almost equally fond of literature and takes great pleasure out of his well selected private library. He is the type of citizen who is doing most for the upbuilding of the city of El Paso and is one of the strongest individual influences for good government and for continued material prosperity along all lines.

HORACE B. HAYES. Two fine drug stores in El Paso represent the business enterprise of Mr. Hayes, who came to El Paso about six or seven years ago, and in this brief time by his energy and business ability has succeeded and made progress such as few of his business contemporaries have equaled. He seems to possess the native ability of a merchant, at any rate his experience and equipment has been such that as a retailer and business builder he is enjoying a most noteworthy success.

Horace B. Hayes was born at Hillsboro in North Carolina, October 29, 1873, a son of William A. and Susan B. Hayes. His early education was in the private schools of North Carolina, and after leaving school he took a position in a general mercantile establishment in that state. Two years there gave him experience and also afforded him the funds for his next move in life. From North Carolina he went to Baltimore, when he was about eighteen years of age, and by work on the side he paid his way through two years of study in the Maryland College of Pharmacy. After graduating in 1894, he began his regular work at the profession, and soon bought a share in a business, in which he had been a clerk during his college career. He was actively engaged in business at Baltimore, until he came to El Paso in 1906. After a few months Mr. Hayes bought an interest in a local drug store, and has since been the active manager of the business. The style of the firm is Hayes, Harp & Ponas. In 1907 Mr. Hayes opened a branch store, and now has two elegant drug establishments, well situated to command the best trade and carrying a complete line of drugs and druggists' sundries, surgical supplies and periodicals, and everything which should be found in the stock of a modern drug store.

Mr. Hayes was married at Hickory, North Carolina, October 3, 1900, to Miss Estelle Le Noir Clinard, a daughter of Frank C. Clinard of Hickory. They are the parents of one child, Charlotte. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are both members of the Episcopal church, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is a Democratic

voter, although not an active partisan in party affairs, beyond that. Hunting and fishing and baseball are his favorite amusements when he can get away from business and he is a man of broad interests and takes pleasure in watching and helping when he can the upbuilding and development of his home city.

ARTHUR W. HOUCK. The distinctive prestige of El Paso among western cities, aside from its remarkable advantages in climate, has been the result of its splendid position with reference to the great mining resources of this vicinity. These mining industries have attracted to the city many men who have made reputations for themselves as practical miners and engineers and in the other technical pursuits connected with the industry, and one of these, who has been a resident of this city for more than ten years is Mr. Houck, who has had a quarter century's experience in assaying and who has an office and a large established practice in that profession in El Paso. His offices in this city are at 403 North Oregon Street. Arthur W. Houck was born at Lincoln, Nebraska, July 28, 1873, a son of George and Imogene Houck. The father died at Lincoln in 1875 and the mother is still living. The father was a farmer near Lincoln. Reared in Nebraska, Mr. Houck attained his early education in the public schools of that state, and following his inclination for scientific pursuit he then entered the school of mines at Golden, Colorado, where he was graduated B. S. in 1887, having given particular attention to chemistry and mineralogy. He at once became identified with the active work of his profession, and was located at various points from 1888 to 1902 finally in the latter year coming to El Paso and establishing his present business. In politics he is Republican, but has always maintained an independent attitude and has voted for the man or the principle rather than the party. He is one of the charter members of the El Paso Country Club.

At Chicago, Illinois, June 2, 1895, Mr. Houck married Miss Agnes Withers, a daughter of Mary D. Withers. Her father died when she was an infant, and her mother now lives with Mrs. Houck. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Houck have been eight in number, four of whom died in childhood, and the four now living are: Gerald W., Guenn M., Dorothy A., and Arthur W., Jr.

In ancestry Mr. Houck is of German origin on his father's side, while his mother was a descendant of Mayflower settlers, with prominent connections with some of the early families of Pennsylvania. Mr. Houck has been very successful in his business and is a loyal citizen of El Paso. He has been especially impressed with the wonderful climate and the material resources of southwest Texas, and as a man of scientific knowledge and broad observation he has always tried to extend the information concerning this country to all who are interested in the vicinity as a possible place of residence.

JAMES GABRIEL SMITHER. The Smither family, of which Captain Smither is a member, has been identified with Montgomery and Walker counties and Texas since the establishment of the Republic. It has furnished many capable men and women to society, to business affairs, to professional and agricultural life, and many of the name served as soldiers in the various wars of the nation.

James Gabriel Smither has spent all his life in Huntsville, where he was born April 19, 1846. His father was Robert G. Smither, and his grandfather John Smither. John Smither, who spent his last years in Huntsville, was born May 27, 1779, in Richmond county, Virginia, was captain in a Virginia Regiment in the war of 1812, and died at Huntsville in September, 1860. He had a twin brother, William, and three other brothers, Launcelot, Gabriel and Richard, and three sisters, Priscilla, Lucy and Nancy, the last two being twins. John Smither's mother was Wilmoth Sydnor Routt, and her mother was a Miss Sydnor, of Virginia. John Smither was married February 18, 1808, to Mary Patience Greenway, who also died in Huntsville. Her grandfather, John Harper, lived in Alexandria, Virginia. Mary Patience Greenway's mother was Rebecca Harper, who married Charles Greenway. The children of John and Mary Patience Smither were as follows: Charles G., who died in Tennessee; Robert G.; Gabriel and William, both of whom died in Mississippi, leaving large families; James L., who also served in the Mexican war, in a Tennessee Regiment, and died in Huntsville, leaving one child; Julia Ann, who married Washington Viser and died in Madison county, Texas, leaving three children; John R., who died in Huntsville, and left a large family; Joseph A., who died in Huntsville without children.

Robert Goodloe Smither, father of Captain Smither, was born at Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, November 21, 1811, and died September 10, 1853. He was a man of ordinary education, and devoted his life to business. He spent some time in Mississippi, and came to Texas during the thirties, locating in the country, a few miles from Huntsville. He later moved to the city and was one of the first merchants of the place. During the war for Texas independence, he served with the rank of major in the Texas troops, and participated in the campaigns in 1842 against Vasquez and Woll, who invaded Texas in spring and fall of that year. His death occurred at Grand-Ecore, Louisiana, while returning from New York on a trip to buy goods. He was a Democrat, an Odd Fellow and a church member.

Robert G. Smither married Elizabeth Emmeline Calmes, who was born February 9, 1817, in Fairfield district of South Carolina. Her brother, John Johnstone Calmes was born November 7, 1819; and her sister Mary Caldwell Calmes was born March 3, 1821. Their father was Marquis Calmes, who was born May 9, 1784, served in the War of 1812, moved to Tennessee in 1826, was first sheriff of Tipton County, Tennessee, and died in Covington, Tennessee, in November, 1841. His father William Calmes born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1761, served under Lafayette in the Revolutionary War. Marquis Calmes married Mary Ann Johnstone on June 28, 1810, at Fairfield, South Carolina. The children of Robert G. Smither and wife were: William Bowles, born October 10, 1839, at Oxford, Mississippi, was Lieutenant of Co. K, 31st Texas (Confederate) Cavalry, and died March 15, 1875, at Huntsville; Mary Aletha, born December 6, 1841, and who died in infancy; John Marquis, born January 7, 1844, in Montgomery county, Texas, now a resident of Huntsville, and who was a former county judge, a former judge of the district court, and saw service as a Confederate soldier in Lee's army. James Gabriel, who was born April 19, 1846; Juliette Ella, born October 13, 1848, and lives in Huntsville; Miles Temple, born April 21, 1851, who died February 2, 1881, without a family; Robert Elizabeth, born October 7, 1853, and who died February 15, 1870.

James G. Smither was educated largely by experience, since his youth was spent in the troublous days preceding and during the Civil war. He attended for a brief time Austin College, while it was located in Huntsville. In the fall of the second year of the war he entered the service in Captain Hamilton's Company in Roundtree's battalion, and Colonel Brown's 31st Texas Cavalry regiment. With this command he remained until the close of hostilities, seeing much service in Texas and Louisiana. His regiment was in front of General Bank's army on its retreat and fought some of the battles of the Red River campaign. After that campaign the command was ordered back to Texas and was disbanded at Independence, in Washington county. Captain Smither was on a furlough at the time the troops were disbanded.

His career after the war was identified with farming for several years. The most important of Mr. Smither's positions has been in connection with the state prison at Huntsville. He was appointed assistant superintendent

of the Huntsville penitentiary in 1888 by Governor Ross and had charge of the prison there until 1903. His service really began in the prison in 1878, when he was made a sergeant by Major Goree, and served as an under officer for ten years. During his administration the service was kept up at the highest point of efficiency, and all those who know anything of Captain Smither's administration will recall that he ruled more by love and patience than by a rigid discipline which has been all too common in penal institutions. Kindness was his universal practice with convicts, and they all admired and obeyed implicitly his jurisdiction. Outside of his prison work, Captain Smither has been officially identified with the town of Huntsville or Walker county. In politics he has done some important work, having attended all the big conventions as a delegate and having helped to nominate all the governors up to the present time. In Congressional conventions and judicial and other local conventions he has seen a broad and intimate service. He has helped to build up Huntsville, and is one of the most substantial and best known citizens of that old Texas city. In Walker county on January 12, 1870, Captain Smither married Miss Mary A. Walker, a daughter of Oliver Hazard Perry Walker and Elizabeth (Walton) Walker. Her father, who was born in Montgomery county, Alabama, came to Texas as a boy with his uncle, and became a merchant in Huntsville and died at Waxahachie, Texas, and is buried there. His wife died in Huntsville, and her children were: Mrs. Smither; Thomas E. of Walker county; John I. H., who died young; and Sarah Ellen J., who died unmarried. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Walker married Martin Gibbs, and her children by that union are William Rufus; Jeff Davis; and Bessie Martin, who married J. D. Nance of Huntsville. Mr. and Mrs. Smither have the following children: Robert, of Huntsville, who married Maggie Davenport, and has a child, Mary Irene; Walton Calmes, of Burrwood, Louisiana, who married Ella Robinson, and has two children, Evelyn Calmes and Jimmie Waldron. Captain Smither is fraternally identified with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Home Circle. He is not a church man, but his family attend and support the Baptist denomination.

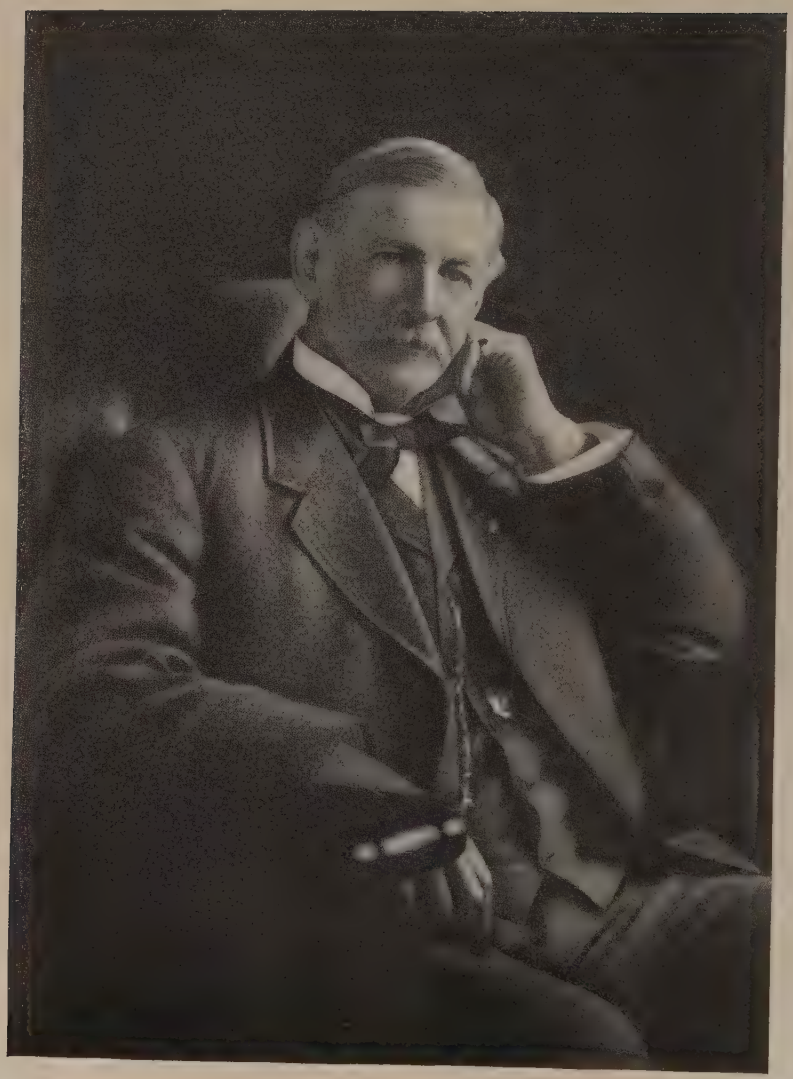
Whitaker Keesey. Only unusual character and activity can command such high personal esteem as is paid on all sides to this venerable retired buisness man and pioneer citizen of Fort Davis. It is no inconsiderable distinction that he bceame identified with Fort Davis soon after the war and from the early seventies until his retirement was a factor in the development of one of the most flourishing commercial houses of West Texas. There are hundreds of people, beneficiaries of his spirit and practice of loving kindness, who would claim that all the fruits of his vigorous commercial efforts, excellent though they are, should be estimated as inconsiderable against the finer products of his generosity, his practical christianity. While others may point to institutions founded and organized benevolences supported, the charity of Mr. Keesey is still finer and better. Scores of men are prosperous and occupy a creditable place in their community as a result of financial aid and business counsel from Mr. Keesey. In the country about Fort Davis during the last forty years it is said that he has helped nearly everybody. When loans were refused by everybody else, a certain resort in time of need was this kindly Fort Davis merchant. And the result of his experience with men has increased rather than lessened his faith, for almost invariably men have eagerly sought to repay him out of the first fruits of a renewed prosperity.

Only in a broad outline it is possible to sketch the career of Whitaker Keesey. He has been too busy to keep a record even in memory of the many changes and vicissitudes of his experience, and these are, as already stated, inconsiderable and of no great importance as measured against the gratitude for his life and services which is impressed in the hearts of men in various sections of West Texas. Whitaker Keesey was born September 4, 1843, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the city of Steubenville on the Ohio river. His parents were George and Nancy (Thomas) Keesey, his father a drayman, who in 1851 went west to California, and never returned to his family. There were six children thus left without adequate means of rearing and support, three sons and three daughters, and Whitaker was the youngest son. His grandfather Keesey, who was born in Ireland and married a Miss Miller, a native of Germany, after coming to America settled in Pennsylvania and from that place in 1804 emigrated to Ohio. There is a record that grandfather Keesey took out his naturalization papers in 1806. Grandfather and grandmother Thomas were both natives of Scotland, the latter's maiden name being Rufner and they emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1812.

Whitaker Keesey, partly as a result of the comparative poverty of his widowed mother and partly from the circumstances of the times, had an extremely limited schooling, although his native abilities and intelligence have proved a good substitute for some of the book knowledge which he otherwise might have acquired. His attendance at school was limited to two years, for one year and four months he was in the schools of Steubenville, during his seventh and eighth year. Almost as soon as his strength permitted he was put to work on a farm for his board and clothes, and during the two years thus employed he attended school three months of each winter. Following that he began earning regular wages, being employed on an adjoining farm for eighteen months at five dollars a month for the first year and five dollars and a half a month for the succeeding six months. With such variety of work and with experience that contained many hardships he went on to the age of sixteen. At that time he began learning the trade of baker, and followed that business for a number of years. To those who know the kindly traits and character of this Fort Davis citizen, it will increase the respect and esteem in which he is held to record the fact that in his early life, in additoin to the hardships of poverty, he had to endure severe treatment from supposedly christian people in whose homes he lived or for whom he was employed. The prejudices thus aroused and deep set in his mind he has never succeeded in entirely overcoming. In his earlier years he was exceedingly devoted to a kindly Sunday school teacher, whose kindness to the little boys of her class will never be forgotten, but his own rugged battles and struggles with the world made it impossible for him to retain his belief in many of the rules of christian conduct which he learned from that teacher.

Mr. Keesey was still a youth when the war broke out between the North and the South. At the second call for three months' volunteers he enlisted and was with the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later served twenty months in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in Company F, being discharged with the rank of sergeant.

Not long after the war Mr. Keesey set out for the Southwest. Leaving his old home at Steubenville, Ohio, February 5, 1867, he found employment under General J. S. Mason in the care of his two small boys as they were then, and also three horses. The little party arrived at San Antonio March 6, and on May 25, 1867, there being no railroads in that section of Texas, General Mason secured for young Keesey a position as baker to accompany the troops to Fort Davis, then under command of General Wesley Merritt. The distance of four hundred and seventy-five miles from San Antonio to Fort Davis was accomplished in a journey by wagon roads in thirty-one days. When he arrived Mr. Keesey had travelled sixty-two days between Steu-



W Kilgore
Yours Truly
Fort Davis Texas

Nannie J. Kersey

One of the Finest Homes in West Texas, Built in 1911, While the Fine Old Trees Were Planted by Mr. Keesey in 1871. Noteworthy Features of Interior Furnishings Are Electric Lighted Elevators, Spacious Library, Breakfast Room, and Every Modern Facility Found in Metropolitan Residences.

benville and Fort Davis. It is a matter of interest to recall the fact that this trip, though a long one, can now be accomplished in four days, and that is a graphic illustration of the remarkable advance made in transportation and in all other living conditions during modern times. Mr. Keesey's early years in and about Fort Davis were of the real frontier life, with all its pleasures and hardships, and after some years of that experience he and a brother engaged in merchandising in 1873. Their stock of goods was one of the first opened for trade at a military post, which was in the midst of a great wilderness occupied only by the range cattlemen. The brother finally withdrew from the business, and Mr. Keesey continued it alone until 1907, in the meantime establishing and building up one of the oldest and most successful commercial houses in all West Texas. When he retired in 1907 from the active cares of life it was with a satisfying degree of success, and now at the age of seventy-one he enjoys and deserves to enjoy the contentment and prosperity of a career that has brought him material good and has resulted in encouragement and support for so many others. His career seems to illustrate the truth of the aphorism that to the one who is least regardful of his selfish prosperity shall be returned the greatest abundance, and it is certain that Mr. Keesey prospered beyond all his expectations, and he affords the credit for that to his Divine Father, and as a result of reliance upon the virtues of prudence, truthfulness and honesty in all his business relations.

He has been honored with civic office as often as he could spare the time, he held the position of hide inspector four years, was treasurer of the county four years, was county commissioner eight years, and has always participated in matters for the benefit of the locality. In politics he has voted with the Republican party, but believes in independent action in such matters and supports the qualified honest man regardless of the party label. Since his admission on December 2, 1891, Mr. Keesey has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows He is a member of the T. P. A., a commercial men's accident insurance order, and also with the Benevolent League, a branch of the T. P. A. He is a member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, a member of the Texas State Historical Association, and an honorary member of the Luther Burbank Society. Mr. Keesey has no regular church membership and confesses to a variance with the views expressed and held by many with church membership. He believes that all churches are good regardless of denomination, and has steadfastly supported and endeavored to have some investment in all new church buildings erected in his part of Texas. It is his view that no one can predict the scope and breadth of the influence for good that may result from churches in after years. One improvement, he holds, would do much to strengthen the churches and stop the increase of membership in fraternal orders, and that would be the establishment of a regular branch of the church for the care of the poor, the sick and distressed members and for the upbringing of the fatherless orphans.

On April 14, 1892, at Wellsburg, West Virginia, Mr. Keesey married Nannie J. Carmichael, daughter of J. W. M. and Mary Carmichael of Wellsburg. Mrs. Keesey became a member of the Presbyterian church at the age of fourteen, and lived a devoted and active christian life, ever ready to assist the needy and distressed and orphan children. She was an untiring worker in the Rebekah branch of the Odd Fellows order, and on the evening after completing a term of one year as president of the Rebekah Assembly she was stricken with paralysis. After three years of suffering she died December 5, 1910, at the home of her parents in Wellsburg.

In his earlier years Mr. Keesey had to struggle and work hard for every advancement, and as a rule his honest and truthful methods of dealing commended him to the confidence of all who employed his services. When he established a business of his own, he insisted upon the same principles of incorruptible integrity, and his business standing was from the first unquestionable. Thus he built solidly for himself, and was also able to care for and protect the interests of many poor cattlemen who needed his assistance from time to time. Thus between his endeavors to gain for himself sufficient means in the declining years, and accomplishing his purpose of bringing a little sunshine into the dark places for the more unfortunate, his career has been an exceedingly busy and useful one, and there have been few more beneficent lives although his deeds of kindness must of very necessity go largely unrecorded except in the hearts of those who will cherish gratitude for his deeds as long as life lasts. Many men now prominent in West Texas owe their start to Mr. Keesey, and in the course of twenty years he has again and again advised boys and young men in such manner as to start them properly on worthy and useful careers. It is for this influence of an upright christian life that Mr. Keesey will deserve lasting memorial among the citizenship of West Texas.

JOHN MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT. It is an unusual distinction of a Texas family to have been represented through five successive generations in the state, but that distinction belongs to the Cartwrights. John Cartwright the pioneer settler at what is now San Augustine in the year 1819, two years before Stephen Austin planted the first permanent American colony, and seventeen years before Texas gained her independence from Mexico. In the family of John Matthew Cartwright, the well known land owner and planter at San Augustine, are two children, who represent the fifth generation of the family. There are several collateral branches of the Cartwright family in different sections of Texas, but the descent of the one now under consideration is through the original settler, John Cartwright, Matthew Cartwright, Columbus C. Cartwright, to John Matthew Cartwright, and the last named's children.

Concerning the original John Cartwright there is little information at hand. Concerning his son Matthew, however, it is known that he was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, November 11, 1807, and came here when a boy with slaves. He started a mercantile business and traded with the Indians, also opened up a farm and worked his slaves thereon. The farm was three miles east of the present site of San Augustine, and there he continued in farming and merchandising until 1833 or 1834. A short time after Matthew came his father and family also came. Three miles northwest of San Augustine at that time lived the family of Col. Isaac Holman, who had come from Lincoln county, Tennessee about 1833. Matthew Cartwright was married in 1836 to Amanda Holman and of their family of children two are still living. Matthew Cartwright after his marriage became a merchant in San Augustine, with his father as a partner, later was in business by himself until 1847, and then up to the time of the war was engaged in locating and dealing in Texas land, for which work he rode horseback throughout all the settled portions of the state. He had one horse on which he rode over 20,000 miles. He was a man of great liberality and justice in all his relations, and again and again granted extensions to the families of settlers who were unable to meet the strict terms of agreement, concerning their land purchases. After the war he resumed merchandising, but soon turned the business over to two of his sons. His death occurred April 2, 1870. His wife survived him twenty-four years, dying at San Augustine in her seventy-seventh year.

Columbus C. Cartwright, son of Matthew, was born in San Augustine in 1837, and died in 1902. He was engaged in the real estate business for many years, was

a very worthy and highly respected citizen, and bore the same honorable relations to the business and social community which had characterized his father. Throughout the period of the war he served as a soldier, and his brothers A. P. and Leonidas were also in the army. Columbus C. Cartwright married Sallie Lane, and of their children, besides John Matthew, there are now living Robert L. Cartwright of Waco; A. H. Cartwright of San Augustine; Mrs. Mary Bewley; and Mrs. Ella Sharp, the latter two of San Augustine.

John Matthew Cartwright was born at San Augustine, in 1862. Reared in his native locality, with the exception of a few years spent in Central Texas, he has always had his home here. At the present time he is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres adjoining San Augustine on the south. This is a historic place, having been in possession of the Cartwright family since the earliest days of settlement, and some of the land has been in cultivation for nearly a hundred years. Mr. Cartwright still raises splendid crops of cotton and corn, and from his experience one may conclude that the fertility of Texas soil in San Augustine county cannot be easily exhausted. Some twenty-five or thirty acres of the Cartwright farm are devoted to pecan culture, and that pecan orchard is one of the most valuable assets of the farm. Mr. Cartwright is also owner of other valuable farm property in the county.

John M. Cartwright married Miss Emma Massey, a daughter of C. B. and Eliza (Jones) Massey, of Rusk, Texas, pioneers of this commonwealth. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright are Holman L., and Baxter Polk.

Judge Henry Kinsey Polk. Among the old families of eastern Texas the Polks have had a prominent place from the time when eastern Texas was the battleground between the advancing American colonization and the resisting forces of Mexico. In ante-bellum days they were planters and slave owners and merchants, served with the Confederacy, and gave more than ordinary sacrifices of life and property during the war and during the subsequent half century. Their lives have been led along the paths of quiet industry and prosperity and as good citizens and officials they have done their full share for the enrichment of community life.

Henry Kinsey Polk, now county judge of San Augustine county, was born at San Augustine in 1860, a son of Charles I. and Victoria (Thomas) Polk, in whose family were three sons—H. K., I. D., J. V. The grandparents were Albert and Nancy (McKeever) Polk, who came from Tennessee to San Augustine county in 1836. The late Alfred Polk settled on a farm four miles southwest of San Augustine. From the original stock of the Polk family was also descended President James K. Polk, and the history of the Polks goes back to the earliest times in Scotland. Alfred Polk was born in Tennessee, and for seventeen years was county judge of San Augustine county, his records making a portion of the early history of that county, as his grandson's does in the later years. He married Nancy McKeever, whose history proves that she was a remarkable woman. She reared ten children of her own, two sets of orphan children, kept house faithfully for sixty years, and her husband's death was the first that occurred in her family. Judge Alfred Polk died in 1889. Six of the sons of Alfred and Nancy Polk served in the Confederate army, and one of them was killed in battle.

Charles I. Polk, the father of Henry Kinsey, was born in Tennessee in 1831, and was five years of age when the family moved to east Texas. For many years he was a merchant at San Augustine, where he died in 1890. He was reared on his father's farm, near San Augustine, but at the age of nineteen became a resident in the town and spent the remainder of his years there. For seven years he was a clerk in the store of Thomas Payne, and then engaged in business for himself. During the war he entered the Confederate service and bore arms in the Southern cause for several years. He married Miss Victoria Thomas, who was born in San Augustine, a daughter of I. D. Thomas, one of the first settlers. I. D. Thomas built at San Augustine what is said to have been the first two-story residence in Texas. He settled in East Texas, in what is now San Augustine county, in 1824, and established the first store on the site of San Augustine when that became the site of the city. For some years he held rank as one of the largest merchants in the entire state. Mrs. Victoria Polk is still living, and is an aunt of Seymour Thomas, famous portrait artist of Paris, who came to America in 1913 to paint the portrait of President Woodrow Wilson, and several of his canvases have been hung in the Paris Salon.

Henry K. Polk spent his boyhood in San Augustine, attained his early education in the local schools, and afterwards was a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bryan. In his business career he has been very successful. He is the owner of valuable land in the town of San Augustine, including a fine farm of two hundred and eighty-seven acres within the city limits, besides other town and country property.

Mr. Polk has given a number of years to the public service of his country. To his present office, as county judge, he was elected in November, 1912, entering upon his duties on the first of December of the same year. He previously held the office of county judge, and for six years was county commissioner, during most of which time he performed the duties of judge. Mr. Polk is affiliated with Redland Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., and his father before him was an active member of the same fraternity.

Judge Polk married Miss Ella Burleson, a native of San Augustine county and a daughter of James Burleson. She is a cousin of Ex-Congressman Albert Burleson, who is postmaster-general in the Wilson cabinet. Mrs. Polk was educated at Baylor University. They are the parents of seven children: Mrs. Jamie Gombert, Mrs. Hallie McFarland, John Alfred Polk, Kate, Carlo, Mamie and Henry.

James H. Hill. With its growing importance as a railroad center, Galveston has become the home and headquarters of many prominent railway officials, and one of the best known members of railway circles in the city is James H. Hill, who recently became vice president, treasurer, and general manager of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railway Company. Mr. Hill has been a resident of Galveston for the past seventeen years, and is a veteran railroad man, having taken up that line of work about as soon as he left school. His career has had all the interesting features of progress, from a position as minor clerk to one of the highest officials of the service, his ability and personal character having won him a steady promotion from one grade to another.

James H. Hill is a native of New York City, where he was born March 29, 1858, a son of Henry Hixon and Sarah (Hamilton) Hill. His boyhood was spent in his native city, where he attended grammar school, and when a young man went west, and had his first experience in railroading in Illinois, later going to Kansas, where he held several positions as a railroad man. In 1896 Mr. Hill came to Galveston to take the place of manager for the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad. Later he was promoted to the place of secretary-treasurer and manager, and in June, 1913, was made vice president, treasurer, and general manager of this old and important Texas trunk line. Mr. Hill is also a director of the First National Bank of Galveston. He is well known in fraternal and social circles, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, having affiliations with various bodies of the order. He belongs to Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., at Lawrence, Kansas, being past master; with Lawrence Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; with De Molay

Harry P. Jordan

Commandery, K. P., at Lawrence; El Mina Temple, at Galveston; A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Texas Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R. He belongs to the Galveston Artillery Club, the Oleander Country Club, the Aziola Club, and the Galveston Garten Verein.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hill to Miss Fanny Gillette of Buffalo, Illinois. They have three children: Marian, wife of L. M. Higgins; Gillette, a student in the Culver Military Academy, in Indiana; and Beatrice. Their home is at 1616 Sealy ave., Galveston.

Lewis Fisher. Bearing an old and distinguished name in Texas, Lewis Fisher, now the mayor-president of the city of Galveston, has well performed the responsibilities and creditably lived up to the expectations of his family history. The history of modern Galveston begins with the year 1900, and in the reforms and improvements which has rehabilitated and remade the greatest port on the Gulf coast Lewis Fisher, first as county judge of Galveston county and later as head of the municipal commission, has been one of the greatest individual factors. During his administration as county judge the great sea wall, one of the most remarkable constructive enterprises ever undertaken by any city, was begun and completed, and during his administration as mayor, Galveston has rapidly gone to the front, until it is now the second largest port on the American continent, being exceeded in its commerce only by the port of New York City. Mr. Fisher is by profession a lawyer, and for a number of years has given all his ability as an attorney and as a practical executive and administrator to his home city.

Lewis Fisher was born at Austin, Texas, October 28, 1872. It is only necessary to refer to the early pages of Texas history, particularly in the era which made an independent republic of what had been a province of Mexico, to perceive the early prominence of the Fisher name in Texas annals. S. Rhoads Fisher, grandfather of Judge Fisher, was one of the delegates to the convention which met at Washington on the Brazos on the first of March, 1836, and was one of the fifty-eight delegates who adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence for Texas on March 2, 1836. After Texas became a Republic, he served as secretary of the navy until his death, in 1838. The parents of Lewis Fisher were Rhoads and Sophia (Rollins) Fisher. His father was born in Matagorda county, Texas, March 13, 1832, and had a long career in the real estate business, and for eighteen years served as chief clerk in the land office at Austin. During the war between the states he saw service as a Confederate soldier. The mother of Judge Fisher was a native of Mississippi and died February 5, 1889.

Lewis Fisher spent his boyhood and early youth in Austin, where he attended the public schools, also St. Edward's College, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Texas in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he came to Galveston and took up the practice of law. In 1900, the year in which occurred the great disaster which nearly destroyed Galveston, he began his first important public service in the office of county attorney of Galveston county, and served until 1902. His term of county attorney was followed by his election as county judge in 1902, and he served nearly four years. As county judge, he was ex-officio chairman of the county commissioners court and had supervision of the construction of the sea wall, which was completed during his administration, at a cost of one and a half million dollars. On one of the granite pillars marking the western end of the sea wall are inscribed the names of the county officials and others prominently identified with the construction of the enterprise, and the name of Judge Fisher appears at the head of this list.

Judge Fisher resigned his office as county judge to accept the appointment given by Governor Lanham as judge of the Tenth Judicial District, his name having received the indorsement of the entire Galveston bar for this office. As district judge, his services were performed with credit until the year 1909. In the municipal election held in May of that year he was the expressed choice of many prominent citizens of Galveston for the office of mayor, or president of the commission. Up to that time there had been no changes in the personnel of the commission from its inception, under the new charter, and Judge Fisher became a candidate to succeed H. A. Landes. Judge Fisher's individual name on the municipal ticket proved stronger than the name of the rival candidate, though the latter was supported by the entire press of the city and by the exertions of the city clubs. His campaign and election were a most noteworthy feature of the year in municipal politics and were a practical demonstration of the power of a popular personality in any political contest. He was re-elected in 1911, and again in 1913, without opposition.

Judge Fisher maintains his law offices in the Trust Building, and there transacts a great deal of his duties as mayor. Mayor Fisher is always accessible to citizens of Galveston and in every way is really the head of the city administration. Outside of his profession and his official affairs, he is well known and prominent in social circles. Judge Fisher has attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, and belongs to Tucker Lodge, No. 297, A. F. & A. M., of Galveston; El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Texas consistory, No. 1, of Galveston. He is also affiliated with Humboldt Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., being past chancellor of the same, and member and past exalted ruler of Galveston Lodge, No. 126, B. P. O. E. He belongs to the Galveston Commercial Association and the Galveston Garten Verein.

In 1901 Judge Fisher married Miss May Masterson, a daughter of Branch T. Masterson of Galveston. Her maternal grandfather was Wilmer Dallam, who is distinguished as having prepared the first digest of the laws of Texas, known to all lawyers as "Dallam's Digest." Lewis Fisher and wife are the parents of four children: Lewis Dallam Fisher, Wilmer Rollins Fisher, May Masterson Fisher, and Rebecca Branch Fisher. Their residence in Galveston is at 1703 Thirty-First Street.

Harry Phillip Jordan. In the field of civil, commercial, corporation and insurance law, Harry Phillip Jordan has won merited distinction at the bar of Waco. He is also prominent in military and Masonic affairs, and is well known in public life, being the representative of the Sixty-first District in the legislature of the state. Still a young man, his achievements have been noteworthy and he is recognized as one of his city's virile and helpful citizens, who has ever displayed a conscientious regard for the responsibilities of citizenship and the highest ideals of his learned calling.

Mr. Jordan was born at Warrington, Virginia, February 16, 1875, and is a son of Powhatan and Bertie (Edwards) Jordan. His father, a native of Portsmouth, Virginia, born in 1827, was a well known physician and surgeon of Virginia, where he practiced for many years, and in 1876 was appointed federal quarantine officer at New Orleans, being an expert along the line of yellow fever and smallpox. He remained in the Louisiana city until 1881, in which year he came to Texas and established himself in practice at Beaumont, where he continued to reside until his death in 1904. He was widely and favorably known in his profession and became a prosperous man of his community. Doctor Jordan was married (first) to Bertie Edwards, who was born at Tallapoosa, Alabama, in 1844, and she died in 1877, the mother of four children: Lena, who is deceased; Charles, who died in 1891, at the age of twenty-three years; Otelia, who married Pat C. Byrne, a merchant at Duncan, Oklahoma; and Harry Phillip,

of this review. Doctor Jordan was married (second) in 1885 to Miss Ada Hoskins, who died without issue in 1890.

Harry Phillip Jordan was educated in the public schools of Beaumont and at Beaumont Academy, following which he took a course in civil engineering at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and was graduated from that college in 1895, with the degree of B. C. E. He next took up the study of law as a student in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of LL. B., and in that same year was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Waco, where he has offices at No. 801 Amicable building. He has steadily advanced in the ranks of his calling, and in his special lines of civil, corporation, insurance and commercial law has been connected with a number of noted cases. The corporation lawyer who would win a full measure of success must not only be an alert and broad member of his profession, but a keen and far-seeing business man. His is pre-eminently the domain of practical law, in which solid logic and hard fact, fertility of resource and vigor of professional treatment are usually relied upon, rather than ingenious theory and grace of oratory. Mr. Jordan is possessed of these traits in marked degree. That he is a successful business man is shown by his connection as stockholder and director in the Texas Fidelity and Bonding Company and stockholder in the Guarantee and Trust Company, the McKnight Sundries Company and the White Rock Sand and Gravel Company, and he is also the owner of much realty in Waco, including his residence at No. 2021 Austin avenue and about twelve other pieces of business and residence property. Politically a Democrat, he was secretary of the Democratic county executive committee for several years, was assistant county attorney from 1898 until 1902, and in 1912 was elected to the legislature of the state to represent the Sixty-first district, from McLennan county. For twenty years a member of the Texas National Guard, in 1913 he was elected colonel of his regiment, and he also takes a keen interest in Masonry, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar and a Shriner. He belongs to the Young Men's Business League and the Chamber of Commerce, and has associated himself with other earnest and progressive citizens in forwarding movements for the betterment of business conditions. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

On June 9, 1908, Mr. Jordan was married at Waco to Miss Vera Higginson, daughter of Cyrus H. Higginson, a planter of Waco, and to this union there have been born two children, namely: Margaret, who was born August 20, 1909; and Harry Phillip, Jr., born May 18, 1912.

Bertrad Adoue. For more than forty years probably no name in all Texas was more thoroughly significant of business ability and finest commercial integrity than that of Adoue. In the early years of railroad extension after the war the late Bertrad Adoue's mercantile enterprise followed the line of the Houston & Texas Central northward. He then concentrated his efforts at Galveston, where in the financial and wholesale district there was no more familiar figure. The world admires the successful business builder, but admiration becomes honor and esteem when the proceeds of commerce are diverted judiciously to the welfare of the community. Probably no citizen of Galveston was more quietly efficient in his business undertakings, and his broad philanthropy was characterized by the same spirit. Few distinctive monuments proclaim his beneficence, but those who have some familiarity with practical charities and the larger institutions which are conspicuous in that city are well aware of the sturdy helpfulness afforded by Mr. Adoue during his lifetime and his valuable bequests at his death. He was one of Galveston's finest business leaders and most loyal friend.

Bertrad Adoue was born near Aurignac, France, September 9, 1841, and died when past seventy, November 17, 1911. Educated in France, he came to the United States in 1859, first locating in New Orleans. In 1863 he went to Brownsville, Texas, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1866 was formed the partnership with Joseph Lobit, an association which has been one of the oldest and closest in the commercial history of the state. This partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Adoue, forty-five years later, the firm name being Adoue & Lobit. They were at first engaged in general merchandising at Bryan and at other places along the Houston & Central Texas Railroad while that road was being slowly extended northward from Houston. As the road progressed and new towns were established, they also moved their store, and thus afforded their mercantile facilities as pioneers in a number of now thriving cities in central and north Texas. In 1874, the railroad in the meantime having been completed to Dallas, the partners moved to Galveston, and in 1875 discontinued the general merchandise business, engaging exclusively in banking. As bankers, the firm of Adoue & Lobit is one of the oldest in the financial district of Galveston, and its connections extended to all the fiancial centers of the world. At the death of Mr. Adoue, in 1911, the other partner, Mr. Lobit, retired from active business.

The late Bertrad Adoue was not only very prominently identified with business in Galveston, but was also one of the public-spirited citizens. He was president of the Texas Brewers Association, was president of the Galveston Brewing Company, active vice president of the Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio, active vice president of the American Brewing Assn. of Houston, president of the Galveston Maritime Association for many years until his death, was president of the Galveston Dry Goods Company, a member of the firm of Mistrot Brothers & Company of Galveston, vice president of the Lasker Real Estate Association of Galveston, and first vice president of the Galveston Hotel Company.

His activities in connection with enterprises, either of public or semi-public nature, were equally notable. He was for a number of years a member of the Galveston Deep Water Committee. He was president of the Osterman Widows & Orphans Fund, and for many years served as vice consul for Sweden. At his death he left many bequests, among which may be mentioned the following: A fund to enable ward patients at St. Mary's Infirmary to have private rooms where necessary for their comfort and benefit; a fund to Trinity church of Galveston to be used by the rector in a nonsectarian manner as he sees fit. Mr. Adoue owned considerable property in his native country of France, and this, comprising farms and improvements valued at about twenty thousand dollars, was left to his native town to be used for charitable purposes. His most notable bequest was for the erection and maintenance in Galveston of a seamen's bethel. This practical charity has been established and was presented by his family to the board of trustees of the Seaman's Friend Society on June 9, 1913. The fund for the maintenance of this institution, at the latest report, amounted to fourteen thousand dollars. The dedication and presentation of the bethel made one of the interesting events in the history of Galveston public institutions, and, as the scope and value of the philanthropy may not be thoroughly appreciated by a great many people living in Texas, the following paragraphs are quoted from the principal address of the evening, delivered by an eminent New York social worker and official in the American Seaman's Friend Society. This speaker described the purposes of the local Bethel as follows:

"Three things this house stands for—a house of refuge, a house of happiness, and a house of worship. As a house of refuge, it will shelter between thirty-five

housand and forty thousand of the birds of passage we ill sailors who annually visit this port, natives of all ations, brought to your doors from all the seven seas. ou've built a splendid place for a house of refuge.

"As a house of happiness, it embodies the things de- red by the sailor folk—those people who are made with 'wanting heart'—wanting those things which are com- on to you, but far too uncommon to them. I'm glad ou built the interior and made it bright and cheerful. he sailor doesn't want your dim, religious light when e gets ashore. He gets all the dim, religious lights he ants in his dim and none too religious fo'c'sle. Put ourselves in the sailor's place. You'll understand his oy in this house that is going to bring joy to the hearts f thousands of sailors. What a sailor wants when he omes ashore isn't a prayer meeting. 'Way out yonder n the sea, when the sun has been blazing hotly, he has romised himself a long, cool drink the minute he gets shore. He's human. When he lands, and steps off the ock, there the saloon confronts him. It's bright. His o'c's'le hasn't been bright. There's a piano—out of une. What does that matter when he hasn't for weeks een a piano? There are the foaming steins of ale; here are the mahogany sandwiches, over which the flies isport themselves. But the ale looks good to him, even f it isn't good for him; and who cares for a few flies hen he has been shaking the weevils out of his food? hat's why I'm glad this bethel is bright and cheerful.

"And, lastly, this place is to be a house of worship. Kipling say that 'single men who live in barracks don't row into plaster saints.' They don't. Neither do sin- le men who live in forecastles. But 'way down, under- eath the rugged exterior, 'way beyond speech, in the ailor's heart, is an appreciation of religion. And here e shall be taught the alphabet of religion. Every sailor a man under authority. At sea or elsewhere you can't o anything with a man who won't obey. And if a man as been trained to obey his God, he'll obey his ship- naster."

In considering the career of the late Mr. Adoue it hould not be forgotten that his success was almost en- irely the result of his individual efforts, beginning at a me when he was a boy. With an energy and ability uch above the ordinary, he won a large success, and lways honorably and in such a way that he continued o enjoy the esteem of his community to the closing ears of his life. His charitable work was conspicuous or his breadth and nonsectarian character. To the atholic hospitals, to the Episcopal church, to the Sea- nen, and to his native town, while his personal unre- orded philanthropies were probably never influenced by ny consideration of race or creed.

The late Bertrad Adoue married Miss Albertine chneider of New Orleans. Mrs. Adoue, who survives er husband, is the mother of four children, as follows: ertrad C., deceased; Pauline Eliza, who married G. F. IcFarland of Toronto, Canada; Louis A., and Mimie laine of Galveston. The family home is at 1526 Post ffice Street.

Louis A. Adoue, the only surviving son, since his fa- ner's death has taken over many of the large business ffairs associated with the name. He is a member of the rm of Mistrot Brothers & Company, now known as Mis- ot & Adoue, wholesale dry goods. He is vice president f the Galveston Brewing Company, vice president of the asker Real Estate Association, vice president of the merican Indemnity Company of Galveston, is a member f the Galveston Deepwater Committee, a trustee of the osenberg Library, and is vice consul for Sweden.

Hon. Robert G. Street. Probably no member of the exas bar still in active practice is more widely known ver the state and throughout the south than Judge treet, for more than ten years judge of the fifty-sixth istrict court, and a member of the Galveston bar since 866. During his career on the bench his district has had the satisfaction of knowing the judicial functions were being discharged with a degree of human and technical understanding that rarely comes to the public service. Judge Street is an able lawyer, a citizen whose career has in many places touched the public, and always beneficially, and, besides his other services, has contributed at least two important works to the literature of law.

Robert Gould Street was born in Greensboro, Alabama, December 12, 1843, a son of John Vernon and Elizabeth (Torrence) Street. A Virginian by birth, his father was a prominent physician, and engaged in practice in Alabama until his death, in 1854. The mother was a native of North Carolina, and died at Galveston in 1910, at the age of ninety-four years.

From the private schools of Alabama, Judge Street entered the University of Alabama, and was in his junior year when the war between the states came on. Enlisting as a Confederate soldier, he first served in Company I of the Twentieth Alabama Infantry, and later in Company H of the Fifty-First Alabama Cavalry. His highest rank was that of Sergeant Major. He went through the war from beginning to end; was out of active service nearly two years on account of imprisonment. On June 27, 1863, at Shelbyville, Tennessee, he was captured, and was confined at Fort Delaware until March, 1865. When the war was over, he went home and found work as a school teacher. Taking up the study of law, he was peculiarly fortunate in choosing his preceptor. His guide in his law studies was his colonel during the war, John T. Morgan, whose name in later years was one of the most familiar in national affairs, through his splendid work as United States senator from Alabama. Under Gen. Morgan he continued his studies, and, on examination before the Supreme court of Alabama, was admitted to the bar in 1866.

In the following year Judge Street located at Galveston, and has now been a member of the local bar for forty-five years. His first important public service was as a member of the Texas State Senate, to which he was elected in 1880, and served one term. In 1902 Mr. Street was elected district judge of the Fifty-Sixth District. His first term ran to 1908, when he was re-elected, and in 1912 he was again elected. For many years Judge Street has been considered an authority on several branches of legal learning, and his writings have also been frequent on general economic subjects. He has been a regular contributor to the law magazines and has delivered many addresses on political, legal, and social topics. With his name on the title page as author and compiler, was published in 1909 "The Law and Personal Injuries in Texas," a work familiar to every Texas attorney and a specially noteworthy publication, in that it was the first treatise on the subject from the standpoint of one state. Mr. Street is also editor of the sixth edition of "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence." These and other contributions to the science of law and sociology have made Judge Street's name familiar to thousands of lawyers and students outside of his home city.

Judge Street has been a member of the Texas State Bar Association since its organization. His membership in the American Bar Association dates back to 1881. He is an honorary member of the Galveston County Bar Association, and is an active member of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Social Science Association. Fraternally, he is associated with the Temple of Honor, and in politics is an active Democrat.

In 1868 Judge Street married Miss Maria Ethelvide Lauve, daughter of Omer Lauve of New Orleans. Mrs. Street died in 1880, and their five children have also passed away. Judge Street resides at 1704 Avenue K, in Galveston.

James B. Stubbs. For more than forty years a member of the Galveston bar, Mr. Stubbs easily stands in

the very front rank of his profession in his home city, and in commercial, corporation, and admiralty law stands second to none in the state in ability and successful experience. Very few of the present Galveston bar were practicing here when Mr. Stubbs opened his office and earned his first fees, and his reputation for ability and success has kept pace with the advancing years in practice.

James B. Stubbs, who has lived in Galveston since he was three years of age, was born at Montgomery, Alabama, August 28, 1850, a son of Theodore B. and Ellen A. (Kirkpatrick) Stubbs. Moving to Galveston in 1853, Theodore B. Stubbs began a long career as a successful merchant. As a business man and citizen, he stood high in the community, and also left an honored record as a soldier. He served as colonel of the First Texas Volunteers during the war, and was a volunteer on one of the steamers which took part in the capture of Galveston from the Federal forces on January 1, 1863. His death occurred March 26, 1896. The mother of James B. Stubbs died in Alabama in 1852.

The literary education of Mr. Stubbs was completed at Pass Christian College, in Mississippi, where he was graduated with the degree of A. M., and from that institution he entered the Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia, where he was graduated in the law with the degree of LL. B. In 1872 Mr. Stubbs was admitted to the bar at Galveston, and in the same year took up active practice. In later years his work as a lawyer has been almost entirely confined to commercial, corporation, and admiralty practice, and in these lines he is one of the best attorneys in the entire south. Mr. Stubbs is senior member of the firm of James B. and Charles J. Stubbs, counselors-at-law, with offices at 212 22nd Street.

Along with a large practice as a lawyer, Mr. Stubbs has for many years been prominent in political and civic affairs. In 1881 he was chosen to the state senate. Since 1904 he has been chairman of the Democratic county executive committee, and since 1908 has been a member of the Democratic state executive committee. From 1882 to 1885 he was city attorney, and held the same office from 1899 to 1901. In his profession he has been equally honored, and in 1902 was president of the Texas Bar Association. During 1910-11 he was president of the Galveston Bar Association.

In Masonic circles he has had an active part for more than forty years. He received his degrees as a Master Mason in Harmony Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., at Galveston, on September 9, 1872, and is a past master of that lodge. He also has membership in the Grand Lodge of Texas. In the York Rite he is a member of San Felipe de Austin Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. In the Scottish Rite he has taken thirty-two degrees, and belongs to all the Scottish Rite bodies, including the Texas Consistory, No. 1, at Galveston, and El Minah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Stubbs also affiliates with Oleander Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias.

In 1876 occurred his first marriage, and in 1901 he married his present wife. His two children are: James B. Jr. and Janie A., widow of James B. Maupin of Washington, D. C. The Stubbs home is at 1724 Twenty-first Street.

ALBERT L. ANDERSON, M. D. Among the medical men of Brown county, Texas, one who has won deserved distinction as a practitioner in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat is Dr. Albert L. Anderson of Brownwood. Although he has been located here only since 1906, the recognition of his high attainments has attracted to him a large and representative practice, and among his professional brethren he has gained an enviable reputation for his strict observance of the ethics of his calling. He is a Texan by nativity and training, having been born at Marshall, Harrison county, February 19, 1867, and is a son of William V. and Asha E. Anderson.

The Anderson family is of Scotch descent and was founded in Texas many years ago, the father of Doctor Anderson having been born in this state. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and the family owned numerous slaves prior to the war between the North and the South. In that struggle William V. Anderson enlisted as a Confederate soldier and served throughout the war, making a record as a gallant and faithful soldier. Although he was wounded at Franklin, Cumberland Gap, and in a minor engagement, he never asked for nor received a furlough. Upon his return from the war, he again took up farming and stock raising, settling in Hopkins county, and still resides in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs and carries on operations, being remarkably active for his seventy-five years. His wife, also a native of Texas, d about the year 1886, having been the mother of eight children, of whom Doctor Anderson was the first-born.

Albert L. Anderson received his early education in the public schools of Texas, and subsequently went to Central College, at Sulphur Springs. Following this, he was engaged in teaching school in Hopkins county until 1892, when he entered the University of Texas, at Galveston, and was graduated in 1896 with his medical degree. His first field of practice was the city of Eddy, McLennan county, but after ten years there came to Brownwood and established himself in a general practice, which he successfully carried on until 1911. In that year he gave up his general practice to devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and as a specialist along this line has gained wide distinction. With the acquirement of his degree, Doctor Anderson did not give up his studies, but has continued to be a most assiduous student and each year has taken a post-graduate course for the past four years in the Chicago Polyclinic. He holds membership in the various large medical organizations and in every possible way keeps himself fully abreast of the advancements made in his calling, a large portion of his leisure time being given to personal research.

On January 27, 1897, Doctor Anderson was married at Galveston, Texas, to Miss Tillie Emmett of that city, daughter of W. P. and Josephine Emmett. The father received an appointment under the United States Government at Panama, but his death occurred during the month of September, 1913. The mother died in 1910. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Anderson: Kathryn Ellen, born January 20, 1900, and now attending the public schools of Brownwood. Mrs. Anderson is of Irish descent. Doctor and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, but his connection with political matters has been limited to working for his party's interests, as he has never sought personal preferment. He is a Knight Templar of the Masonic order and a member of the local lodge of Elks. He is an enthusiast in regard to the healthful climate, progressive citizenship, and unrivaled opportunities of his adopted locality, and has done much to attract ambitious men to this section, and thus and in other ways has assisted in its advancement and development.

JOHN WESLEY DOBKINS. In the death of John Wesley Dobkins which occurred at his home in Gainesville on January 17, 1908, North Texas lost one of its oldest settlers, and one who had been especially identified with the earlier growth and development of Gainesville and Cooke county, where the family was first established more than sixty years ago. The father of the late John W. Dobkins helped survey the first town site at Gainesville, and Mr. Dobkins himself, during the early days, before the construction of the railroads, helped to haul the first wood and assisted in the construction of the first store at St. Jo, Texas, and brought many loads of goods from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, overland by wagon to Gainesville in the early days. Mr. Dobkins was one of the

J. W. Dobkins

largest land holders and most successful farmers of Cooke county, and was a man of exceptional ability and influence throughout his lifetime. John Wesley Dobkins was born in Tennessee, in 1839, a son of Jacob and Rachael (Speaks) Dobkins, both parents natives of Tennessee. Their five children, all now deceased, were: Ann, James, John Wesley, Lazarus, and Minerva.

The father was a farmer by occupation and when his son John W. was twelve years old, immigrated from Tennessee to Texas, locating two and a half miles north of the present city of Gainesville. He took up government land, on what was then entirely the domain of the Indians and the buffalo. Fort Worth had been established barely four years, and the Dobkins home was one of the very few in the expansive country between the Trinity and the Red Rivers. Gainesville had not yet been platted as a town, and the only residents were the few farmers and ranchers who had ventured out into a country still infested by the Indians. The Indians were very troublesome in the early days, but the Dobkins family was one of those that remained in spite of all difficulties and hardships, and it was in such pioneer conditions and surroundings that John Wesley Dobkins grew to manhood. He was well trained for his part in life, and was far beyond the average successful in all his enterprises. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Gainesville, having assisted in the organization and establishment of that institution. He was still one of the large holders of in the institution at the time of his death, and his widow maintains that interest to the present time. The late Mr. Dobkins was especially well known as a stock raiser, and was the owner of some three thousand acres of farm land in North Texas. Mrs. Dobkins owns half of this land, and the rest has been divided among the children. The late Mr. Dobkins was a Democrat in politics, was active during his early life in the Methodist church, and was especially devoted to his home and family, for whom he provided very liberally. The family residence, where Mrs. Dobkins now lives, is at 311 North Taylor Street.

Mr. Dobkins was married in 1865 to Miss Susan Benton, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of William and Ursula (Wilson) Benton. The children of the Benton family were: James, deceased; Sarah Jane, widow of John Parsons, of Rhine, Oklahoma; Mrs. Dobkins; and William, a stock dealer in Belcher, Texas. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dobkins were: One that died in infancy. Rachel, is the wife of J. B. Hinton, a farmer of Cooke county, and their three children are Weldon, William and Beattie. Jonathan, is a successful farmer in Cooke county, and has one child named Horace. Ida, now deceased was the wife of Arthur McCann, of Deedsville, and she left a family of eight children. Dovie is the wife of J. B. Burch, one of the largest farmers and stockmen and dealers in cattle in Cooke county, where he has nine hundred acres of land, two hundred of it in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Burch are the parents of two children, Lacy and Raymond.

MARCELLUS S. CARPENTER. As a citizen of wide information, unbounded popularity, and unquestioned good standing in Lamar county, as well as a business man of the most successful type, Marcellus S. Carpenter enjoys a foremost place in the ranks of the prominent men in this section of the state. Fifteen years of connection with public life in the county served to fully acquaint the citizenship of his district with the many excellent qualities that mark him, and no public official has ever retired from service in Lamar county after years of official position leaving a more worthy record or with a more secure place in the hearts of his fellow men. In the office of county sheriff and in others of a subordinate nature he proved his worth as man and official, and the approval of the public voice is the just reward of his faithful work.

Born in Smith county, Tennessee, on March 18, 1868, Marcellus S. Carpenter is the son of Edward C. Carpenter of Dixon Springs, Tennessee, whose life has been passed as a successful farmer and stockman. The father was born in Kentucky, in which state the Carpenter family is widely and favorably known. Concerning the earlier American ancestry of the Carpenters, it may be said at this point that the family had its Kentucky origin in the settlement of four brothers Carpenter, namely—John Adam, Bernard, and George. These brothers came from Virginia in 1779 and settled in Lincoln county, Kentucky. There they built a blockhouse, and the place was called Carpenter's Station. Soon after they located there they were joined by the Depeers and Barnnetts, and for the next twenty years concerted efforts on the part of the Indians to break up the little settlement proved unavailing. They were located three miles west of the town of Huntwell, in Lincoln county, and there carried on farming activities. In the winter of 1779-80 one of the brothers made a trip through the wilderness, despite the terrors of the region at that time, the journey being made for the securing of provisions at Booneville. When he returned, he brought also with him a bushel of corn, and from that the first corn produced in their section was raised. A daughter of George Carpenter, Margaret by name, figured prominently in an Indian attack. She was sitting in the lap of a negress servant in the yard when they were fired upon by Indians, the negress being killed immediately. The child ran to the house, seized a gun, and fired upon the red men. The shots aroused the men folk, and they gave chase to the Indians. Margaret Carpenter subsequently married Lindsay Powell, and the Kentucky Powells of the present day are the direct descendants of that heroic young woman. One of her daughters married George Carpenter, the grandfather of Marcellus S. Carpenter of this review. The father of George Carpenter was John, whose other sons were Owen, Jacob, and Mack. George Carpenter's son, Edward, was born in Kentucky in 1837 and is now a resident of Smith county, Tennessee, the town of Dixon Springs being his home place. The father, George, spent his remaining days in Wise county, Texas. He married Sallie Powell in his early manhood, and soon after the Civil war removed to the place named above, where he employed himself in the business of a farmer and stockman. His children were Lindsay, George F., Edward C., William H., Lou, who became the wife of James Gill; Lizzie, who married Willis Montgomery, and James.

Edward C. Carpenter was born in Kentucky, and there acquired a liberal education. After his marriage, to Miss Bettie Feagan, he settled down to the business of farming, and in that industry he enjoyed a generous measure of success. His wife died in 1875, with the following issue: John M. of Paris, Texas; Marcellus S. of this review, and Mamie, who became the wife of J. C. Haley of Wellington, Texas.

Marcellus S. Carpenter was one of the two of his father's children who chose the hardships of the unknown world in preference to those of what should have been a happy home, but which failed to contain that element. He was early inured to hard work on the home farm and gave much of his youthful strength to that business before he left home. He went to Texas, where he secured work on a farm at a remuneration of $12.50 a month. Always ambitious, and with a hunger for the education that had been denied him as a boy, he saved sufficient from his earnings to make possible a course of study under Professor Butler and Professor Walpole at Blossom, Texas, and it may well be said that this added training, incomplete as it was, yet gave to him strength and fitness for the duties of citizenship and the responsibilities of public office that came to him in later life.

The second year that Marcellus S. Carpenter passed in Texas was on a ranch in Jones county, where he re-

ceived for his services $25.00 a month, and when he had retired from his ranch duties he came to Paris and took a position in the office of Sheriff Hammond of Lamar county. His duties were somewhat in the nature of those of an office boy at first, but, whatever they might have been, he served a thorough apprenticeship in the duties of the higher office, and for years he continued in the position, filling every niche in the department, from the most insignificant duties to those of chief and managing deputy of the office. While he was serving his employer in the whole-souled manner that has ever characterized his performance of duty, Mr. Carpenter was inadvertently drawing to himself a host of friends throughout the county and unconsciously creating a strong sentiment in his own favor. Thus it was that when Sheriff Martin announced his candidacy for a third term in the office, contrary to his expressed intention some time previous, Mr. Carpenter was prevailed upon to enter the race for the office of sheriff. In the primary election following he received more votes than both his competitors, and in the November election he was elected to the office by a flattering majority, and succeeded to the duties of the office in 1902. He was twice re-elected, and retired after a period of fifteen years of active public service, honored of all and secure in the confidence and regard of every honest man in the county.

The administration of "Sel" Carpenter, as he is familiarly known, as sheriff of Lamar county was notable for the rugged persistence with which it followed criminals and lessened crime. Paris in his official regime was prominent as a federal court town and was scourged with the open saloon, with gambling, and with other attendant forms of vice. It might almost be said to have been as wide-opened, as "wild and wooley" as an early-day frontier town, and it offered an ideal opportunity for a sheriff to make a record for efficiency and capability. To preserve order and maintain a standard of decency came entirely within the purview of the sheriff's oath of office, and Mr. Carpenter proved himself to be the man who possessed the firmness and the conscientious determination to make the law supreme in his bailiwick. He entered upon his campaign of reform with the avowed purpose of putting offenders behind the bars or else causing them to seek other quarters. He forced the liquor men to a strict observance of the regulations governing their business, and, in ordinary parlance, put a "crimp" in the activities of the criminal habitues of these places. Sheriff Carpenter faced almost as formidable a problem throughout the county as he did in the city of Paris, for the county at that time was the acknowledged rendezvous for horse thieves and other undesirables of the "hide and seek" variety from the Indian territory, near by. He was able to break up this illicit and shameful traffic in stock, and put stripes on many who were found to be implicated in the work, as well as on those who actually carried it on. Men who in the stress of passion or in more calculating moods took human life found in him a relentless pursuer, and few offenders there were who failed to be summoned to the bar of justice during the regime of Marcellus Carpenter. Counterfeiters no longer pursued their nefarious business with any degree of safety of success, and many of the most noted gangs in the history of the state saw their undoing as the result of his well-directed activities. These constituted some of the chief features of one of the busiest and most successful administrations of the office of sheriff in Lamar county and gained for Marcellus Carpenter a leading place among the strongest peace officers of the state.

In 1908 Mr. Carpenter retired from the office of sheriff, and for a time thereafter was engaged in various activities. He invested in Paris real estate at a most timely season for his own well-being and pecuniary advantage, and in 1910 the situation was so favorable to his plans that he decided upon a venture he had been turning over in his mind for some little time, and engaged in the furniture business in Paris. Prosperity has thus far attended his efforts, and he occupies the place of a successful business man in Paris today. Candor and fairness are qualities that shine resplendent in his every action, and no man in the county has a more stable or enviable reputation for honor and integrity than has he. His career has been one of the most worthy order, and the success that has attended his efforts is well worthy of the name, and Lamar county will long remember him as an official who did much for her honor and distinction during the fifteen years of his service.

Mr. Carpenter has been twice married. On February 21, 1892, he married Miss Josie R. Thomas of Paris. She died on October 28, 1898, leaving two children—Bessie A. and Marcellus. His second marriage occurred on August 25, 1904, when Lola Phillips, the daughter of L. B. Phillips, became his wife. The children of the latter union are John Mead and Clara Aileen Carpenter.

ROLLIN W. RODGERS. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Rodgers has been engaged in the practice of law at Texarkana, Bowie County, and he has won distinction and success in his chosen profession. His close attention to business and integrity of purpose has caused him to be recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Northeastern Texas. His loyalty to the fine, old Lone Star State is vitalized by his being one of its native sons and a scion of one of its old and honored families.

Mr. Rodgers is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Texarkana, which has been his home since his boyhood days and which he has seen advance from a mere frontier hamlet to one of the most attractive and prosperous cities of this section of the state.

Mr. Rodgers was born at Jefferson, the judicial center of Marion County, Texas, on the 30th of September, 1867, and is a son of Colonel Robert W. and Frances (Montgomery) Rodgers, the former of whom was born in the state of Tennessee and the latter in Missouri. Colonel Rodgers accompanied his parents on their removal from Tennessee to Southwestern Missouri, and in that state his parents passed the residue of their lives, his father devoting the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits. At the inception of the war between the states, Colonel Rodgers subordinated all personal interests to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He was appointed by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson as Division Inspector of the Seventh Military District of Missouri on June 12, 1861. He was in the engagements at Oak Hills, or Wilson's Creek, Mo.; Pea Ridge, Ark., etc., and then went to Memphis, Tenn. Under orders of General Price, Col. Rodgers went to Jordan's Saline, now known as Grand Saline, in Van Zandt County, Texas, to establish and operate the salt works, the products of which were used by the Confederate armies. He handled this enterprise with vigor and efficiency and continued in active supervision of the works until the close of the war. On the lands then worked by him has since been developed one of the extensive and important industrial enterprises of Texas.

After the close of the war, Colonel Rodgers, who had previously been engaged in the lumber business in Missouri, decided to establish his permanent residence in Texas, with whose resources, advantages, and attractions he had become much impressed. He accordingly located at Jefferson, Marion County, where he erected and equipped a sawmill, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1874. His success was on a parity with his energy and progressive policies. In the year mentioned he removed to the new and promising little village of Texarkana, Bowie County, where he became a pioneer citizen and a leading business men. Here he engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, and with the rapid development and growth of the town he built up a substantial and profitable business. He personally con-

J. R. Briggs

tributed in generous measure to the social and material upbuilding of the town. His was the first frame house built in Texarkana, and the building is still standing, at the corner of Third Street and Maple Street.

Colonel Rodgers gave freely of time, effort, and means to fostering the development and progress of Texarkana, and his death, in 1884, was uniformly regarded as a great loss to the thriving little city, as well as being a source of deep regret and sorrow in the community, to whose every interest he had been signally loyal. His widow still survives, and resides in Texarkana. Of this family, there are now living two daughters (Mrs. W. J. Moroney, at Dallas, Texas, and Miss Frances G. Rodgers, at Texarkana) and four sons. Besides the subject of this sketch, they are Thos. F. Rodgers of Collinsville, Texas, engaged in the banking business; Joseph D. Rodgers, Manager of Moroney Hardware Company, Dallas, Texas, and Leo Rodgers of the Rodgers-Thomas Sales Company, Dallas, Texas, Manufacturers' Agents for electrical machinery, etc.

Rollin W. Rodgers was a lad of about seven years at the time of the family removal from Marion County to Texarkana, and to the schools of the new village he is indebted for his early education, which was supplemented by an effective course in College at Bowling Green, Kentucky. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he began reading law under the able preceptorship of the well-known firm of Todd & Hudgins of Texarkana, and later he continued his studies in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Upon passing a most creditable examination, Mr. Rodgers was admitted to the bar of his native state at Texarkana in the year 1889, and here he began the active practice of his profession. He was first associated with the firm of Todd, Hudgins & Rodgers (afterwards Todd & Rodgers) until 1897. He has appeared in much important litigation in the courts of this section of the state and has handled some of the hardest fought cases, involving the construction of the Interstate Commerce Act, in the U. S. Courts of this District.

He is now senior member of the well-known and representative law firm of Rodgers & Dorough. Mr. Rodgers was for six years the efficient and valued incumbent of the office of City Attorney of Texarkana, and while he has been a zealous and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, he has not sought public office of political order.

In the year 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rodgers to Miss Mattie Lee Hudgins of Marshall, Texas, her birthplace. Mrs. Rodgers is a daughter of the late Captain William P. Hudgins and Harriet (Kirk) Hudgins. Captain Hudgins was a son of Colonel Thos. Hudgins of Mathews County, Virginia. At the beginning of the Civil war he was conducting an Academy in Northumberland County, Virginia, from whence he enlisted in the Army of Virginia. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, Virginia, and while convalescing in Richmond became acquainted with Hon. Jno. H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America, who had Captain Hudgins appointed to a position in the Postoffice Department and directed him to establish at Marshall, in Harrison County, Texas, the Postoffice Department's headquarters for the Trans-Mississippi division of the Confederate Government. After the war, Captain Hudgins opened an Academy at Marshall, and for many years was one of the leading educators of this part of the state. He was Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department under both of the administrations of President Cleveland, with headquarters at Galveston and San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers have one son, Rollin W. Jr., who is a member of the class of 1915 in the University of Texas, at Austin, and who is a popular factor in the social activities of his home city. Mrs. Rodgers is a gracious chatelaine of the attractive family home, and the same is a center of generous and unostentatious hospitality.

JOHN RALEIGH BRIGGS, M. D. For more than twenty years a practicing physician and surgeon of Dallas, and the founder and proprietor of the Briggs Sanitarium at the corner of Jefferson and Tyler Streets, in Oak Cliff, the life of Dr. Briggs was a benefit and an inspiration to the people of his community, and in his untimely passing out, on December 28, 1907, Dallas and north Texas lost a man who could hardly be spared from the ranks of her valuable and admirable citizens. His life and work among the people of the community, in which he had been a familiar figure for so long, was of an order eminently calculated to win to him the respect and love of all, and in those qualities his life was richly endowed.

John Raleigh Briggs was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, March 3, 1851, and was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. His early education was received in private schools in his native state, and at an early age he entered the Nashville Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. at the age of twenty-two. In 1874, a year after his graduation, he located at Savoy, in Fannin county, Texas. He soon took rank as a man of exceptional ability, and built up a large general practice in Fannin county. His energy and ambition did not allow him to remain in the ranks of the average doctor, however worthy their service, and there were frequent interruptions to his regular work in order to better perfect himself for higher accomplishments. In 1880 he took a post-graduate course in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose. In 1882 he located at Gainesville, and the following year moved to Fort Worth, and from there to Dallas in 1886. With the exception of time spent in various medical institutions and hospitals, both in this country and Europe, he continued in the practice of medicine at Dallas until his death.

Dr. Briggs studied abroad at various well-known medical centers, including Edinburgh, Berlin, Paris, and elsewhere, most of his studies abroad being directed to the treatment of tuberculosis. He was an ardent advocate of the tuberculine treatment. It was as a result of this preparation and post-graduate studies that Dr. Briggs established at Oak Cliff his sanitarium in 1896. This institution, through his ability and effective management, was listed high above the ranks of private sanitariums, and during the eleven years of his management thousands of cases came under his supervision. About sixty per cent of the curable cases resulted in recovery. The location of the sanitarium was on the highest point of beautiful Oak Cliff. The building formed three sides of a court, around which ran an unbroken veranda eight hundred feet in length. This inclosure made a safe promenade for patients in all kinds of weather. The grounds were beautified with forest trees, shrubbery, and flowers and was a veritable bower of two acres in extent. A fine orchard supplied a variety of fruit in season. The architecture was perfectly adapted to the most modern ideas of sanitation, with perfect and free ventilation both day and night. From its beginning the institution was increased from a dozen rooms to sixty, and but for the early death of its founder the sanitarium's usefulness to the community would have been indefinitely prolonged. While the material facilities of the sanitarium were regarded as almost perfect, it was the magnetic personality of Dr. Briggs which acted as a continual inspiration to his patients and was the prime factor in his success. In 1909, two years after death of Dr. Briggs, the sanitarium was completely destroyed in the great fire that swept the Oak Cliff district of Dallas, destroying, in all, 65 residences.

Dr. Briggs served as vice president of the National Tuberculosis Association, and was for many years prominent in the membership of that association. During his early residence in Dallas, and previous to his European

trip and the founding of the sanitarium, Dr. Briggs served several terms as a member of the Dallas City Council. For two terms he was president of the council and on numerous occasions acted as mayor pro tem. However, he gave up politics, saying in his humorous way that he "Couldn't mix medicine and politics." Dr. Briggs established the Texas Medical and Health Journal, and for a number of years was its editor. In 1886 and again in 1888 he was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars in gold offered by the State Medical Society for the best essay submitted to the committee empowered by that body as judges.

In 1877 Dr. Briggs was married to Miss Annie Carson Cooke of Cleveland, Tennessee. Of the five children born of their union, one died in infancy and John Roy in early manhood. Those still living are: Raymond, Stella, and Willie Cooke, the only son. Miss Raymond Briggs is now the wife of Dr. H. H. Ogilvie of San Antonio, and Miss Stella Briggs is now wife of W. A. Boatman of Dallas.

Dr. Briggs, during his long practice, did an unusually large amount of charity work. It is said that he never turned away a patient on account of inability to pay. Notwithstanding his liberality in this way, he was steadily prosperous and made a modest fortune from his practice. For a long number of years he was a faithful member of the Baptist church, was a devout Christian, and in his community as well as in his family exemplified the finest traits of manhood and Christian character. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Louis J. Christen, City Superintendent of Schools, Laredo, Texas, is one of the active, public-spirited citizens of the place, interested generally in its varied affairs. He is thoroughly qualified both by nature and training for the responsible position he holds as educator in this up-to-date, progressive city.

Mr. Christen is a native of New Orleans. He graduated from the high school of that city, and then went to Europe, where he spent six years in study, two years in Germany, in the University of Bonn, and four years in France, a student in the Besancon, near Paris.

Laredo, Texas, has been Mr. Christen's home since 1882. He was Mayor of the town for ten years previous to becoming Superintendent of the City Schools, which latter position he has held since 1904. Under his administration the public schools of Laredo have made great progress. This is especially notable in the new high school building, which was built in 1910, at an approximate cost of $35,000, one of the handsomest and best equipped in the State. It is constructed of brick and stone and is thoroughly fireproof; has two stories and basement and contains eighteen large recitation rooms, besides an office and a library, and accommodates an aggregate of one thousand pupils. The citizens of Laredo have just cause to feel proud of their handsome school building and the wholesome condition of their schools.

Mr. Christen has for some years been interested in agriculture, special lines of which he has made scientific study. He owns and supervises a fine onion farm near Laredo.

Fraternally he is identified with the B. P. O. E., of which he is a past Exalted Ruler. His religious faith is that of the Catholic Church. Mr. Christen's wife was formerly Miss Stella M. Burbank. She is a native of Southwest Texas and they were married at Laredo.

George Walton Lanier Smith. There are probably few individuals in Texas who during their careers have been intimately associated with more of the great figures in our national political history of the past several decades than has George Walton Lanier Smith, postmaster at Henderson and a citizen of Texas since 1874. Although he himself has not been a seeker after preferment in the political arena, save as an influence, he is nevertheless widely known in the ranks of the Republican party in Texas and his aid is eagerly sought by those whose ambitions have led them to desire the honors of office. Mr. Smith was born at Quitman, Mississippi, September 27, 1857, and passed through the youthful ordeal of securing an education before he left his native state. His father, the Hon. Charles A. Smith, was a distinguished citizen of that commonwealth for many years and, as a scholar and gentleman, measured up to the standard of elegance represented by the personalities of the Lees, the Gordons, the Davis's, and other great leaders of the chivalrous age of the South.

Judge Charles A. Smith was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1826, and was a son of Richard F. Smith, an affluent planter of the Old Dominion, who went into Maury county, Tennessee, from Virginia about the year 1800. The latter belonged to the royalty of the South, his intellectual attainments, his many negroes, and his great wealth combining to give him such a distinguished classification. He married Miss Lucy Lanier, his social and intellectual counterpart, and they passed their lives in the enjoyments of their independence, their friends, and their own family. Their children comprised four sons and two daughters. Charles A. Smith early displayed an inclination to explore the fields of learning, and his parents accordingly supplied him with a tutor and kept him in the classical centers of Europe, especially in Athens, until he became a renowned scholar. He knew Greek, Latin, and Hebrew as only the masters know these languages, and when he reached his majority it was with a thorough and finished education. He chose as his life work the law, and studied the subject under old Judge Nicholson of Tennessee, and was required to confine himself to the Bible, Shakespeare, Webster, and Blackstone, and no man came to know them better than did he. Judge Smith first selected his home at Jackson, Mississippi, where he was admitted to the bar. He attained to such heights in his profession as to win the admiration of leaders of thought and action all over Southern Mississippi, where he practiced his profession, and when the clash between the two opposing sections of our country came he threw himself into the fray as one of the "fire-eating" class of secessionists and acquired a leadership in formulating the plans for the confederation of the slave states. His advice and counsel were invaluable, and it was his province to serve the South rather in ministerial or ambassadorial capacities than in the military arm of the Confederacy. When the struggle ended he was found by the military government of the United States occupying the office of district judge and was deposed when he refused to take the ironclad oath and subsequently suffered imprisonment at Dry Tortugas because of his lack of allegiance. Upon being restored to his liberty, Judge Smith resumed his profession, and for a time was a partner of Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate navy, in the practice of law at Mobile. In 1874 he came to Texas and settled in Henderson, a physical wreck from overwork and exposure. He died in 1875, an unreconstructed man.

Judge Smith married Miss Lucy Arrington, a daughter of Dr. A. S. Arrington, who moved to Mississippi about the year 1851, and died in 1886, when ninety-two years of age. Doctor Arrington was a native of North Carolina, and married there. Mrs. Smith died in 1886, at the age of fifty-five years, having been the mother of these children: Bettie, the widow of O. W. Dodson, who founded the *Rusk County News*, and is now a resident of Henderson, Texas; George Walton Lanier, of this review; and Lucy, who is the wife of Lee McKnight and makes her home at Minden, Texas.

George Walton Lanier Smith has passed his life in the railroad service. He entered therein with the I. & G. N. Railway Company in 1874, as an agent, and was with the company that constructed the Overton & Henderson branch of the road, and during the twenty-nine

years that he was connected with this transportation company served as dispatcher, conductor, agent and traffic man at Dallas. He left the service of the company and abandoned railroad work in 1904 and returned to Henderson, with which town he had kept in touch during all these years. From 1904 until his entry of the Henderson office as postmaster in 1912, he was engaged at Dallas, Texas.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Smith was brought up under an influence at swords' points with Republicanism as viewed from the standpoint of the war, he chose his political home with the Republican party because of the American principle of protection, and cast his first presidential vote for General Garfield in 1880. At every national election since he has maintained his allegiance to that party, and dropped his ballot for each quadrennial nominee. It was his inclination to partake of the excitements of political campaigns that led him to accept place on state and national delegations for convention work, and few conventions in Texas during the last thirty years have deliberated in the interest of the party and the nation without his presence and his voice. He was a member of the state committee for fifteen years and was the nominee for Congress for the 3rd district in 1906 and opposed Judge Gordon Russell with the usual Republican results in Texas.

In national politics Mr. Smith soon came to know many of the leaders personally, for he began his attendance upon national conventions as early as 1880, when he heard the speech of Conklin, placing General Grant in nomination for the presidency for the third time and the classic effort of Garfield performing in a like honor for John Sherman—which effort caused Conklin to send him a note of congratulation as the "dark horse of this convention." He was a delegate to the convention of 1884 which nominated "that great warrior, that plumed knight from Maine," who fell a victim to "rum, romanism and rebellion," and Grover Cleveland went into the White House chair. He also attended the conventions of 1904, when he assisted to nominate Theodore Roosevelt, and 1908, when he did a like service for Mr. Taft. Although he has rubbed elbows with national personages, has advised with the leaders at Washington and has done big things politically, Mr. Smith is an unobtruding man and dislikes to put himself forward. Personally a well-preserved man, rosy and rugged with health and evidently standing for the good things of life, he is an interesting conversationalist and a man well informed upon a wide range of subjects.

Mr. Smith was married at Henderson, Texas, January 15, 1880, to Miss Mary Claiborne, daughter of James C. and Sarah (Akin) Claiborne, people from Tennessee. Mr. Claiborne was a farmer and merchant, and six children comprised his family. Mr. Smith's children are as follows: Lanier Charles, a civil engineer at Alvin, Texas; James C., a conductor on the I. & G. N. Railway, at Mart, Texas; Ben W., assistant postmaster at Henderson; and Sarah W., wife of E. Arnold McManus, of Houston; Lenore and Ada.

WILLIAM A. HINNANT, sheriff of Jim Wells county, a position which he has held since the county came into existence May 9, 1911, is one of the most progressive and prominent citizens of Alice, Texas, one who has prospered in business, and has earned success in public life by his enterprise, natural sagacity, and well-established reputation for integrity and courage. It is a pleasure to bear testimony to his real worth, a testimony that unmistakably voices the sentiments of the entire community. Mr. Hinnant was born in Gonzales county, Texas, in 1852, and is a son of John and Nancy (Hudson) Hinnant.

John Hinnant was born in North Carolina, and there spent his early years, in young manhood moving to Mississippi, where he met and married Nancy Hudson, who had been born and reared in that State. About 1844 or 1845 he came to what was then the Republic of Texas, locating in Gonzales county, and there took up the life of a cattleman on the wide open range. He continued successfully in Gonzales county until 1857, at which time he moved to Nueces county, and settled on the range on the Nueces river, about twelve miles from the county seat of Corpus Christi. He continued his operations in raising and shipping cattle, became successful in his business, and when he died was known as one of his community's prominent and highly respected citizens.

William A. Hinnant secured instruction in the public schools of Gonzales and Nueces counties, and was reared to the life of the range. When still a lad he began assisting his father as a cowboy, making long trips over the trails with large herds of cattle, often as far as Kansas. He was an active participant in the stirring history of the cattle business in the days of the great open range, ending in the early '80s, and assisted in no small manner in the development and progress of his section of the country. He continued to have his home in Nueces county until the present county of Jim Wells was formed out of the western portion of Nueces, when the geographical change made him a resident of the new county. Jim Wells county was organized and began its existence on May 9, 1911, and on that date Mr. Hinnant became, by election, the first sheriff of the new county. Subsequently, in the regular election of November, 1912, he was elected to succeed himself for the regular term of two years. A man of courage, sagacity and high ideals as to the responsibilities of public service, he has given the public splendid service, and his record is one to which he may point with pride. He has had at all times the support and co-operation of the law-abiding element, and his success in bringing malefactors to justice has made him justly feared by the criminals of this section. In addition to the duties of sheriff, he combines those of tax collector, and his services in this office have also been above reproach.

Mr. Hinnant was married in Nueces county to Miss Fannie Beckham, and they have been the parents of one daughter and six sons, as follows: May, who is now the wife of Charles B. Du Bose; and Claud W., Raymond L., Thomas J., Bertie, Archie and King. The members of the Hinnant family are widely known and have many warm friends throughout this section.

VALLIE NORRIS, M. D. Vice president of the R. H. Norris Hardware Company at Childress, Mr. Norris is one of the capable group of business men who have built up the largest enterprise of its kind in north Texas. By profession Mr. Norris is a physician, and practiced medicine in this state for a number of years until he became identified with his present business at Childress. He started out in the world at the age of eighteen, and earned his way through medical school.

Vallie Norris was born in Franklin Parish, Louisiana, February 14, 1868, a son of Tolbert Wallace and Thekla (Pattin) Norris. His father, a native of Mississippi, moved to Texas in 1885, and in 1888 returned to Louisiana, where he died. He was a successful planter, was active in politics in Louisiana, and served as a member of the Louisiana legislature in 1873. During the war he was an enrolling officer for the Confederate army, and for one year was colonel of a Louisiana regiment. The mother, born in Louisiana in Lake Providence, now has her home at Childress. She was the mother of fifteen children, of whom four are living, and Vallie was the fifth in order of birth.

He attained his education at Louisiana, and at Round Rock, Texas, and after a variety of early experiences entered the Tulane Medical College at New Orleans, where he was graduated M. D. in 1892. From the time of his graduation until 1900, he was actively engaged in practice at Childress, and in the latter year became connected with the hardware business with his older brother,

R. H. Norris, now deceased, and the founder of the hardware business, known as the R. H. Norris Hardware Company. This company is now incorporated with a capital of fifty-thousand dollars and occupies very extensive quarters and employs nine clerks in addition to the officers of the company. S. P. Britt is president of the company, Vallie Norris is vice president, and Guy W. Norris is secretary. Mr. Norris is also a director in the City National Bank.

In politics he is a Democrat, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the First Presbyterian church. At the present time he is serving as assistant chief of the Childress Fire Department, in which he has taken much interest. He is also an active member of the Childress Commercial Club.

In 1906, at Childress, he married Miss Nannie Mitchell, who was born in Kentucky.

JOSEPH J. MICKLE. A little more than a quarter century ago, Joseph J. Mickle was a clerk in Fort Smith, Arkansas, drawing a meagre salary and with only the prospects of time and destiny ahead of him. In Memphis, Texas, he is today known as one of the leading and most influential business men, and his interests comprise land, town real estate, stocks in banks, investments in cattle and ranching, and other enterprises.

Joseph J. Mickle was born in Sebastian county, Arkansas, April 18, 1863. His father, Archibald Mickle was born in Arkansas and died in that state in 1865, when his son Joseph was three years old. His death occurred at Newtonia, Missouri, while on his way home from the Civil war. He had enlisted and served in the Second Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry in the Union Army, and was commissary sergeant in his regiment. By occupation before the war he was a farmer and stock-raiser, and enjoyed comfortable prosperity. He was in politics a Republican, and a member of the Methodist church. The maiden name of his wife was Zilpha Bell, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Henry Bell, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Sebastian county, Arkansas, where his daughter was married to Mr. Mickle. She is now living in her eighty-first year, with her son, Joseph, at Memphis.

The youngest of seven children, Joseph J. Mickle was educated in the public schools of his native county, and in Buckner College of Sebastian county. Considerable intervals separated his attendance at school for from the age of thirteen he had become self-supporting, and earned his first money as a clerk in a store in Arkansas. He continued as a clerk for six years, and his first independent venture was in 1886 at Fort Smith, where he had an interest in a general store. He continued to be known chiefly as a merchant until about five years ago. He had both a native and acquired ability to understand the wants of his patrons, and on this knowledge he built up a large and successful establishment wherever he located. Mr. Mickle became a resident of Texas on the first day of January, 1892, his first location being at Honey Grove in northeast Texas. He moved to Memphis in 1904, where he has been known as a merchant, as a real estate man, and also a farmer and rancher. During six years' residence in Fort Worth he was in the wholesale hardware business, under the firm name of Mickle-Burgen Hardware Company. Later he was secretary and treasurer of the James Mickle-Schow Company of Fort Worth, a firm engaged both in manufacturing and in wholesaling. At the present time Mr. Mickle has stock and invested interests in commercial enterprises, banks, owns a good deal of land and cattle. He is the owner of sixty-four hundred acres of land in Roberts county, and five thousand acres in Randall county, stocked with high grade cattle. In Memphis he has built and owns a number of business and residential structures, including his very beautiful home.

A Republican in politics, he has never sought any official position. He has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is well known in Masonic circles. He is a member of the commercial club is a steward in the Methodist church and for seven years was superintendent of the Sunday schools, and for a similar term was chairman of the Board of Stewards.

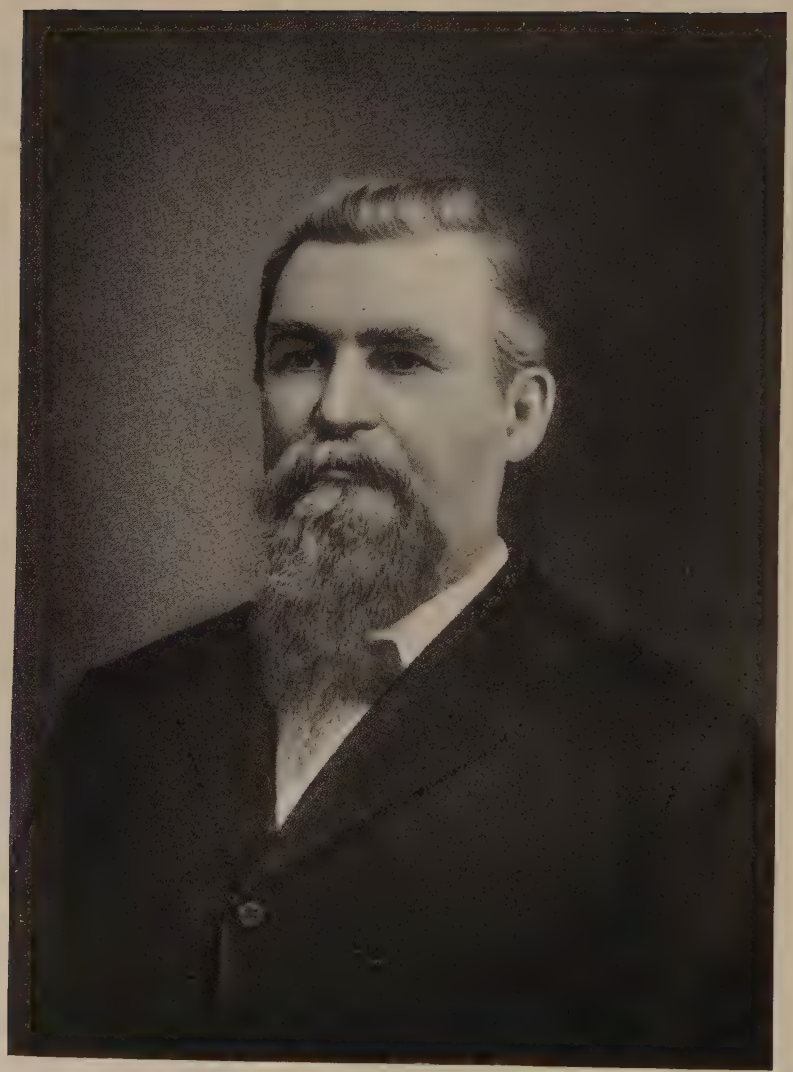
In National City, California, on Christmas Day of 1888, Mr. Mickle married Miss Georgia Horton, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of George R. Horton, who was born in Michigan, but was one of the early settlers of Arkansas, having been a jeweler and merchant at Fort Smith. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mickle are named as follows: Omar Ogden; Ethel, deceased; Joseph J., Jr.; Georgie Ella; and Zilpha Margaret.

Mr. Mickle's present position in life is due entirely to his own industry and efforts. When the war closed his mother was left with seven helpless children, and when the estate was sold she accepted Confederate money, which of course became almost at once valueless. Thus the son, Joseph, had to begin work as soon as he was able, and at the age of twelve had almost the entire responsibility of supporting the family. His ancestry on the paternal side is of Scotch descent, his grandfather having come from that country, but of Scotch Irish stock. Grandfather William Mickle settled in Virginia, having been accompanied by two brothers, Peter and Harmon. The maternal ancestors were early Tennesseeans, and of mingled English and Scotch stock. They were old settlers of Sebastian county, Arkansas, and members of the Bell family were doctors and merchants.

JOHN C. THOMAS. The Childress *Post*, of which John C. Thomas has been editor and publisher since 1907, is one of the weekly journals of northwest Texas with a definite influence as a moulder of public opinion and with a reputation as a news gatherer and publicity organ. The editor of this paper, who belongs to a family which has been identified with Texas from the beginning of its statehood started out in life a poor boy, won his education as a result of hard work, was a successful teacher for a number of years, and has proved himself exceptionally capable in the field of journalism.

John C. Thomas was born July 4, 1869, near Lexington, in what was then Burleson county, now Lee county, Texas. His grandfather, Jeremiah Watts Thomas, came to Texas in 1845, was a farmer by occupation, and owned a large number of slaves. He had a very influential part in early-day politics, and was a member of one of the early state legislatures, possibly the second. The father of John C. was Jesse Thomas, a native of Mississippi, who located in Burleson county, and during the Civil war served four years as corporal in the Eleventh Texas regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and after the surrender of Vicksburg was paroled. He is still living in Williamson county, and a successful farmer and stock raiser of that locality. The maiden name of his wife was Nancy J. Parks, who was born in Alabama, a daughter of J. C. Parks, who located in Burleson, Texas, about 1845, was a farmer, owned a number of slaves, and was proprietor of a gin and interested in other enterprises in that locality. The mother died in December, 1912, in Austin, Texas. There were nine children, four of whom are now living, John C., being the second in order of birth. His twin brother, Jeremiah Watts Thomas, died at the age of twenty-four years.

Mr. Thomas was reared to manhood at Liberty Hill, in Williamson county, and before reaching his majority started out on his own account, finding work which eventually enabled him to get a better education than he had been privileged to enjoy while growing up. His early career was spent on a farm and ranch, and he afterwards entered the National Normal University at



P. C. Gading

Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1889, and thus equipped for his practical career. After leaving college, he took up teaching in Bell county, where he remained six years. He continued teaching altogether for fifteen years, and his last school was at Memphis, in Hall county. Then on June 1, 1907, he took charge of the Childress *Post* as editor and proprietor, and has since given all his time to making a first-class paper. The *Post* was originally established in 1901, and has had a continuous and fairly prosperous existence for twelve years. Mr. Thomas has developed a very modern plant, and has been quite successful, being owner of the entire printing establishment, has a nice home, and other city property in Memphis. The *Post* has a circulation of one thousand paid subscribers, is issued weekly, and its politics is Democratic.

Mr. Thomas affiliates with Masonry, being a Royal Arch Mason, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Childress Commercial Club. He has never sought any public office, but exercises much influence personally and through his paper on local political affairs.

On April 28, 1901, at Wichita Falls, Texas, Mr. Thomas married Miss Maude Howell, a native of Hill county, Texas, and a daughter of J. H. and Mary C. (Lewellyn) Howell. They have one daughter, Maynet, born at Round Rock, Texas, in January, 1902.

Col. D. C. Giddings. Only men of unusual character and ability can perform the work and acquire the distinctions which made the life of the late Colonel Giddings notable among the eminent Texans of his time. A brilliant lawyer and public leader, he used the official honors paid him in order to render inestimable public service to his state, and his talents for large business enterprise were also employed in countless ways to build up the resources and commercial prosperity about Brenham, which for sixty years or more has been the family seat of this name in Texas. Colonel Giddings died in 1903 at the age of seventy-six, but his name is still borne by his son, D. C. Giddings, Jr., who is active head of the firm of Giddings & Giddings, bankers at Brenham, one of the oldest financial houses of the state, and is prominent in other business undertakings and in the public life of Washington county and of the state.

Colonel Dewitt Clinton Giddings was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1827, and represented an old American family of Scotch origin, his first ancestor being George Giddings, who came to America in 1635. Members of the Giddings relationship served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution. James Giddings, father of the colonel, was born in Connecticut, followed the sea as captain of a vessel for some years, but later farmed in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, until his death in 1863. His wife, Lucy Demming, was of French descent, and her family also furnished patriots to the war of the Revolution. She was a woman of exceptional force of character, and her sons inherited from her as well as from their father the native endowments which made them all prominent and useful citizens.

The youngest of the family, Colonel Giddings, was well born and reared in a home of excellent influences. His brothers, one by one, as they reached early manhood, had gone into the Southwest, and in order to restrain his youngest son from following their example, the father refused to give Dewitt an education that would fit him for a profession, hoping by that course to keep him at home. The temper and ambition of the boy were not to be thwarted by such measures, and from the proceeds of teaching a country school he acquired what was then called a liberal education, qualified as a civil engineer, and in 1850 took up the study of law in Pennsylvania. In 1852 he followed his five brothers to Texas, the first of whom, Giles A., had sacrificed himself on the altar of liberty at the battle of San Jacinto. On reaching Texas Colonel Giddings became associated with his brother J. D. Giddings in the practice of law at Brenham. Though opposed to secession, he went with his state into the Confederacy, and in 1861 was chosen captain of a company of cavalry which became a part of the Twenty-first Texas Cavalry, and he served that command as lieutenant-colonel, but was virtually in command of the regiment throughout its service. The regiment was on duty in the Trans-Mississippi department. At one time near Helena, Arkansas, he was captured, but was released after six weeks and took part in Marmaduke's raid into Missouri, and in most of the fighting of the Louisiana campaign. He was a capable soldier and a highly esteemed officer.

His practice had been lost and much of his material accumulations dissipated during the war, after which he returned to Brenham and soon regained a distinguished place in the Texas bar and for years his abilities were sought for the public service. In 1866 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention and was one of the most aggressive and influential Texans during the era of reconstruction. In 1870 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress, and entered the primary campaign which was well nigh hopeless in view of the still existing dominance of the Republican party and its black cohorts. Notwithstanding the dangers to which he was exposed of assassination at the hands of the "Davis police" he went all over the district, comprising nearly a quarter of the state, in a buggy, and was often preceded by a negro company of these police, who daily threatened to arrest him and put him in irons. In forty days he delivered sixty speeches, and at the election was chosen by a good majority over his carpetbagger opponent, Gen. William T. Clark. Governor Davis refused to accept the undoubted evidences of his popular election, and gave a certificate of election to General Clark. A spirited contest followed for the seat in the House of Representatives, and in spite of the prejudices which prevailed in that body the evidence in favor of Colonel Giddings was so overwhelming that he was given his seat by a unanimous vote. That was the first of the few instances in which a Southern Democrat won his case in such a contest. Colonel Giddings was re-elected to Congress against A. J. Evans, and in 1876 against Col. George W. Jones, an independent Democrat. Of his services in Congress it has been said: "Colonel Giddings was one of a conspicuous group of southern men whose sturdy bravery and tactful resistance against the overwhelming reconstruction forces defended the South from yet greater evils than those which did befall. The seat of government at Washington at that time was the source of the greatest evils which the defeated South would yet experience, and in staying the ruthless and arrogant power of a northern Congress Colonel Giddings and his associates earned a meed of lasting renown."

One other incident of his larger public service should be noted. During the war Texas had sent United States bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars to Europe to be sold, the proceeds to be used in buying arms and supplies for the use of the Confederacy. Part of the bonds had been sold and the proceeds used before the final surrender of the Southern army. The unused money and bonds had been deposited with bankers. The United States government having refused the interest on the bonds that had been sold, the holders of such bonds attached the unsold bonds and enjoined the bankers against paying the money on deposit to the state of Texas. After several lawyers had represented Texas in the negotiations, J. D. & D. C. Giddings were appointed as state agents. They took the case, and after much work, Colonel Giddings

returned from Europe and turned over to the state treasury three hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.

Colonel Giddings retired from the active practice of law in 1875, and thereafter devoted himself to the management of the bank of Giddings & Giddings, which had been established in 1866. He gained prestige as one of Texas' ablest financiers, but throughout his career his public spirit in behalf of his home county and state, and his high sense of personal responsibility to his fellowmen, were as noteworthy as his business achievements.

In 1860 Colonel Giddings married Miss Malinda C. Lusk. Her father, Samuel Lusk, a native of Alabama, moved from that state to Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1834, two years before the winning of independence. His home was in Washington county near the old town of Washington on the Brazos, and he was one of the early planters in that vicinity. He left his plantation early in 1836, joined the patriot forces under Houston, and at the time of the battle of San Jacinto was on detail duty in protecting the women and children. In the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention which met at Washington on the Brazos and passed the declaration of independence and framed the first organic law of the Republic. For many years he was honored with the office of county clerk of Washington county, and was a member of the congress of the Republic which ratified the annexation of Texas to the Union. His daughter Malinda C. was born in the year of independence, 1836, near the old town of Independence in Washington county, after the successful campaign of San Jacinto, and after the families of the soldiers had returned to their homes following the retreat of Santa Anna and his army. A son of Samuel Lusk, Patrick H. Lusk, who in December, 1842, joined the historic Mier expedition across the Rio Grande, went with that ill-starred command into Mexican territory, was captured, and was one of those who in the famous "lottery of death" drew the white bean and was thus spared immediate death, and after untold hardships and sufferings finally returned to Texas.

Colonel Giddings and wife had five children, but the only survivor is Dewitt Clinton Giddings.

Dewitt Clinton Giddings, Jr., son of Colonel Giddings and Malinda C. (Lusk) Giddings was born at Brenham January 27, 1863. He was educated in the Brenham public schools, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, the Southwestern University of Georgetown, finishing in the University of Virginia. In 1881, at the age of eighteen, he entered the bank of Giddings & Giddings, and has been continuously identified with that institution for more than thirty years. His early services with the bank merited promotion, and in 1884 he was given an interest in the business, and since his father's death in 1903 has been active head of the private banking house which was established by his father and uncle at Brenham in 1866.

Mr. Giddings is president of the Brenham Compress, Oil & Manufacturing Company, a consolidation of the Brenham Oil Mills, the Brenham Electric Light Company and the Brenham Ice & Cold Storage Company. He is also president of the Brenham Compress Company, and president of the South Texas Cotton Mills of Brenham, that being one of the oldest cotton mills in the state, having been established in 1901.

A successful young business man who recognizes his duty to the public, Mr. Giddings was for many years chairman of the Washington County Democratic Executive Committee, and in 1895 was elected a representative to the Twenty-fourth state legislature, serving one term, and since 1905 has been city treasurer of Brenham. He is a charter member and was first Exalted Ruler of Brenham Lodge No. 979, B. P. O. Elks.

Mr. Giddings was married in 1884 to Miss Carrie Bassett, daughter of William H. Bassett of Evergreen, Louisiana, an extensive planter and merchant of that state. To this marriage have been born three children: Linda, who married E. P. Anderson, Jr.; D. Clinton Giddings, Jr., now with his father in the bank of Giddings & Giddings; and Carolyn Giddings, who married John D. Rogers, of Allen Farm.

Hon. Charles Blair Felder, County Judge, Wichita Falls, Texas, has in his make-up a combination of German, French and Scotch-Irish blood, and is a Texan by birth and education, possessing to a marked degree the broad, generous views of the typical native of the Lone Star State.

Judge Felder was born in Washington county, May 12, 1873, son of Rufus King and Maggie (Matthews) Felder, the former of South Carolina birth, descended from German and French ancestors; the latter a native of Mississippi, of Scotch-Irish descent. Rufus King Felder is a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a private in Company F, Fifth Infantry, Hood's Brigade, for a period of four years. He participated in many engagements, and surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to Texas and settled in Washington county, where he met with moderate success as a planter. He is still a resident of Chapel Hill. Politically, he is a Democrat, and, religiously, a Methodist, having long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His wife is deceased. She was a daughter of the Rev. Jacob Matthews, and in her girlhood came with her parents to Texas, their settlement being in Washington county. That was before the war, and it was here that she afterward met and married Mr. Felder.

Charles Blair Felder was the third born in his father's family. He was educated at Chapel Hill and in the Southwestern University, Georgetown. He received the degree of B. S., as a member of the class of 1893, and immediately after his graduation he took up the study of law. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Brenham, Washington county, where he remained thus engaged about four years. Then he came to Wichita Falls, where he has since been in continuous practice, and where also he has been interested in various enterprises. In November, 1910, he was elected to the office of County Judge. In November, 1912, he was re-elected to this office, and is now serving his second term.

January 9, 1906, at Terrell, Texas, Charles Blair Felder and Miss Maude Worbington were united in marriage, and to them has been given one child, Elton, born in October, 1906, at Wichita Falls. The Felders reside in their own home at 1109 Burnett street. Mrs. Felder is a native of Texas and a daughter of H. G. Worbington, one of the early settlers of this State.

Mr. Felder is a member of the County Bar Association and of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. His religious creed is the one in which he was reared, that of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Wesley Thomas was born September 11, 1887, at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, and is a son of John Wesley and Mollie (Mackechney) Thomas. On the paternal side his grandparents were William Thomas and Susan (Buford) Thomas, pioneers of San Augustine, Texas, and both living at Sulphur Springs, the grandfather being a retired merchant and ranchman. Of his maternal grandparents, the former is deceased, and the latter lives at Wichita Falls. The father of Mr. Thomas was born in 1863, was married at San Augustine, and for a number of years was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits at Sulphur Springs. He and his wife, who also survives have been the parents of two children: Mrs. H. W. Green, who is now a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas; and John Wesley.

John Wesley Thomas received his education in the public and high schools at Sulphur Springs, and after his

graduation from the latter institution, at the age of eighteen years, embarked upon his business career. In that year he came to Wichita Falls, and for one year following was engaged in office work. In 1910 he became assistant secretary of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and on January 1, 1913, was made acting secretary of that organization, a position he has continued to hold to the present time. He is also secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, and State secretary of the Retail Merchants Secretaries Association. In his official capacities he has formed a wide acquaintance, and through a pleasing personality has gained a large number of friends.

Mr. Thomas is unmarried. He is a Democrat in his political views, but has not sought public preferment. For some years he has been connected with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he now holds the rank of Esteemed Loyal Knight.

Robert L. Ligon. Practically all of Robert L. Ligon's business career has been one of devotion to the lumber interests, the only exception thereto being a period of five years when he gave his attention to the land business in Oklahoma. He located in Byers in 1902 and here established his present business and as head of the Ligon Lumber Company, he conducts a thriving business in lumber and building materials. Other local interests have claimed his notice, and he is now serving as vice-president of the First National Bank of Byers and as president of the Byers Oil & Gas Company, the latter being one of the newer enterprises of the community, and one of its most promising. A citizen of influence and power in the community, he has well merited the position he has gained through his activities.

Born in Clay county, Missouri, on October 15, 1866, Robert L. Ligon is the son of John A. and Margaret (Drennan) Ligon, both native Missourians. The father after his removal from his home state in 1878, lived in Kansas, later in Oklahoma, and still later in Texas, where he now resides in Byers. He served all through the Civil war as a soldier of the Confederacy, and participated in many of the more severe conflicts of the struggle. He is a member of the Christian church, and an active Democrat. His wife, who was a devoted woman in her family was a woman of the most excellent Christian character, long a member of the Christian church, and she died in 1906 at the age of sixty-six years. The family was then resident in Oklahoma and she is buried there in the Timberlake cemetery. They were the parents of four children, Robert L. of this review being the second born and the eldest son of his parents. As pioneers in three different states, the family has contributed its full quota to the settlement and development of the country, and are eminently worthy of some mention, however brief, in a history of the character and purpose of this publication.

Robert L. Ligon was ten years of age when the family quitted their native state and moved to Kansas, where they continued to reside for twelve years. Coming to Texas then, they settled in this county, remaining for about nine years, during which time the subject was connected with the lumber business. Five years ensuing were spent in Oklahoma, during which time he devoted himself to the land business there, after which he returned to Texas, and settling in Byers, against identified himself with the lumber enterprise. He established the Ligon Lumber Company at that time, the same having prospered in the passing years, and it is now among the busiest and most successful concerns in the city. A full line of lumber, building materials of all kinds, sash, doors, etc., is carried.

Mr. Ligon is a Democrat and concerns himself in state and national politics, as well as in local affairs, in which he has been especially active as a resident here. He has served here as a member of the school board. He is secretary of the Byers Commercial Club, and in the years of his Oklahoma residence, he served at one time as mayor of Frederick.

Mr. Ligon was married at Commerce, Texas, on April 7, 1896, to Miss Alice Waggoner, a daughter of D. N. Waggoner, and wife, of Commerce. Two children have been born to them: Ernest M. and Annie Ligon.

The family have membership in the Christian church of the city, and Mr. Ligon is a member of the Masonic order, with Blue Lodge and Commandery affiliations, and is also a member of the Order of Hoo-Hoos. Mr. and Mrs. Ligon stand high in social and other circles of the community, and have many genuine friends in and about the county.

J. Fleetwood Reed, M. D. It has been only practically in recent years that the self-sacrificing services of the physician have been given their full due, although through his labors in medicine the plagues and epidemic diseases of the world have been well nigh abolished from civilization, the contagious and infectious maladies largely shorn of their fatality; the virulence of all disease modified; the horrors of war lessened. Aside from his professional services, however, the physician of standing is almost invariably found occupying positions of prominence, of trust and of responsibility, in business and financial life, in the public arena and in social circles. An excellent example of the successful practitioner who has not confined his activities to his vocation, is found in the person of Dr. J. Fleetwood Reed, of Wichita Falls, who in addition to having various business interests of an extensive nature and being vice-president of the First State Bank, is serving his community very capably as alderman from the Fifth Ward. Dr. J. F. Reed was born at Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, September 13, 1855, and is a son of Shipman and Lettie White (Campbell) Reed.

Shipman Reed was born in the State of Alabama, and at the age of twenty-six years migrated to Tennessee where he met and married Mrs. Lettie (White) Campbell, a native of Franklin county, that State. He continued to reside in Tennessee throughout the remainder of his life, and died in 1899, when seventy-nine years of age. During the entire Civil War he served as a member of a Tennessee regiment of volunteers in the Confederate army, and rose to the rank of captain, serving under Generals Bragg and Johnson, and participating in a number of the greatest battles of the war. His wife passed away in 1889, at the age of sixty-five years, and was the mother of three sons and four daughters, J. Fleetwood being the second child in order of birth.

After receiving his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Franklin county, J. Fleetwood Reed pursued a literary course of study at the Winchester Normal school, and then took up his medical studies in Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated with his degree in 1887. Later he supplemented this preparation by post-graduate courses in Vanderbilt University and the University of Nashville. For four years Doctor Reed was located at Kelso, Tennessee, and at the end of that time came to Texas, locating first at Iowa Park, and thirteen years later coming to Wichita Falls. He opened offices in this city in January, 1894, and since that time has been successful in building up a large and representative practice. At the time of his advent here he also bought an interest in a drug business and this he has continued to hold to this time. Doctor Reed is a deep thinker and close student, and has ever devoted himself to research and study. His sympathetic nature and kind and gentle personality have assisted him greatly in his work and have made him one of the most beloved of his profession. His interest in the work of the various medical organizations is keen, intelligent and active and at this time he is a member of the State, county and national societies.

His fraternal connections include the Odd Fellows and the Masons, in the latter of which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree. In political matters, Doctor Reed is an earnest Democrat, and is now giving his fellow-citizens excellent service as the representative from the Fifth Ward in the city council. In addition to being vice-president of the First State Bank, he is a director in the Wichita Falls Floral Company, the Wichita Falls Brick Company and the Wichita Falls Furniture Company.

Doctor Reed was married in 1888, at Bell Buckle, Bedford county, Tennessee, to Miss Josie Edmiston, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Edmiston of that place. Doctor and Mrs. Reed have had no children.

JAMES D. STEPHENSON. For many years James Dover Stephenson has been a resident of the city of San Antonio, Texas, and of this section of the country. He has seen the state of Texas advance in wealth and population, and with the growth of the country has come the growth of his own fortunes. One of the best stockmen in the country, his registered Jersey cows and Berkshire hogs are well known throughout the country. He now conducts a wholesale dairy business just outside of San Antonio, in which he has been exceedingly successful.

James Dover Stephenson was born in Alston county, Cumberland, England, in 1849. His father was John Stephenson and his mother was Ann (Dover) Stephenson, both of whom were natives of the north of England and both are now deceased. It was in this part of the mother country that James D. Stephenson grew to manhood, being reared to follow farming and stock raising for a livelihood. It was in 1872 that he came with his parents to Texas, locating in Robertson county. Within a few months of his arrival, however, Mr. Stephenson determined to move to Boerne in Kendall county, and here he took a contract for the building of a rock fence for Dr. Kingsbury, a well known pioneer of southwestern Texas. After this he went into the freighting business, for this was in the days when the railroads had not penetrated to this section of Texas. He was engaged in freighting from San Antonio to Kerrville, Fort Concho and other western points, and after going out of this business took up well drilling. He was engaged in drilling wells and in erecting wind mills throughout the southwestern part of Texas, and after a time had enough money saved to enable him to go into the farming and stock raising business.

It was in 1900 that he established his home in San Antonio, principally for the purpose of giving his children the educational opportunities which the city afforded. His own work continued to be located outside of the city for some time. When he first moved to San Antonio his home was located on Buena Vista street, but later he removed to his present home, which is beautifully located on Lake View avenue, to the west of the city and just outside of the city limits. Here he owns a handsome residence with twenty acres of land. The land is principally planted to feed stuffs, and this is where he carries on his dairy business. He raises very fine cattle, and his splendid herd of Jersey cows is well known. The wholesale milk business in which he is engaged has grown from year to year until now it is a very prosperous enterprise. About a mile to the southwest, on West Commerce street, is Mr. Stephenson's hog ranch. Here he raises a splendid breed of registered Berkshire hogs, which are considered among the finest in southwestern Texas, and when he markets them they command the highest prices.

Mr. Stephenson married in Boerne, Texas, Miss Julia Perrin, who was born in Illinois but was reared in Iowa. Mrs. Stephenson has always been an active aid to her husband in his business, understanding stockraising thoroughly. The children, of whom there are seven, have all been reared with the idea of self support. All of them have received good educations in the San Antonio schools, and their success in life has been due in no small measure to the careful training which they have had at the hands of their parents. Miss Daisy Stephenson, the eldest, has been very successful in raising chickens. Miss Floy Stephenson, the next, has earned several thousand dollars in the dairy business, independent of her father. There are twin sons, Walter and Wilfred, the former also engaged in the dairy business, independent of his father and to whom he has been of splendid assistance for many years, and the latter a successful contractor in San Antonio. Miss Annie Stephenson, another daughter, is a teacher in the schools of San Antonio. The two younger children are daughters, Mabel, taking a course in Baylor Hospital, and Marion, attending school.

THOMAS B. NOBLE. Occupying a place of prominence in business circles of Wichita Falls as the active directing head of the Noble-Frank Hardware Company, and holding as high a position in the confidence and esteem of the public on account of his long and faithful official service, Thomas B. Noble is eminently worthy of more than passing mention among the representative men of this progressive Texas city. He is a native of the Lone Star State, having been born in Sabine county, February 15, 1869, and is a son of I. O. and Frances (Schurlock) Noble.

Both the Noble and Schurlock families have been prominent in military life, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Noble having been captain of a volunteer regiment in the American army during the Mexican War, while his father served valiantly as a private in a Texas regiment in Hood's brigade during the struggle between the South and the North and was wounded both at Chickamauga and Gettysburg. I. O. Noble was a native of Mississippi, and was brought to Texas in childhood, the family settling in Shelby county, where he grew to manhood. He was for some years engaged in a mercantile business at Orange, but at the close of the Civil War removed to Sabine county, and there continued to reside until 1907, in which year he came to Wichita Falls, where his death occurred in February, 1907, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who was born, reared, educated and married in Sabine county, Texas, died there in 1896, when fifty-six years of age. She was the mother of six sons and one daughter, and of these Thomas B. was the fourth in order of birth.

The primary stage of Thomas B. Noble's educational training was passed in the public schools of Sabine county, and this was supplemented by a business course at Texarkana. His introduction to business life was secured in the capacity of clerk in a mercantile establishment at that place, but after three years came to Wichita Falls and embarked in the confectionery and stationery business, in which he was successfully engaged for upwards of fourteen years. Selling out at an advantage, he became general manager of the Wichita Falls Broom Factory, and while thus engaged, in 1904, was elected mayor of Wichita Falls. In this capacity his long business training stood him in good stead, and under his administration the city entered upon a period of prosperity that greatly advanced its growth and development. The people of the city were not slow to recognize and appreciate his signal services, and for the three following terms he succeeded himself as chief executive of the municipality, resigning his office in 1912 when he felt he had done his full duty by his fellow-citizens. He also served for two years, from 1902 to 1904, as a member of the city council, where his earnest and conscientious services first brought him prominently before the public. On the completion of his public services, Mr. Noble, on May 10, 1912, reorganized the hardware business that had been founded by his brother in 1909, and the Noble-Frank Hardware Company has developed from a humble enterprise into one

J. D. Stephenson Julia Stephenson

of extensive proportions, being known as one of the important factors in the business life of Wichita Falls. The success which has rewarded Mr. Noble's efforts may be accredited solely to his own energy and perseverance; he has fought his own way to the front, and what he has gained has been gained fairly. His integrity is firmly established and to him his associates look for leadership and counsel.

In January, 1897, Mr. Noble was married to Miss Zuda Heath, of Wichita Falls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Heath, the latter now deceased, while the former, an old pioneer settler of Texas, still survives. Two children have been born to this union: T. B., born in October, 1897, at Wichita Falls; and Margaret, born in May, 1899, now attending high school in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, where he is serving as chairman of the board of stewards. His politics are those of the Democratic party, while his fraternal connections include membership in the Masons and Royal Arch Chapter, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is trustee of the B. P. O. E. of Wichita Falls. His wide circle of friends testifies to his universal popularity.

Frank H. Gohlke, of the firm of Bean & Gohlke, real estate dealers, Wichita Falls, Texas, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 14, 1875, and has in his make-up a mixture of German and Swiss blood. His father, John G. Gohlke, was born in Germany in 1831 and in 1846, a boy in his teens, came to America and settled at Victoria, Texas. About the close of the Civil war, he was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Anna B. Holdrigher, and shortly afterward they took up their residence at Louisville, Kentucky, where they remained until his death, and where his widow is still living. She was born in Switzerland in 1839 and has been a resident of this country since her twelfth year, the first few years of her life here having been spent in New Orleans, Louisiana. Of the children born to John G. and Anna B. Gohlke, five are living, three being residents of Texas.

Frank H. Gohlke grew up in his native city and received his education there. After completing his work in the public schools he took a course in a commercial college, and his first position in the business world was that of clerk in a railroad office. Afterward he was successively in express service, commercial club work, newspaper work, and real estate business. From 1904 to 1908 he was assistant secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, secretary of the Washington State Live Stock Association, secretary of the Spokane Mining Exchange, and secretary of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, becoming the first secretary of that commercial club under its reorganization in 1908, and which was probably the first organization in the South to raise and expend a fund of $10,000 for publicity work in a city of 6,500 population. Mr. Gohlke is secretary-treasurer of the Developers Oil & Gas Company of Wichita Falls, Clay County, Texas, and is identified with the real estate business here under the firm style of Bean & Gohlke.

Politically, Mr. Gohlke was formerly a Republican but now affiliates with the Progressive party.

July 16, 1904, at Louisville, Kentucky, Frank H. Gohlke and Callie Lee Brashear were united in marriage, and to them have been given two children: Bernice B., born February 3, 1906, at Spokane, Washington, and Robert Lee, born January 27, 1911, at Wichita Falls, Texas. Mrs. Gohlke is a native of Louisville and a daughter of Samuel Brashear of that place, the date of her birth being February 27, 1884. Both her parents and grandparents were slave-owning planters of Kentucky.

As indicated in the mention of Mr. Gohlke's various business connections, he spent some time in the Northwest. And he has traveled over a major portion of the United States. This experience has given him standards for comparison, and it is his opinion that Texas offers some of the greatest opportunities for development and advancement that an earnest worker can find anywhere.

Judge John B. Littler. The leading attorney in point of ability and extent of practice in Howard county, Judge Littler has been identified with the bar and with public life in this section of Texas for more than twenty years. His distinctive place in the affairs of Howard county is illustrated by the fact that he held the office of county judge for ten consecutive years and during his last campaign for that office received a larger and more gratifying majority than ever before in his political career. He came out to Texas a young lawyer from Ohio, and has gained success and become a valuable factor in the public service of his county.

Born in Highland, Ohio, September 15, 1865, John B. Littler was the son of James H. and Ann (Dove) Littler, both of whom were natives of Ohio and are now deceased. His father was a farmer by occupation, and one of the prominent citizens of Highland county. He was active as a Democrat in a county which was a Republican stronghold, and his individual popularity is evidence of the fact that despite this political condition, he served his county for twenty years in the office of Trustee. His death occurred in February, 1904, when sixty-nine years of age, and his wife followed him six months later in October, 1904, when sixty-three years of age. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters, and Judge Littler has one brother in Texas, Dr. W. D. Littler. Dr. Littler also came to this state in 1891, and began the practice of his profession in Midland. In order to have a larger field for his ability, he subsequently moved to Fort Worth, where he is now one of the leaders of his profession.

John B. Littler, as a boy attended the public schools of Hillsboro, Ohio, and took up the study of law in the office of Newby & Morrow at Hillsboro. He studied law and had much practical experience in the duties of a law office and by constant observance of the court files and other legal proceedings, and was well equipped for his profession when he was admitted by examination before the supreme court of Ohio in 1890. He was in practice at Hillsboro until the end of 1891, and then came to Texas. His first location was at Stanton in Martin county. Being one of the early lawyers in that locality and a man whose popularity gave him much prestige, after a brief residence he was elected to the office of county judge of Martin county, in 1892. He resigned this office in 1894 in order to locate in Big Springs, where he opened his office and has since enjoyed a liberal share of the legal business of the county. Judge Littler is now head of the well known firm of Littler & Penix. In 1896 he was elected to the office of county judge, and was reelected four consecutive times, so that he gave ten years of service in this important administrative office. Since the close of his last term in 1906 he has devoted all his attention to private practice and now enjoys the best clientage of any lawyer in Howard county. Judge Littler is local attorney for the Texas and Pacific Railway, an office which he has held for some years, and is also attorney for the First National Bank of Big Springs.

Fraternally the judge is affiliated with Masonry and has attained the Knight Templar degrees in the York Rite, and has also passed all the chairs in the lodge of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Littler has long taken an active part in the Rebekah degree of Odd Fellowship and was president of the Rebekah Assembly at Texas in 1907. Judge Littler was married in 1901 to Miss Ervilla Holmes, a native of Ohio and daughter of Dr. J. W.

and Mamie Santee Holmes. The only child of their marriage is now deceased.

Judge Littler owns about one thousand acres of ranch land in Howard county, and considerable city real estate including the beautiful home in Big Springs. He and his wife are prominent members of the social circles of the city. As to the economic and industrial future of west Texas, particularly in Howard county, Judge Littler is a firm believer and has shown his faith in practical fashion by investing most of his money in Howard county lands, and hopes to increase his holdings within a few years.

WADE H. WALKER, M. D. In the medical circles of Wichita Falls probably no member has done more for the preservation of the public health and has enjoyed a more satisfactory practice than Dr. Wade H. Walker. His services some ten years ago, during the smallpox epidemic in this city will long be remembered gratefully by his fellow citizens.

Dr. Wade H. Walker was born near Richmond, Kentucky, December 1, 1875, the second in a family of children born to Daniel B. and Tabitha (Burnside) Walker. Both the father and mother were natives of the same state, and the father was a farmer and stock raiser in Kentucky, and later in Texas. During the Civil war, though very young, he served as a home guard in the protection of the women and children from molestation by the guerrillas and outlaws that infested that section of the country during the war times. He assisted in the support of his widowed mother, and after moving to Texas in 1891, he continued his active career for some years, and finally moved to Wichita Falls, where his son Dr. Walker provided a home for him and his wife, who are still living at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother at the age of seventy. The mother was reared and received her early education at Georgetown, Kentucky. The other four sons and two daughters of the family are: Mrs. R. P. Fox, of Fort Worth; Dave V. Walker of Wichita Falls; Bates D. Walker, of Claude, Texas; Mrs. Susan B. Sheppard of Wichita Falls; Mark D. Walker of Wichita Falls; and James D. Walker of Wichita Falls.

Dr. Walker as a boy attended the Elliot Institute in Kentucky, and also a business course in the Draughon's Business College of Nashville, Tenn., finishing that portion of his education at the age of sixteen years. He had to work for all he got in his early days, and between the intervals of earning his way, took up and advanced himself in the study of medicine. He finally began practice on a certificate in Wichita Falls, in 1898. He entered the Medical Department of Fort Worth University in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1897, and was graduated M. D. in 1900. His ambition has always been to keep abreast of all advances in the science and practice of medicine and surgery, and for this reason he has studied constantly and availed himself of the best opportunities since his graduation from medical college. In 1909 he was at the Mayo Clinic and Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, also attended the Clinic in 1912, and took a course in the Postgraduate School and Hospital of Chicago in 1903 and another one in 1905. His first practice was at Wichita Falls, after which he spent one year in Fort Worth, and since 1901 has continued to be identified with the profession in Wichita Falls. He is considered one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of this city. He was first associated with Drs. Burnside and Coons, until Dr. Coons drew out of the firm and in 1911 Dr. Everitt Jones of Galveston became a member of the firm, which is now Burnside, Walker & Jones, Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Walker is local surgeon for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, having held that post since 1901, and is local surgeon for the Wichita Valley Railway, is medical examiner for several of the old-line life insurance companies of Wichita Falls, and for several of the fraternal orders. In 1901 occurred an outbreak of smallpox in Wichita Falls. Most of the physicians in the city refused to administer their services to the victims, and Dr. Walker practically took charge of the situation, and handled it in an admirable fashion, during the course of the epidemic treating successfully some two hundred patients.

Dr. Walker is a member of the Wichita County, the Pan-Handle, and the Northwest Texas Medical Societies, being president of the last named at one time, also belongs to the State Medical Society and the Southern and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Masonic Order, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Order of Pretorians, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His politics is Democratic. Since he was twelve years old he has attended and been a member of the Presbyterian church, and is now deacon in the church at Wichita Falls.

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 3, 1908, Dr. Walker married Miss Mary Esther Howard, a daughter of John and Mary Ellen Howard, her father having formerly been well known in real estate circles in Tulsa. Both her parents are now deceased. The two children born to their marriage are: John Wade, born November, 1907, and died in May, 1908; and Mary Janette Walker, born in December, 1911, at Wichita Falls. Dr. Walker owns some valuable real estate in Wichita Falls, has one of the beautiful homes of the city, and has deservedly prospered in his profession.

JAMES WILLIAM LOWBER, Ph. D., Sc. D., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S., etc., a resident of Texas since 1888, and for many years pastor of the Central Christian Church of Austin, Dr. J. W. Lowber is one of the most distinguished churchmen in Texas, and few men in the ministry of today have so fully realized the opportunities of their great profession, and have brought to it greater talent and accomplishments as scholars, teachers, pulpit orators or church builders. A sympathetic account of the career of Dr. Lowber was written several years ago by Dr. R. J. Briggs, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Austin, and with some additions to bring the article down to date, the well phrased and interesting biography by Dr. Briggs is published in full as an appropriate narrative of the life and services of one whose place in Texas history can not be gainsaid:

Dr. Lowber was born in Nelson county, Kentucky. His early years were spent on a farm, face to face with nature, and in the midst of those healthful rural pursuits out of which has arisen much of the brain and brawn of our country. He early developed the faculty of observation and power of analysis, and a sensitiveness to all the objects in the world about him, which has been his distinguishing characteristics in the busy and successful career of his subsequent manhood. Blessed with a native intellect, acute and vigorous, and burning with a passion for knowledge, he took to books as the bee takes to the flowers. The difficulties which environed his youth were transferred into the spurs of his progress, just as the head wind to the Atlantic liner gives new power to the engine by furnishing a better draught to the furnace. He soon mastered the course of instruction in the ordinary country schools of the time, and plunged into wider fields at his own instance and of his own choosing. Books of life, of art, of science, of philosophy and of religion were eagerly sought and absorbed, his passion for knowledge being the kindling flame of his never-flagging energy. When he entered college—the entire expense of which was met by himself in a most manly way, by manual labor, by teaching and preaching—so rapid was his progress and so accurate and thorough were his acquirements, that on entering the Junior class, by recommendation of the Professor of Greek, who pronounced him the most thorough Greek scholar among the students of the univer-

Mr. and Mrs. James William Lowber.

ity, he was appointed tutor of the Greek class. With a passion for knowledge that deepened and widened by repletion, a faculty for detail and thoroughness which left no nook or cranny in the temple of any science unexplored, he laid the foundation for the clear, consistent, vigorous and comprehensive thinking of his after life. His scholastic attainments are somewhat amazing in this age of specialism, when the thorough mastery of one science or art is regarded as the work of a lifetime. He is more or less familiar with seventeen different languages, some of which he speaks with great accuracy and fluency. He holds certificates of graduation from five universities and diplomas in the degrees of A. B., A. M., Sc. D., Ph. D. and LL.D., all of which came, not as honorary degrees in recognition of his attainments and his distinguished services as educator, preacher and author, but as the guerdon of his own toil, and his persistent determination to know the meaning and relation of things in the wonderful universe in which God had placed him.

Though amply qualified for various professional pursuits, on leaving the university career Dr. Lowber chose the Christian ministry as his life-work. In early life he had connected himself with the Christian church, known as the Church of the Disciples. The simplicity and efficiency of its policy, its liberal ideas, the large freedom of thought of which it admits in questions of ceremonial and dogma, made the ministry of this church an inviting field to one who was a student and investigator, and who felt the moral imperative of freedom to preach and publish his conclusions.

As a preacher, Dr. Lowber has been eminently successful both as pastor and evangelist. He has been a church-builder, both as to the creation of commodious and elegant church structures, and in organizing, enlarging and compacting into permanence the congregations that worshiped within them. For some years he was pastor of the Christian church in Scranton, Pennsylvania, at which time he was also president of the Pennsylvania Christian Conference. He served most acceptably and successfully the First Christian Church of Paducah, Kentucky, and the First Christian Church of Fort Worth, Texas. In this latter relation he continued for more than five years, during which time he built up one of the strongest and most flourishing Christian churches in the state. When he began his labors the membership numbered less than two hundred; when he concluded them, a beautiful church building had been erected at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars, the membership had increased to nearly eight hundred, and in addition there were two successful missions in operation.

In 1893 the American Christian Missionary Society invited Dr. Lowber to take charge of its mission in Galveston. He began his work in Galveston with but little more than a dozen members, his capital being his faith in God, his own personal energy, and the pledge of the society to stand by him. In two years he had built a central place of worship at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, and had gathered and organized a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. The officers of the American Board complimented Dr. Lowber very highly upon this work, pronouncing it the "most quickly developed work ever undertaken by the society," and "a star in the crown of the American Board."

In 1896 the Central Christian church in Austin invited Dr. Lowber to become its pastor. This invitation was seconded by a number of the leading Christian preachers of the state. It was the worthy ambition of the Christian church in Texas to build up a strong and growing organization in the capital city, the center of government and of learning in the state. For such work Dr. Lowber was regarded as being specially equipped. With the consent of the missionary board to release him, and after he had raised the last dollar of indebtedness on the church he had built in Galveston, he accepted the call. He began his labors in Austin in March, 1897, and the whole machinery of church life and activity, taking on new power and enthusiasm, moved forward in such rapid and substantial progress, that in April, 1899, what had been considered an impossible undertaking, became a stately consummation before the eyes of the people—one of the handsomest and most commodious stone church buildings in the city, and even in the state, was dedicated.

As a preacher, Dr. Lowber is luminous and instructive, and not without a good degree of evangelical pungency and fervor. His style is terse and clear, possessing the elegance of simple and dignified English, without any attempt at ornate coloring or that surface glitter which can in nowise enhance the intrinsic lustre of truth, or emphasize the potency of great thoughts. He seizes his subject with an acute and comprehensive analysis which masters it in all its relations from the ultimate ramifications of its roots to the flowering out of its topmost branches. He can open a luminous pathway through the confused conceptions of a text, or the tangled undergrowth of a continent of speculation, as few men can. No one can sit beneath his ministry and remain unenlightened, or fail to see that truth is supreme and has the profoundest love and reference of the preacher. That great statesman, the late John H. Reagan, said: "I go to hear Dr. Lowber for two reasons: First, I can hear him. Second, I hear something when I go." Elder T. W. Caskey, who was a frequent attendant upon Dr. Lowber's ministry, both in Fort Worth and in Galveston, said: "I think I have heard some better sermons than I ever heard Dr. J. W. Lowber preach, but, taking his sermons as a whole, he is the best preacher I ever heard. He never preaches a poor sermon." There are thousands of others who would corroborate this witness as true, and who cherish both admiration and love for this consecrated and energetic and able minister of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Lowber has also been distinguished and very useful as an educator. In 1893, he was elected chancellor of Add-Ran University, and held this position most acceptably and with increasing popularity for five years, though at the same time engaged in active pastoral work. While chancellor at the university he conducted a post-graduate department, and among the students who pursued the courses under his direction and instruction were graduates from Oxford, England; Glasgow, Scotland; Columbia University; the University of Indianapolis; Drake University, and other leading institutions. He has devoted fully twenty years of his life as teacher in the classroom, from the public schools to the university. In all these relations he was distinguished by the same mastery of his subject, lucid exposition, reverent appreciation of truth, and conscientious devotion to his work which have distinguished and made eminent his ministry. When the chancellorship of Texas Christian University was abolished, Dr. Lowber was offered the presidency. He had also been tendered the presidency of several other colleges.

In 1880 Dr. Lowber delivered a course of lectures in Richmond, Virginia, which were so popular, and evinced such a profound and critical mastery of Biblical literature, that Colonel Carey and Pastor J. Z. Tyler, of the Seventh Street Christian Church, offered to raise the money necessary for his maintenance if he would establish a Bible school in connection with the University of Virginia, in harmony with Thomas Jefferson's views. Afterwards he received a formal proposition from the church at Charlottesville and the Disciples of Virginia to establish the Bible school, and accept, in connection with it, the pastorate of the church of Charlottesville. This very flattering offer he was compelled to decline because of other engagements. However, he became so interested in such work that when he removed to Austin he began a course of lectures specially designed for the students

of the university, which he continued until the establishment of the present Bible Chair, which was mainly due to his initiative and personal influence. For many years Dr. Lowber has lectured regularly at the Texas Christian University, on scientific, philosophic and religious subjects, and his coming is always an event in the student life of the university.

As a lecturer Dr. Lowber is characterized by luminousness of arrangement, scholarly method, consecutiveness of argument, felicity of illustration, and unity and sympathy in the completed product. Things that are huddled and confused in the students' minds, as they listen to him, hasten to fall into their right relations, and harmoniously adjust themselves to right laws and principles as soon as they feel the disposing touch of his organizing mind.

It is undeniably as an author that Dr. Lowber is most widely known, for through his books he has stood upon a coign of vantage from which he has reached thousands who never heard his voice, and it is by his books that he shall speak long after his voice has been silenced in death. Dr. Lowber is a voluminous writer on subjects of art, poetry, philosophy, science, history, morals and religion, and his books have received favorable notice and comment, not only in America, but also in England and on the continent of Europe. "The Struggles and Triumph of the Truth," "The Devil in Modern Society," "The Who and What of the Disciples of Christ," "Cultura," and "Macrocosmus" are among his more notable works. (Since this written Dr. Lowber's latest book, "Thought and Religion," or "Contributions of Philosophy and Theology," has been published simultaneously in Boston and in London.) In all his books, treating of a wide range of subjects, he evinces a perfect mastery of his subject. His analyzing intellect leaves no phase of it unilluminated, and his clear and cogent reasoning carries with it the force of conviction to the mind of the reader. While discussing so vast a range of subjects, and subjects upon which there is so wide and manifest a diversity of opinion, he is never warped by prejudice, nor made narrow by partisanism. If, when treating of great social evils, some righteous indignation burns through his terse and compact sentences against the moral apathy of society, in the presence of such inexcusable wrongs, they are never degraded by any tone or color of moral malignity. Indeed, in reading Dr. Lowber's books, one would judge that in his formative period one of the mightiest masters who exercised his great influence in forming his method of thought, was Cousin. In all his books we encounter a passion for general principles and that eclecticism which seeks to do justice to every philosophic thinker by placing his leading thought into its right relations with the results of the whole philosophic world. His effort is to interpret rather than denounce opinions which are at variance with his own, feeling that opinions will stand or fall as they are, or are not, rooted in truth of things. One has but to read his books to see that he regards the simple revelation of the truth as the one sufficient and effectual exposure and denunciation of error. It is the blazing shield of Prince Arthur, that was only to be unveiled to strike blindness to the eyes and terror to the hearts of all the Orgoglios and Duessas of evil. Some of his books have reached the seventh edition, and there is yet no appearance of any decrease in the demand for them.

Dr. Lowber's varied and accurate scholarship, and the merit of his contributions to different departments of science and literature, have been recognized and highly commended, not only in his own country, but abroad. A. Wilford Hall, who was an able and original writer on scientific and philosophic themes, and so long editor of the *Microcosm*, thus speaks of Dr. Lowber as one of his valued contributors: "He became an early contributor to the *Microcosm*, and his terse and elegantly written, philosophic papers we are proud to point to still, as among the finest specimens of logical reasoning to be found in those volumes."

In 1896, Dr. Lowber was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the Royal Educational Institute of Scotland. In 1897 he received the degree of Doctor of Political Science, with the highest honors, from the University of Wooster, Ohio. He is also a Doctor of Philosophy of Syracuse University, New York. He was a member of the Congress of Arts and Sciences which met in connection with the Universal Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. In 1905 he was elected a member of the Royal Societies Club of London, England. This is the most noted literary and scientific club in the world. (Dr. Lowber in July, 1913, was elected for membership in the Authors Club of London, England.) In 1906 he was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. During the same year he was elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. In March of the same year he was elected a member of the Italian Mathematical Society. In November of the same year he received the diploma of the Astronomical Society of France. In 1907 he was made a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, a society established by royal charter, and one of the oldest and most noted in the world. In 1908, at the annual meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, out of fifty new members elected, Dr. Lowber was one of only four who were awarded the diploma of Fellow. This diploma is considered of equal value to Doctor of Science in any one of the great universities. Dr. Lowber is also a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and a member of the Royal Society of Arts in London. (Dr. Lowber is a life member of Hill City Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; is Ex-prelate of the Knights Templar; a thirty-second degree Scottish rites Mason, and a member of Ben Hur Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is an Ex-chief Patriarch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and an ex-Chaplain and Life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.)

Thus the honors of his own and of other lands have rained upon this accomplished man of letters, and consistent champion of the truth, almost "as thick as leaves in Valombrosa." These are commanding testimonials to the merit of his works, and to his worth as a man, and a sufficient guarantee that his work shall live after him. Dr. Lowber wears this vast and glittering accumulation of honors with all the guilelessness of a child, and no one could ever suspect, on encountering him in the daily and devoted discharge of his pastoral duties in Austin, that his name is mentioned admiringly in the great literary and scientific societies over half the civilized world. But it is here that we discover the chief attraction of the man. The man is ever greater than his work. Character is the culminating dignity and glory of human life. And Dr. Lowber has so long looked into the mirror of the Master that he has caught the same image, and grown into it from glory to glory, as by the spirit of the Lord. Every attribute and faculty of the man, every honor and distinction which have come to him by the just and admiring recognition of his fellows, have all been woven into a votive wreath, and hung upon the cross of Christ. He is first of all a Christian man, a devoted disciple of Jesus Christ, exclaiming, as Paul did: "I count all things loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ my Lord."

In his book "The Struggles and Triumphs of the Truth," is found the following dedication by the author: "To my wife, Maggie P. Lowber, who sympathizes with and assists me in all my literary work." And opposite the title page of that same book appear the likenesses of Mrs. Lowber and Dr. Lowber. There is a fitness in this association which finds its explanation in the ancient law: "It is not good for man to be alone. I will make

a helpmate for him." She has been his right hand in all his vast and diversified labors. She has sat by his side far into the small hours of the night, reading aloud from pondrous volumes of art, literature, philosophy and science, pouring their varied grist into the ever-waiting and capacious hopper of his intellect, to be ground out into fresh products of evolution and of beauty, until she has become almost as learned as her distinguished husband. Though she shares not the fame of his books in the world's eyes, yet she is vitally interwoven with them all, so much so that had Mrs. Lowber never been, perhaps the books should not have been. She has been of vital help to him also in his pastoral work, and on the lecture platform has won more plaudits by her graceful and animated elocution than the Doctor has by his lectures, so brimming with facts and useful knowledge, and so inspiring in their appeal to all that is best and noblest in humanity. (Mrs. Lowber's maiden name was Maggie Pleasant DeBaun, and she was born in Kentucky. She received the degree of Master of Arts from the Texas Christian University while Dr. Lowber was chancellor of that institution, and has taken post-graduate work in the University of Texas, being also a graduate from the Texas School of Oratory.)

In 1907, these two, Dr. and Mrs. Lowber, made an extensive tour through Europe, visiting nearly all the leading countries and cities of Great Britain and the Continent. They were both eminently fitted, by their wide and varied reading, to enjoy and profit to the full by the great privileges and opportunities of such a trip. They returned in the fall to resume their work in the Central Christian Church, where they are both honored and beloved, and where they have accomplished a work that shall abide the test of the last day.

Although Dr. Lowber has taught from the common school to the presidency of a college and chancellor of a university, and has been a pastor more than thirty years, he was never a candidate for any position in his life. The colleges and churches have sought him, and not he them. Thus far he has added to the church (up to the close of 1913) 12,437 persons, more than one-half of whom were by baptism or restoration. Several years ago he started a social reform movement, which has met with encouraging success. More than thirty thousand persons have accepted his social reform pledge (up to the close of 1913), and resolved to live higher social and spiritual lives. He is now a lecturer at different colleges and universities.

Otto Stehlik. Mr. Stehlik is one of Wichita Falls progressive and energetic business men. He started out in life a poor boy, and then went into the business world without any capital. Since then through his energy he has become one of the leading real estate brokers of Wichita Falls, and is very loyal and energetic in behalf of every movement for the betterment and improvement of this splendid commercial center of North Texas.

Otto Stehlik was born at West, McLennan county, Texas, December 26, 1881. He belongs to a family of Bohemian-Americans, a class of people who are noted for their sturdiness, industry, and strong mental characteristics. Joseph Stehlik, his father, was born in Moravia, Austria, and came to America at the age of nineteen years settling in Colorado county, Texas. He married Miss Theresa Marek, who was born in Bohemia, was twelve years old when her parents came to Texas, in which state she was educated and married. Her death occurred in 1895 at the age of forty-two years. The father was engaged in stock raising in Colorado county, later moved to McLennan county, which was his home until 1911, and now resides in Wichita Falls at the age of sixty, being retired from business. Of the three children, Otto was the second. He attended school in McLennan county, but when a boy left his books in order to take up the practical work of life, and filled various minor places of responsibility until 1906. He came to Wichita Falls in that year and established an office in the real estate, oil, and cotton business, and by his square methods of doing business has built up a large trade, and is considered one of the best men in his line in the county.

He has taken an active part in Democratic politics, and has served as delegate to the state convention. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, and also affiliated with the Benevolent and Progressive Order of Elks. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Commercial Club, and his church is the Presbyterian.

In Wichita Falls, March, 1908, Mr. Stehlik married Miss Johnnie Berry, whose father was a farmer and now resides at Fort Worth. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Stehlik are: Melba Ruth, born at Wichita Falls, January 15, 1909; Otto and Williard, twins, born August 28, 1910; and Thelma May, born March 6, 1913, Wichita Falls being the birthplace of all the children. Mr. Stehlik is very fond of all outdoor pursuits, and is a man whose career with its great promise of success is still largely before him.

Edgar P. Haney. One of the best managed and most influential newspapers of North Texas is the Wichita *Searchlight*, the founder of which is Edgar P. Haney, who has had an active career in journalism and in educational work during the past ten years. Mr. Haney is a young man a little more than thirty, and yet has accomplished many things that stamp him as a man of ability and worthy achievements.

Edgar P. Haney was born at Prospect, in Clay county, Texas, February 3, 1882. His parents were Wallace W. and Candace Myria Haney, both of whom were reared in Tennessee, and were among the pioneer settlers of Clay county. Mr. Haney attended the local schools of north Texas, and in May, 1902, was graduated from the Oakland high school at Oakland, Oklahoma. For several consecutive summers he attended summer normals and his first professional experience was in teaching. He spent five years as superintendent of schools at Byers, Texas. During the school sessions of 1907-'08-'09, Mr. Haney was a student in the University of Texas. In the meantime on October 13, 1905, he had established at Wichita Falls the *Searchlight* and is now president and general manager of the Searchlight Publishing Company, printers and publishers.

While his work as a publisher and as a teacher has absorbed much of his time, Mr. Haney has also taken a prominent part in public affairs, particularly in state legislation. He represented the One Hundredth District two terms in the lower house of the legislature, being first elected in 1910, and re-elected in 1912. At Austin, Mr. Haney was chairman of the committee on education during the thirty-second legislature, and during the thirty-third session was chairman of constitutional amendments. To his credit must be assigned the authorship of the text book law, the rural high school law, and the bill raising the scholastic age. All of these are progressive measures increasing the efficiency and scope of Texas educational system. In politics Mr. Haney is what is called a Progressive Democrat. He has membership in the Texas Press Association, and fraternally has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1904, having served as district deputy from 1908-1909. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Haney and family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church south.

At his native town of Prospect in Clay county, on June 25, 1902, Mr. Haney married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blalack, of Prospect, her parents having been pioneers of Clay county. Mr. and Mrs. Haney have known each other since infancy, were reared in the same neighborhood and attended the same local school. Their three children are: Leo Draper Haney, aged ten;

Gladys Fae Haney, age six; and Mary Louise Haney, age two.

JOSEPH E. DANIEL, M. D. A physician and surgeon with a good record and with a growing clientage in Wichita Falls, Dr. Daniel is a native Texan, was reared in the northeastern part of the state, and has been actively identified with his profession for more than ten years.

Joseph E. Daniel was born in Red River county, Texas, May 31, 1878, a son of W. C. and Mary (Parker) Daniel. At Clarksville Texas, resides his parents, his father at the age of seventy-eight and his mother at the age of seventy-three, both hale and hearty old people, who have well carried the responsibilities of life, and have been blessed with a large family. They had fifteen children, of whom the doctor was one of twins, and the tenth in order of birth. The father and mother were both born in Georgia, and after the Civil war moved to Texas and located in Red River county. That was before the first railroad line was built through that section of the state, and the father was for many years active as a farmer and stock raiser. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment, served from the beginning to the end, and was never wounded. He fought at Shiloh, was at the Siege of Vicksburg, and participated in many other engagements of that long and bloody war.

Dr. Daniel was reared in Red River county, attended the local schools, and then lived at home and by hard work obtained part of the means which enabled him to complete his preparation for his profession. He entered the Memphis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1901, and subsequently took post graduate work at New Orleans in 1903, and in 1907. His first practice was in his home county of Red River, where he remained for five years. He then moved to Olney, where he spent another five years and built up an excellent business. In 1910 he came to Wichita Falls, and has since come into favor of a great many residents of this vicinity. He has membership in the Wichita County Medical Society and the State Medical Society. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Methodist Episcopal South, and in politics he is a Democrat. Besides his private practice Dr. Daniel serves the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company as its medical director.

At Olney, Texas, December 19, 1909, Dr. Daniel married Miss Estella Campbell, a daughter of W. T. and Frances (Wolf) Campbell. The parents of Mrs. Daniel still live at Olney, and were formerly residents of Lamar county.

CLIFFORD BRALY. Although Clifford Braly is one of the younger attorneys in Dalhart, Texas, he is one of the most successful and popular, not only in Dalhart, but also in this section of the state. A professional man who has started out a poor boy in life must always be credited with an unusual amount of courage and perseverance, for the way of the student who would become a lawyer or a doctor is long and wearisome, and what is perhaps of more importance, expensive. That Clifford Braly won his struggle by his own efforts, is only another way of saying that he has the qualities necessary to success. A hard and close student, a brilliant lawyer, and a conscientious business man, Mr. Braly has made a high place for himself in Dalhart.

Clifford Braly is a native of Texas, having been born in Milam county, on the 12th of July, 1881. His father W. T. Braly came to Texas in 1880, when the state was just beginning to attract attention. He is a farmer and is living in Milam county, Texas, having reached the age of fifty-six. He married Mary Louise Frierson, who was born in Lee county, Mississippi, he himself also being a native of that state. Mrs. Braly is now aged fifty and lives with her husband in Milam county. Of the six children born to this union Clifford Braly was the eldest child.

When the lad was old enough he was sent to the common schools of Milam county, and after completing the work offered in their curriculum, he left school temporarily, and entered the attorney general's office at Austin. Here he remained for five years and during this time he studied law. At the end of this period he matriculated in the law department of the University of Virginia, where he was a student for one year. He then returned to Austin, this being in 1905, and entered the land office, serving here for several months. He next entered the treasury department and served under state treasurer Robbins and remained here from the fall of 1905 to June, 1906. In 1905 he entered the University of Texas attending lectures as many hours as possible when not on duty in the State Treasurer's office. After finishing his examination in June, he was nominated for the state legislature to which he was elected during that year 1906.

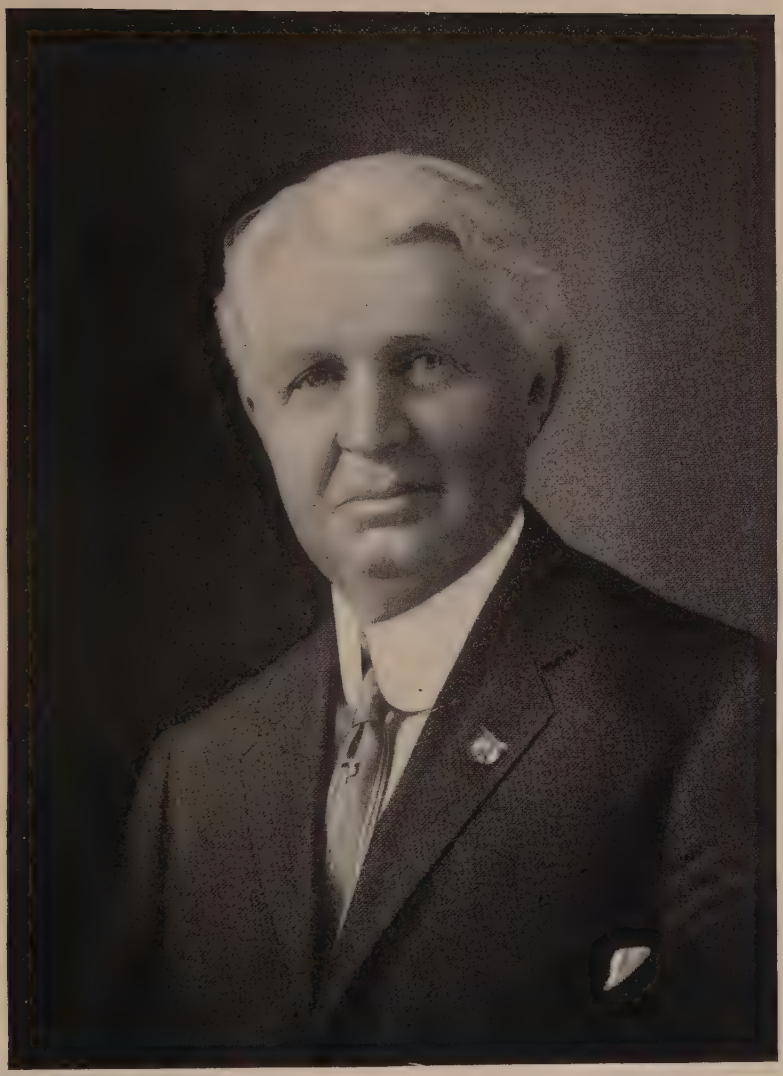
He served in this thirtieth legislature which convened in July, 1907, as the flotorial representative from Milam and Robertson counties for one term. In the fall of 1907, he came to Amarillo, Texas, and began the practice of law. He was thus engaged until 1909, during the summer which year he removed to Dalhart, and there he has been living ever since. He has built up a flourishing practice and has won many friends since coming to this section. In connection with a general law practice, Mr. Braly together with his associate, W. B. Chauncey, are the local attorneys for the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company for Dallam and Hartley counties. He has interested himself in business matters to the extent of being vice-president of the Rowe Hardware Company, one of the important firms of Dalhart.

In politics Mr. Braly is a Democrat and has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his party. He is a member of the national college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and belongs to the Arrowhead Club at the State University. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 14th of June, 1910, Mr. Braly was married to Miss Mabelle Allison Considine, at Amarillo, Texas. Mrs. Braly is a daughter of Thomas J. and Angela Considine, who are living in Amarillo, where Mr. Considine is director of the United States Weather Bureau. Two sons, Clifford Braly, Jr., and Thomas Considine have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Braly, the elder born on the 16th of May, 1911, in Dalhart, and the younger October 12, 1913.

HARRY PORTER NOAKE. In that group of business men who might be accounted the founders and upbuilders of El Paso's commercial prosperity during the last thirty years, the late Harry Porter Noake had a conspicuous rank. Mr. Noake came to this city a quarter of a century ago, at an early period in its modern progress, and established here a manufacturing plant, which under his supervision and active control became one of the largest and most prosperous of the kind in the southwest, and at which he continued to be the head until his death.

Harry Porter Noake, whose death occurred at his home in El Paso October 8, 1911, was born at St. Thomas, Canada, May 13, 1858. The family moved to near Cleveland when he was a boy, and in that city he grew up and attained his education. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the carriage manufacturing trade, and became thoroughly skilled in that work. After a considerable experience in his regular line of manufacturing, Mr. Noake came to El Paso in 1888, and in this young western city established the H. P. Noake Carriage Manufacturing. That industry absorbed the greater



Harry P. Noake

part of his time and energy for more than twenty years and its success was largely a monument to his ability as a business builder.

In Socorro, New Mexico, on July 31, 1884, Mr. Noake married Miss Elvenie McGalliard, a daughter of H. D. and Carrie (Zeigler) McGalliard. Her father was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, in June, 1837, and her mother is a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but they were married at Troy, Ohio. The mother and father are still living, making their home in El Paso. The one child of Mr. and Mrs. Noake is now Mrs. Carrie Adine Stafford, wife of T. J. Stafford of El Paso, where he is engaged in the banking business. The late Mr. Noake was affiliated with the Masonic Order through the thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite and York Rite, and the various subordinate branches, and was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he always maintained an independent attitude. A branch of his retail and wholesale business was maintained in Chihuahua, Mexico. At the time of his death, Mr. Noake had become one of the wealthy men of the city, and left his family in very comfortable circumstances. By his large business operations he had become well known over a wide extensive country throughout the southwest, and while admired for his business success he was likewise esteemed for the thorough integrity which accompanied and characterized all of his transactions and relations with the business world.

ELMORE PATRICK GREENWOOD. A degree of success in business such as most men attain only at the high tide of their career has been vouchsafed to Mr. Greenwood before completing his thirties. He began to lay the foundation of success when a boy, borrowing money in order to complete his schooling, and working hard for every stage of advancement. His steady persistence has won him a place among the representative business men of North Texas, with the best part of his life before him in which to magnify his success. Mr. Greenwood is now active vice president and general manager of the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company, and is well known among insurance circles throughout the southwest.

Elmore Patrick Greenwood was born at Cassville, in Barry county, Missouri, August 4, 1875, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, John F. Greenwood, was born in Bentonville, Arkansas, and during the Civil war moved to Missouri. He was a Confederate during the war, and was a son of a distinguished Arkansas citizen. Grandfather Alfred B. Greenwood was for eight years a representative in congress from the northern district of Arkansas, and during President Buchanan's administration served as commissioner of Indian affairs. John F. Greenwood, was a blacksmith by trade, but followed the lumber business for many years, and in 1877 came to Texas, settling in Red River county, where he still has his home. He is a Democrat in politics. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Florence Wright, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and who died in Red River county at the age of forty-seven, in February, 1896. There were eleven children, of whom Elmore P. was the fourth.

As a boy he spent all his years in Red River county, grew up in the country, attended the common schools, and later secured the means to complete his education in a high school. At the age of eighteen he started out for himself, qualifying for teaching, and practiced that profession with success and ability in Hopkins county for seven years. During that time he took up the study of law for two years, but never entered the profession, which did not prove thoroughly tasteful to him. From teaching he entered the life insurance field as a country solicitor. He first wrote business for the Equitable Life of New York. He began in life insurance in 1903, and from the beginning showed exceptional adaptability and successful powers in that line. From a country solicitor he went ahead, was soon known as one of the largest business getters in Texas, and eventually became the chief spirit in the organization of the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company, of which he has since been active vice president and general manager. He devoted all his time and attention to this company, and its record is one of which both he and the entire city of Wichita Falls may well be proud.

Mr. Greenwood is a Democrat in politics, and when twenty years old, and while teaching school, served a term as justice of the peace in Hopkins county. He resigned from the office before the expiration of his term. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Sulphur Springs, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sulphur Springs. He is also an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is on the board of stewards of the Methodist Church South in Wichita Falls.

November 12, 1899, at Pine Forest, in Hopkins county, he married Miss Edna E. Minter, a native of Texas, and a daughter of R. A. and Susan E. Minter, who came from Georgia, and were among the early settlers of Hopkins county. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood are: Ruby Ethel, born December 31, 1900, at Pine Forest; Patrick Minter, born October 4, 1906, in Sulphur Springs; and Elizabeth, born August 10, 1908, at Sulphur Springs.

JAMES C. A. GUEST, M. D. With professional connections of the highest order, Dr. Guest, since 1906, has become one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Wichita Falls. His ability and experience are backed by a talent for making one's services count for the most profitable, so that his success has never been a matter of doubt.

James C. A. Guest was born in the state of Texas at Kingston, December 13, 1873. He is a son of Joseph J. and Mary T. (Williams) Guest, the father a native of Texas, and the son of a pioneer, and the mother a native of Arkansas. The father is a lumber dealer, and a successful man, and now has his home at Haskell, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Church South. The mother is also still living. The oldest of eight children, Dr. James C. A. Guest received his early education in the public schools of Celeste, and also attended high school, and in 1903 was graduated M. D. from the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Immediately on graduating he began practicing at Lingleville, Texas, where he was in practice for three years, and in the fall of 1906 moved to Wichita Falls where he has since enjoyed a large general practice. In 1910, he took post graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He is a member of the Wichita County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society, and is examiner for a number of insurance companies, including the Amicable of Waco, the Guarantee Life of Houston, the Great Southern Insurance Company, the San Antonio Life Insurance Company, and is also examiner for the Woodmen and the Woodmen's Circle, and for the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company. Fraternally the doctor is well known as a member of Masonry, and has taken all the degrees of the York Rite including the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Eastern Star, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. His connections with social and official activities comprise also membership in the local Chamber of Commerce. He is a steward and has served during the past year as chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Wichita Falls.

At Sulphur Springs, Texas, June 28, 1897, Dr. Guest married Miss Minnie May Sweeton. Mrs. Guest was born in Tennessee, but was reared and educated in Texas, her father being Rev. J. M. Sweeton. Their

one son James Wilbur, was born in Wichita Falls, February 3, 1913. Dr. Guest owns a comfortable home at 1602 Tenth Street, and his offices are in the Kemp-Kell Building.

Rev. Constantine Martin Beyer, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Wichita Falls, Texas, was born August 24, 1882, at Altenburg, Perry county, Missouri, son of George M. and Sarah (Kramer) Beyer, the former a native of Bavaria and the latter of Saxony. George M. Beyer was brought to America by his parents about 1851, when about eight months of age, and was reared and educated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his parents settled. His whole life has been devoted to the work of teaching. For forty-three years he was a parochial school teacher at Altenburg, the cradle of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, and the past ten years he has been retired, still living at Altenburg. His wife was about one year old when she came to America with her parents, their settlement being at Altenburg, where she was reared and married and where she is still living. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom Constantine M. was the eleventh born and is one of the nine now living.

Constantine M. Beyer received his primary education in the parochial school, under his father's instruction, and remained at Altenburg until he was fifteen. At that age he was sent to Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he spent six years, and following which term he took a theological course at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. He graduated at the last named institution in the spring of 1906, and in September of that year he entered the ministry and took charge of the mission field extending from Big Spring to Abilene, Texas. After five years of efficient work there, he was transferred to his present charge at Wichita Falls. He is the fourth pastor of this church, which now has a membership of 145, and which under his pastorate is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Beyer is an aggressive worker and exerts an influence for good that touches alike the old and the young people of his own congregation and also is felt outside his own immediate charge. Ardent sincere earnestness characterizes all his work. He resides at 1411 Eleventh street, Wichita Falls, and is enthusiastic over the future outlook for this city. Mr. Beyer is unmarried.

G. C. Davis. All his life G. C. Davis has spent in Texas, where he was born in Robertson county, on December 31, 1884, and in consideration of his early advantages, or the lack of them, it must be conceded that he has made an exceptional use of such opportunities as came knocking at his door. He is today, by common consent, regarded as the leading real estate operator in these parts, and he is known to be a genuine builder and booster, sparing no efforts to further the progress of his town and county. He was only twenty-two years of age when he first identified himself with real estate activities in Byers. Having been up to that time occupied in the operation of his mother's stock farm in Archer county, the young man proved that he had within him qualities that ever make for success, and he has forged rapidly ahead in the years that have passed.

G. C. Davis is the son of John E. and Mollie (Simmons) Davis, both natives of the state of Georgia. In 1882 the father came to Texas, and all his life he was engaged in farming. He died in 1899, when he was only fifty-one years old, and is buried in Archer county. He met and married his wife in Georgia, and she died in July, 1911, aged about sixty-eight years. She was a lifelong member of the Primitive Baptist church and was a devout churchwoman and a genuine Christian character. Seven children were born to John and Mollie Davis, and of that number G. C. is the youngest.

The public schools of his native community afforded to G. C. Davis such education as he received, and he did not extend his attendance thereon beyond the age of seventeen years. From then until he was twenty-two years of age he remained at home and busied himself with the care of his mother's stock farm after the death of his father in 1899, and in 1906, he came to Byers, here becoming identified with the real estate business in which he has since continued with much success. In addition to that department of his business, Mr. Davis also operates throughout the county as an insurance man.

Mr. Davis is the owner of some exceptionally valuable farm lands in and about the county, and is everywhere recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful young men of the county. Not merely as a coming man, but as one who has already arrived.

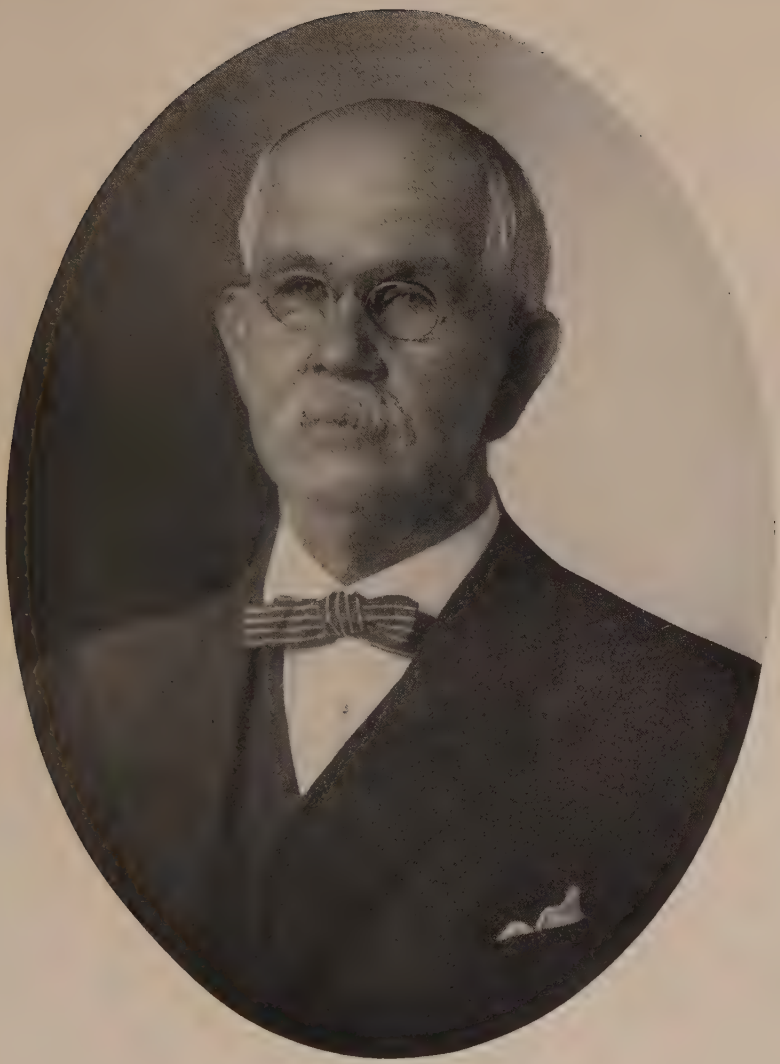
A Democrat, as any man should be who writes the initial "C" after the Christian name of Grover, he gives his moral support to the principles of the party, but is not active in the party ranks save as a voter. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is especially interested and active in any movement planned to further the best interests of Byers, and with a view to aiding in its growth and prosperity. He and his wife are members af the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Davis was married in Wichita Falls, Texas, on June 15, 1907, to Miss Hattie King, the daughter of I. C. King and his wife, residents of Denton, and of an old Pioneer Texas family. They have had two children Edwin Q., now deceased, and Lucile.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have an excellent social standing in Byers, where they have a host of good friends who love them for their many excellent traits, and they participate in the representative social activities of the community.

John C. Watts. In the sudden and tragic death on Sunday morning, July 7, 1912, of John C. Watts, Texarkana lost one of its best loved citizens. Mr. Watts, while prominent and successful in business and civic affairs, was best known to his fellow citizens for the sterling integrity and intrinsic beauty of his character. After his death many were heard to remark that "he was the best man in Texarkana." He possessed to a peculiar degree the very attributes of a good man in the general estimation. He was generous to a fault; his kindness was conspicuous on every occasion; he was never known to hold a grudge. Among all classes of citizenship he was held in affection. The colored people of Texarkana not only respected him, but would do anything in order to serve him and gain his commendation. On the morning of his death Mr. Watts had just placed upon a train his daughter Lizzie who was starting on a visit. As he stepped from the train he was struck and run over by a locomotive in the Cotton Belt yards and was instantly killed. The circumstances of the event were especially grievous to his wife and children, and as a matter of fact, to the entire citizenship of Texarkana.

The late John C. Watts was born in Lowndes county, Alabama, July 22, 1846. He came to Arkansas as a boy with his father who located in Nevada county where he was reared and where he lived until he came to Texarkana on the Texas side, in 1884. He was a very young boy at the beginning of the Civil war and yet he enlisted and gave loyal service as a Confederate soldier, during a part of the long period of hostilities. From the time of his arrival in Texarkana until his death he took a very prominent part in the varied affairs of the city. For several years he was a member of the school board, being president for some time. He was an alderman and at one time city treasurer and a member of the board of equalization. A short time previous to his death he had interested himself as the leading spirit in the organization of the Watts Gin Company, a local enterprise which is the largest plant of its kind in Northeast Texas. Mr. Watts had purchased the equipment



John C. Watts

and machinery for the gin and was very much interested in its installation. Since his death the gin has been put in operation on West Nineteenth street.

Mr. Watts' residence was the old Eli Moores residence, adjoining the city on the northwest, and for many years he was engaged in farming operations on that estate. The J. C. Watts Addition and the Westmoreland Addition were original parts of the Moores estate. On the 13th of February, 1884, Mr. Watts was united in marriage with Miss Nannie H. Moores, who was born on the old Moores place, which has been her lifelong home, and she with their eight children survive her lamented husband. The names of the children are as follows: Eli M.; Lizzie E.; John C.; Thomas J.; David M.; Minerva J.; Monroe and Nannie M.

REDUS R. MCANELLY. The name of McAnelly is one than which there is none better known in the history of Texas, and the family has furnished to the Lone Star state men who have been prominent in military and civil life, in public affairs, in business and in agriculture. Lacking five years, a full century has passed since the founder of the family located here, and during this time those bearing the name have been men of substantiality, progressiveness, courage and public spirit, who have done much to contribute to the advancement of their various communities. A worthy representative of this old Texas family is found in the person of Redus R. McAnelly, of Waco, an energetic and enterprising young business man, who is dealing extensively in real estate and builders' supplies.

Mr. McAnelly was born at Medina, Bandera county, Texas, September 29, 1883, and is a son of Pleasant E. and Mary J. (Redus) McAnelly. His grandfather, Pleasant E. McAnelly, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1820, and located at once in Texas, where he became famous during the days of the Mexican revolution and was also widely known as an Indian fighter. He subsequently turned his attention to ranching, accumulated a handsome property, and at the time of his death, in 1892, when eighty-seven years of age, was one of the substantial men of his community. Pleasant E. McAnelly, son of the founder of the family, was born at Port Lavaca, Calhoun county, Texas, in 1845, and for years was associated with his father in ranching. At the time of the grandfather's death he secured the home ranch, known as the P. M. Ranch, a tract of 4,500 acres located in Medina county, on which he has continued to raise stock, his product now being 1,000 head of cattle, 800 goats and 250 hogs annually. His first home here was a little log cabin, 11x14 feet, lined with deer skins, but about the year 1878 this was replaced by a residence costing $8,000. This is one of the finest homes in Medina county, but Mr. McAnelly still keeps the logs of which his first little home was constructed, as a matter of sentiment and a memento of the old Texas days now gone. Mr. McAnelly was one of the organizers of the commission gathered to stop wire-cutting, and was foreman of the Grand Jury which sent the first crowd of wire-cutters, fourteen in number, to the penitentiary. As a result his life was in constant danger for a number of years thereafter. He is one of the progressive, solid men of his county, ever ready to assist in any movement which promises the advancement of his section, and has won a firm place in the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. He married Mary J. Redus, who was born in 1859, in Medina county, on the ranch adjoining that on which her husband was born, and she passed away in 1907, having been the mother of eight children, namely: Ernest E., Redus R., Wayman W., Eldo A., Homer C., Gladden C., Paul D. and Stanley M., of whom H. C. is deceased.

Redus R. McAnelly received his early education in the public and high schools of his native locality, and this was supplemented by a course at the University of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-three years. At that time he adopted the profession of educator, and for seven years taught in the public schools in various parts of Texas, at the end of which period he laid aside the cap and gown to enter the business arena, as a dealer in builders' supplies and real estate. He has been located in Waco since 1913, and now maintains offices at No. 514 Amicable Building. Mr. McAnelly was a successful teacher, and he has been no less a successful business man. He has a thorough knowledge of realty values, is shrewd and farseeing in his transactions, and wins the confidence of those with whom he has transactions through his thoroughly honorable methods. He has large holdings in realty, which include a residence at No. 1709 Columbus street, a residence and building block at Devine, Texas, four vacant lots at San Antonio, five vacant lots at Houston and one lot at Corpus Christi. His hobby may be said to be trading. Mr. McAnelly is fond of all outdoor sports, like most virile Texans, and is an enthusiastic motorist, frequently taking long trips with his family. He is a member of the Young Men's Business League, and misses no opportunity of advancing the commercial and industrial interests of his adopted city. In politics he is a Democrat, but public life has held out no attractions to him. With his family, he attends the Methodist church, and has been liberal in his support of its movements. During his residence in Waco he has formed a wide acquaintance, and his friendships are numerous both in business and social circles.

On August 17, 1911, at Waco, Mr. McAnelly was united in marriage with Miss Ada Coleman, daughter of Mrs. A. P. Coleman, and one son has come to this union: Redus Roland. Mr. McAnelly's uncle, Capt. Charles McAnelly, is well remembered as a captain of Rangers, and became very prominent during the early days of the activities of that famous organization.

DANIEL C. BELLOWS, postmaster of Seymour, Texas, has held this important position for a number of years, and during his period of service he has given the utmost satisfaction to both the public and the government. Mr. Bellows was born in Texas and has spent practically all of his life in the state, in consequence of which he has that love for his state which native Texans always seem to possess, and is always active in every movement that has the improvement and advancement of his state as its end.

Mr. Bellows was born in Lavaca county, Texas, on the 22nd of November, 1854, the son of Daniel C. Bellows, senior. The latter was born and reared in Ohio afterwards moving to Louisiana where he lived for a time. He later moved to Texas where he lived for many years. For over thirty-five years he taught school in this state, being a very highly educated man, of varied training, some of the subjects in which he was especially learned being, law medicine and phrenology. He was highly respected and universally liked and his devotion to his family and friends was often commented upon. He died in 1880 at the age of sixty-five and is buried in Crockett county. He married after he came to Texas to live, his wife being Miss Henrietta Berry, a native of Texas. She and her husband were both active members of the Christian church. Eight children were born to Daniel C. Bellows, Sr. and his wife of whom Daniel C. Bellows, Jr., was the next to the eldest child and the eldest son.

Daniel C. Bellows received his elementary education in the public schools of Texas and Louisiana, his parents moving to Louisiana when he was a small boy. They only lived two years in the latter state and he completed his education in his native state. He was fifteen years of age when he had to leave school and go to work. He began life on the farm and for thirty years followed farming. He later went into the stock raising business and followed this for a few years. It was in 1906 that he was appointed postmaster of Seymour and he has since been re-appointed, now serving in his second term.

Mr. Bellows is a member of the Republican party and takes a keen interest in politics, chiefly concerning himself, however, with national affairs.

In religious matters Mr. Bellows is a member of the Baptist church and in the fraternal world he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is fond of out door life and his special joy is to listen to a good public speaker, and the speaker must be good indeed to satisfy Mr. Bellows.

On the 14th of January, 1875, Mr. Bellows was married at West, McLennan county, Texas, to Miss Juda Clara Bennett, a daughter of Walter and Mary Bennett, of McLennan county. Seven children, five sons and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bellows. The eldest, Oscar, is a traveling man. Daniel Short, who is married, resides in Fort Worth, where he is in the commission business. Lem is married and resides in Seymour. Roy Robertson lives in Fort Worth and is also engaged in the commission business. Mary Henrietta, Martha and Dwight are all living at home.

Dr. William M. Taylor. A man who has the real liking and respect of the citizens of Goree, Texas, and the surrounding country, not only on account of his professional ability but also because of his personal characteristics, is Dr. William M. Taylor, a physician and surgeon of the above mentioned place. Dr. Taylor is one of the most successful medical practitioners in this section of the state but unlike so many of his busy profession, he finds time to interest himself in matters of interest to the people about him. He is a public spirited and broad minded man and is one of the active workers toward the improvement and upbuilding of this part of Texas.

Dr. Taylor was born in Rock Mills, Alabama, on the 28th of July, 1877, but he was reared under the influences of a city, for when he was only four years of age his parents moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where he grew to manhood. He attended the public schools of Atlanta, and after leaving school followed various occupations until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery at Atlanta. He was graduated from this institution in 1902 and began practice immediately in Newton county, Georgia. After practicing in this county for four years the doctor came to Goree and established a practice here. He now has a large practice and is one of the prominent men of his profession in this part of the state.

Very often physicians of good practical ability lack the mental power necessary to grasp the theoretical side of their work, and vice versa, and in both cases the man so hampered has little chance of success. Dr. Taylor is not only a physician of the common sense school but he is also a brilliant scholar as was shown during his college days when as a student he held the chair of materia medica at his alma mater for a year.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics he belongs to the Democratic party, but he takes little active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and the Council, and he is at present Master of the Blue Lodge in Goree. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has always been an active member of the Commercial Club, having been one of the board of directors at one time. He is also deeply interested in the advancement of education in this section and is one of the valuable members of the school board of Goree.

Dr. Taylor was married in Staveville, Georgia, to Miss Gladney Thompson. She died on the 4th of May, 1908. Dr. Taylor married again after the death of his wife, the marriage taking place in Goree, Texas, on the 29th of June, 1909, and the bride being Miss Chloe Malaney, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Malaney of Goree.

Dr. Taylor says that in his opinion Texas is a great state and the best place of which he knows for a young man to come and settle. He thinks that the future shows nothing but sunshine and brightness and that the man who can live in Texas is one of the fortunate ones of this earth.

Ralph S. Shuffler. As editor and publisher of the Olney *Enterprise,* Ralph S. Shuffler is one who knows full well the value of printers' ink, and does what he can to impress that knowledge upon the minds of tentative advertisers. His own advertising is typical of his deep understanding of the subject, and he has done much through the columns of his paper to educate the mind of the public in these matters. He has been identified with newspaper work practically all his life, or since he first undertook the responsibility for his livelihood, and he was variously located in the printing business until 1910 when he came to Olney and established the *Enterprise,* later consolidating it with the *Oracle,* another local paper. The *Enterprise,* since that consolidation, has claimed the best equipped plant in these parts, and is beyond all question one of the most up-to-date establishments of its kind in the county.

Born in Garland, Texas, on October 3, 1888, Ralph S. Shuffler is the son of the Rev. Columbus M. Shuffler, who was born in North Carolina, and was in his earlier days a farmer. Later he became a Methodist minister. He died in 1910 aged fifty-nine years and is buried at Olney. He married Huldah Henderson, a native daughter of Texas, their marriage taking place in this state, and she now makes her home with Mr. Shuffler, of this review. He is one of the two children born to his parents, and is the only one surviving.

Ralph S. Shuffler has lived in Texas all his life thus far and gained his early education in the schools of Texas. He followed his high school course with an advanced course in a Polytechnic school in Fort Worth, and then turned his attention to the printing business, which has claimed him from then until now. He served his apprenticeship in newspaper work on the Comanche *Chief,* under Sydney J. Thomas, lately of Austin but now deceased. In 1904 Mr. Shuffler established the Plainview *News* and ran the paper for three years, when he sold out and went to Baird, and there organized a stock company to establish the Callahan County *News,* which he ran successfully for eighteen months. In April, 1910, he came to Olney, here establishing the *Enterprise* and in July of the following year he bought the *Oracle,* another local paper, and the consolidation of the two has resulted in producing one of the best country newspapers in the county. His plant is known to be equipped more excellently than any other in this part of the state, and his paper circulates widely in these parts. According to his sworn statement, his weekly circulation is 1,412 copies exclusive of free copies mailed to advertisers, exchanges, etc. As he himself says in his advertising, it is customary to take a country publisher's statement of circulation "with a grain of salt," but occasionally one is found willing to offer a sworn statement,—a fact that should properly impress the buying and selling public, and usually does. In addition to his publication of the *Enterprise,* Mr. Shuffler runs a perfectly equipped job printing plant, and a general job printing business is carried on here.

Mr. Shuffler is a member of the Methodist church and is especially prominent in church circles. He is a Pythian Knight, fraternally speaking, and is Past Chancellor of the local lodge. A Democrat, he takes an active and highly influential part in the political affairs of the county, and though he has never held office, his work has always been of a high order and especially valuable to the party. He is enthusiastic on the subject of baseball, and is manager of the local ball team, while he confesses to a fondness for the game of tennis as well. His particular mission on earth, he claims in his jocular way, is that of advertising the resources and

possibilities of West Texas, and he is doing a most worthy work along that line, as many will witness.

On December 24, 1907, Mr. Shuffler was married to Miss Carrie Duke Henderson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Henderson, of Greenwood, Virginia, and they have one child,—Ralph H. Shuffler.

In further mention of the parentage of the subject, it should not be omitted that Rev. Columbus M. Shuffler was a very prominent man in church circles. He was a member and secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Northwestern Texas Conference, at one time and at the time of his death he was in the service of the church as traveling missionary evangelist of that conference. In northwest Texas, where he did much of his work, he was especially well known and loved. He never took an active part in politics, but what he d d was in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League, and he campaigned for one year in that enterprise under the direction of Sterling P. Strong. His influence in the state was a most praiseworthy one. and while his son is acting along different lines in his work in the interests of Texas, the results are no less pleasing and worthy of the men who are putting forth valiant efforts in the development and upbuilding of the state.

ELI HARRISON MOORES. Mrs. John C. Watts is a daughter of Texarkana's most eminent pioneer citizen, the first settler in this part of the state. A native of Fairfield district in South Carolina, where he was born in April, 1815, he came with his father, Charles Moores, to Bowie county, Texas, in 1840. That is the year which marked principally the beginning of settlement and development in all the Red River Valley, and not a family was more prominently or closely connected with the early pioneer life and the development in this section of the state than the Moores. Eli Moores family located on the south of the future city of Texarkana, though it was thirty-three years later before any town development began there. Eli Moores bought the land on which a part of the city now stands and the consideration passed in this transaction was a yoke of oxen and a wagon. When the town finally began to extend out over his land a number of years later, Mr. Moores took a very liberal stand in promoting development and especially the establishment of the religious institutions. He donated a large sized lot to every church society which desired to build in the new town. For many years before the war he and his brother were noted as the largest land owners in east Texas.

Eli H. Moores married Miss Minerva Janes, who also represented a pioneer family in this part of the country, but their settlement was on the Arkansas side. She was born at Fisher Prairie, Arkansas, January 13, 1829, and died in 1867. Mr. Moores died at his home in Texarkana, March 4, 1884. Of the eight by himself and wife all have passed away except Mrs. John C. Watts. The names of the seven now deceased were: Charles H.; William M.; Eli H.; Thomas B.; Sallie B.; Minerva J. and Mary.

LAWSON C. COUNTS. The term self-made, hackneyed though it is, is yet sufficiently expressive of certain things to permit its application to men who have accomplished worthily in the face of heavy odds. It is therefore no misapplication and means exactly what it implies in the case of Lawson C. Counts, who has reached his present position in life as a result of his own efforts, unaided and unsupported by others. Today he takes his place among the more successful lawyers of the district, and since he came to Olney in 1909 he has enjoyed a particularly liberal clientele and gained the good will and regard of the entire community. Born in Madison county, Arkansas, on October 6, 1871, Lawson C. Counts is a son of George Washington and Clara (Jeffries) Counts.

Lawson Counts gained his education under somewhat adverse circumstances, the public schools of Arkansas affording him his early training, and he was fortunate enough to continue with his high school course to completion. His dream of a college training, however, was made possible only by his own activities, and he himself earned the money in teaching school that supplied his professional training. He was twenty-one years old when he first came to Texas, having been engaged in school teaching for three terms prior to that, and settling in Collin county, this state, he again applied himself to pedagogic work, for which he possessed a singular aptitude, and indeed, the only work for which he was fitted. He continued thus for six years, spending his annual summer vacation delving into the study of law in the various law schools of the state, and supplementing his summer training with judicious reading during the school year. It was in this manner that he laboriously gained his admission to practice in the state of Texas, and when after six years of alternate teaching and studying in Collin county, he moved to Ochiltree, he engaged in the practice of law and there established for three years. During this time he further supplemented his law studies by attendance at the Lebanon Law School for a year. He then went to Shamrock, in Wheeler county, continuing in practice there for a year, and in 1909 came to Olney, where he established himself in a general practice that grows with each succeeding season. He has taken his proper place in the political activities of the place as a Democrat, and as the representative of that party he was in 1910 appointed to the office of city attorney, wherein he gave excellent service.

Mr. Counts was married in Collin county, Texas, on June 22, 1898, to May Millican, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Millican, one of the old pioneer families of Collin county, where they have a host of good friends and where they are widely and favorably known. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Counts, as follows: Austin, Velman, Alton, Lona May and Lasena.

Mr. Counts is fraternally identified by his connection with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held office at times, and he and his wife take a leading part in the best social activities of their town. In the matter of religion, both he and his wife are interested in Christian Science. Mr. Counts is especially enthusiastic in his regard for the state of his adoption and has expressed himself as willing to give careful consideration to any inquiries that might be addressed to him on the subject of the resources of the state and the opportunities for home seekers,—a question to which he has devoted no little attention and thought, and upon which his opinion could be none other than valuable.

JAMES E. MURRIE. If James E. Murrie would tell the story of his struggles to succeed the tale would prove fully as interesting as any of the stories with which we attempt to arouse the ambitions of the younger generation. Now the president of one of the most prosperous banking houses of Seymour, Texas, Mr. Murrie was thrown on his own resources at the early age of thirteen, and was not only his own support but also the head of a family. Courage and strength of character carried him over many obstacles that would have downed a weaker man and his honesty and uprightness won friends for him on every side.

James E. Murrie was born in Quitman, Texas, on the 12th of February, 1856, and has spent all of his life in his native state. His father, Robert S. Murrie, was born in North Carolina, but came to Texas before he was twenty. Here he followed farming and stock raising, and also conducted a saddlery and harness making business. He was an expert saddle maker and had the Civil war not intervened his family would not have had to face hard times in all probability. He enlisted in the Confederate service, however, and after two years he died in the service, his death taking place on December

31, 1862, when he was but thirty-one years of age. He married Miss Rebecca Martin, who was a native of Texas, and their marriage took place in this state. She died on the 25th of February, 1893, at the age of sixty. Mrs. Murrie was a member of the Methodist church and her husband was a member of the Presbyterian. They had five children and of these James E. Murrie was the eldest. His maternal grandfather was with General Houston in the battle of San Jacinto and his mother's uncle, whose name was Robbins, was also there and was one of the men who captured Santa Anna.

James E. Murrie received his early education in a private school, and in fact, this was all the education he had, for circumstances forced him to become a wage earner early in life. He has, however, been a great reader and a natural student, and is today a man of culture and education. His father died when he was six years old and at the age of thirteen he took the responsibility of the family upon his young shoulders and started out to earn a living for himself and to aid in the support of his mother and the younger children. He lived at home and worked at anything he could find to do, taking his share in the work of the ranch as soon as he was old enough. At the age of seventeen he left the home ranch and went to work in a cotton gin. He spent the next four years working in the gin during the winter and on the farm in the summer. Then he went to Mineola, Texas, where he began clerking in a store. After seven years of this work, during which he saved his money in the hope that he could start in business for himself, he found himself with enough capital to open a grocery store in Mineola. His grocery business grew and prospered to such an extent that at the end of four years he determined to go into the business on a larger scale and so moved to Seymour where he continued in this business. Fortune, which in this case was hard work and close attention to business, again favored him and his store became one of the leading establishments of this kind in Seymour. After twenty-three years he sold out his business and organized the First Guaranty State Bank. He was elected its president and has been its active head since that time.

Mr. Murrie is a member of the Democratic party but takes no active interest in political questions. He is prominent in the fraternal world, being a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious matters he is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Murrie was married at Fort Griffin, Texas, on the 25th of February, 1883, to Miss Margaret Gregg, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gregg, of Fort Griffin. Mrs. Murrie died on the 2nd of January, 1891, and is buried in Mineola. She was a member of the Methodist church and was the mother of one child, Robert G., who is married and lives in Albany, Texas. On the 15th of March, 1893, Mr. Murrie was married again, his wife being Miss Salome Hargrave, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hargrave, of Sulphur Bluff, Texas, where the marriage took place. Two children have been born of this union, namely, Neil and Rebecca.

Dr. Hugh C. McKinney. Though comparatively young in practice, having finished his medical training as lately as 1908, Dr. Hugh C. McKinney is nevertheless regarded as one of the leading physicians of Young county, and one whose future is especially bright. He has applied himself to the duties of his profession in the same ardent and energetic manner that characterized his work during his college career, and it is the men of his ambitious tendencies and combined skill who are inevitably ordained to success in their chosen fields of activity.

Born in Milam, Milam county, Texas, on March 3, 1886, Dr. Hugh C. McKinney is the son of J. M. and Sarah James (McIntyre) McKinney. The father was born in Alabama, and the mother was born in Chapple Hill, Washington county, Texas. When J. M. McKinney was sixteen years of age he made his way alone to Milam county, Texas, and there settled down to farm life. In the years that passed he became well and prominently known in his community and district, and in public life he played a prominent part. For six years he was the representative of the Eleventh Senatorial District, comprising Milam, McLennan and Falls counties, Texas, and he rendered a service in that important capacity that would be sufficient honor for any one individual during his career. He was prominent as a farmer and stockman in Milam county all his days, and he died there on February 17, 1912, aged seventy years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and served first with General Hood's brigade, later with the Seventeenth Texas Infantry. He passed through the long period of the war, receiving only one slight wound that incapacitated him for service for a short time, but otherwise experiencing all the horrors of war.

The mother, who still lives in Milam county, was born in Chapple Hill, Texas, in 1843, and spent the best years of her life in Milam county, where she went to reside upon her marriage. Six daughters and two sons were born to the parents, of which goodly number the subject was the youngest born. He received good educational advantages as a boy, and early made his choice of a profession. His literary training was gained in Milam county, and the first year of his medical training in Galveston, in the Medical Department of the State University. He attended the University at Fort Worth for three years, being graduated in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in Milam county, remaining there for three years, after which he came to Olney in Young county, and has here been active in his profession, and very successful from every point of view. He has an ever growing and lucrative practice, and has the confidence and high regard of the public, while the medical profession of the county and district regard him as one of the most successful and coming young physicians in Young county. He is a member of the Milam County Medical Society and the State Medical Society as well. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, as a member of the Chapter, the Council and the Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Politically, Dr. McKinney is a Democrat, but the demands of his profession are such as to preclude the possibility of his taking more than a good citizen's part in the political activities of the district, even were he so disposed in his inclinations.

On December 29, 1909, Dr. McKinney was married to Miss Ruby Elliston, of Temple, Texas, the daughter of J. T. Elliston and his wife,—a well known and highly esteemed family of that place. One child has been born to them,—James Elliston McKinney, born in Milam county, on November 29, 1911.

Arba A. Cooper. One of the most estimable and popular young men of this city is found in the person of Arba A. Cooper, postmaster of Olney since 1910, and prior to that engaged for something like eight years in educational work, in Clay, Boyson and Young counties. Of a sturdy type, he has done excellent work and most conscientious, in his teaching experience, and when he assumed the duties of the postmastership of Olney, he brought to his new position the same qualities of steadfastness and integrity that made him a successful and desirable teacher. His place in the community is a most desirable one, and he has a host of excellent friends in the various communities with which he has been identified in former years.

Born in Jacksboro, Texas, on July 22, 1882, Arba A. Cooper is a son of C. C. and Mary (Staats) Cooper, both natives of Illinois, who came to Texas soon after their marriage, locating in Jacksboro in 1880. There

Yours very truly
Frank S. Roberts

e father identified himself with agricultural activities, id continued to be so occupied. He is now living at ermyn, in Jack county, at the age of fifty-nine, and s faithful wife, who was born in Illinois in 1863, still ares his fortunes. They became the parents of nine ildren, of which Mr. Cooper of this review was the dest.

Arba Cooper attended the schools in Jacksboro and as eventually graduated from the high school of that ace. His graduation came in 1902, and soon thereafter e identified himself with teaching work, in which he ntinued to be active for the following eight years. e taught for three years in Clay county, three years Bryson in Jack county, and a little more than a year Young county. In 1910, he received the appointment the office of postmaster of Olney, and he assumed the ties of that office in March, 1910, since which time e has faithfully discharged the duties of the office. e is a Republican in his political faith, and has per- rmed the duties of citizenship wherever he has found mself ever since he attained man's estate. Fraternally, e has membership in the Maccabees, but has no other cial affiliations of that nature.

In December, 1904, Mr. Cooper was married to Sarah anton, of Bellevue, Texas. She is a daughter of W. and Lucy (Manton) Manton, the mother being now eceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and rs. Cooper: Mary Katherine, born in Bryson, Texas, July 3, 1907; Robert Manton, also born in Bryson, 1909; and William Cooper, born in Olney in 1912.

The family takes its place among the best people of lney, and they enjoy the genuine regard of a wide circle friends in those localities where they have been own formerly. Mr. Cooper is enthusiastic in his opin- n of his adopted state and looks for greater develop- ents than have been yet planned for the great com- onwealth of the southwest.

Hon. Frank S. Roberts. The average man is seldom rought face to face with the stern realities of life before e has reached years of near maturity. He is generally iven the opportunity to make a choice of occupations -allowed to follow his natural inclinations insofar as ntoward circumstances do not prevent. Showing an rly predilection for one of the learned professions, for ne of the various fields open in the marts of trade and mmerce, or for the hazardous activities of the political rena, he may be given the chance to develop his talents his chosen line, and his success or failure rests upon ne manner in which he exercises and directs his inherent ifts. It is not the average man, however, who always eaches the highest goal. The records of history and iography distinctly show that many of the men who ave achieved distinction, who have grasped the great ings of life, the men to whom men have looked, have ad their start in comparative obscurity. It would seem at the mere necessity of self support and self protec- on, which really mean self reliance, develops indwell- g power which would probably, under other circum- ances, have lain dormant. The man who takes upon imself the responsibilities of manhood when still in the ays of his youth, who bends his every energy toward ne accomplishment of those things which chance or in- lination has placed before him, and who finally triumphs er all and finds the fruits of victory sweet, is far above ne medial individual.

Hon. Frank S. Roberts, Judge of the Twenty-second udicial District Court, of Lockhart, Texas, is far from eing an average man; his present high position among ne judiciary of Texas could not have been attained had e possessed only mediocre talents and ordinary ambi- ons. When he decided upon a career in the law, he ound it necessary that he gain his own education, and the attainment of his ends he was willing to labor any honorable capacity, no matter how humble. At ll times, in whatever field of endeavor he has found himself, he has continued to be an energetic, forcible and industrious worker, and his career has finally been crowned by the esteem of his fellow men and an enviable position in the calling to which he has so devotedly given his life.

As in the wars the bravest fight, so in the emigration to new sections the bravest travel, and it is for this reason that the great Southwest country has produced so many stalwart, fearless men. Among the pioneers to Texas in 1851 came David Powell Roberts, the grandfather of Judge Roberts. He had been a planter in Mississippi, and on coming to the Lone Star state he settled on Walnut Creek, in Caldwell county, there establishing himself upon a ranch, which he operated until his death. During the war between the states he enlisted in a Texas regiment, and saw active service with the Confederate army along the Gulf. Elias Keeton Roberts, the father of Judge Roberts, was born in Mississippi in 1848, and was a child of three years when he accompanied his parents to Texas. He was educated in the country schools of Caldwell county, adopted the medical profession, completed his studies at Tulane University medical school, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and for many years was a country doctor in Caldwell and Blanco counties. He retired from active practice some ten years ago, and is now living quietly at San Antonio. He married Melvina Sheppard, who was born in Blanco county, Texas, where her mother was also born, her father being a native of Ireland who came to Texas during the days of the Republic. She still survives and resides at San Antonio.

Frank S. Roberts was born November 20, 1877, in Caldwell county, Texas, and early in life evinced that determination of doing and succeeding in his doing that has characterized him through all his undertakings. He was reared on a farm and received his early education in the country school, this being followed by a course at the Lockhart High school, where he was graduated in 1896, although the last year of his term was only made possible by his working his own way. He obtained the position of janitor that year, at a salary of ten dollars per month, and was thus able to complete his course. Following this, he taught school in Wilson county for two years, saving his money with the intention of taking a course at the University of Texas, but unforeseen circumstances found him at San Antonio in 1898, when the Spanish-American War broke out, and he enlisted in the Rough Riders. He presented himself in person to Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who assigned him and made him a member of Troop B. Mr. Roberts departed with the regiment to Tampa, Florida, and while in marching order, ready to embark on the transport, to go to Cuba, he was suddenly stricken in the ranks with a fever which developed into measles and later into typhoid, so he could not accompany his regiment to Cuba, much to his disappointment. He remained in the hospital until August, and was then removed to Washington Barracks Hospital, and rejoined his regiment, when it returned, at Montauk Point, Long Island, and was mustered out of the service in October, 1898.

Mr. Roberts then went to Danville, Indiana, with the determination of securing the education so much desired, and there worked his way through the Central Normal College, taking the full university course, studying law and graduating in August, 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at college he earned his own living and tuition fees, being engaged at all kinds of employment, including janitor work. He was also married during this time, his wife being a teacher in Hendrix county and a student in the college. After his graduation Mr. Roberts returned to Texas and took up his residence at Lockhart, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1902 he was elected county attorney of Caldwell county, by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and was reelected, serving two terms of two years each.

In 1906 he again took up private practice, but in March, 1908, was appointed by Governor Campbell district attorney of the Twenty-second Judicial District, to complete the unexpired term of James L. Storey. In November, 1910, he was elected to that office for the term of two years, but resigned November 1, 1911. As county attorney and later as district attorney he displayed such a deep and accurate knowledge of the law, that he was considered eminently capable of occupying the bench of the Twenty-second Judicial District, which had previously been occupied by two of the most distinguished jurists of the state, Judges L. W. Moore and H. Teichmueller, and on November 1, 1911, he was appointed by acting Governor Davidson to that office, to succeed Judge Moore, who had died. In November, 1912, he was elected to that position for the full term of four years, the youngest judge in years of any in the state. As district attorney, during his last year in that office, Judge Roberts did not have a single acquittal, having successfully prosecuted every case tried before a jury. In his judicial capacity he has shown himself absolutely impartial in his decisions, weighing carefully both sides and deciding fairly to all interests. One of the rules of his life and which has characterized his work on the bench is as follows: "In all questions he seeks first to determine from the facts upon which side is justice, then to discover and announce the rule that is or ought to be the law to obtain it." He is truly a man of the people, knowing full well of his own experience what it is to fight single-handed against obstacles. Fraternally, Judge Roberts is past master of Lockhart Lodge No. 690, A. F. & A. M., a member of Lockhart Chapter No. 208, R. A. M., and Past Thrice Illustrious master of Lockhart Council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; and also holds membership in Lockhart Lodge No. 52, Woodmen of the World, and Germania Lodge No. 15, Sons of Herman.

Judge Roberts was married in 1899 to Miss Alice Thomas, daughter of W. P. and Elizabeth M. Thomas and the mother is now a resident of Whittier, California. One son has been born to this union, George C. Mrs. Roberts' mother was the widow of Henry Swain, who died in Libby Prison. She also lost two brothers during the Civil War, they having been soldiers in the Northern army. She married William Pilton Thomas, a native of Bristol, England, who died. He was a Soldier of Fortune who fought with Garibaldi in Italy, and who came to the United States after the Civil war. Mrs. Thomas was a Pickering of the old Quaker stock, whose ancestors came over the ocean in the *Mayflower*, this family taking a prominent part in the winning of American independence.

From the earliest times the Roberts family has always been pushing toward the frontier. Of Welsh stock, it was founded by a pioneer settler of the Virginia Colony, who was killed by the Indians while engaged in digging ginseng roots for fever patients. The great-grandfather of Judge Roberts was Nathan Roberts, a Baptist preacher in Alabama and Mississippi, and from him have descended men who have formed the advance guard of American civilization in the great Southwest. A worthy representative of this family, Judge Roberts is upholding its best traditions, and if the past may be taken as a criterion of the future he has still far to go in the making of the history of his native state.

Lycurgus W. Porter. A resident of Texas since 1872, Lycurgus W. Porter has in the passing years experienced a variety of life in the great southwestern commonwealth. Farming and the cattle business in its various aspects occupied a good many years, and it was in 1910 that he first identified himself with life in Petrolia, when he established himself in the livery business. He retired from business, however, in 1913, and has since lived retired from active business pursuits. He devotes practically all his time to his administration of the office of mayor, to which he was elected in the spring of 1913, and in which he has already demonstrated his fitness for public service of that order. He has long been one to give considerable attention to the matter of civic life in his locality, and at one time, while a resident of Baylor county, he was overseer of highways for ten years, as a result of which many miles of good roads in the county are directly accredited to him.

Mr. Porter is a native of Missouri, his birth occurring in that state on June 10, 1851, and he is a son of Ezekiel H. and Mandina H. Porter. They were native Kentuckians, and for years the father was identified with farming in Missouri. He was a successful and prosperous farmer and a man of some position in his community, both he and his wife being devout church people. The father is buried in Texas, while the mother died in Missouri and is there buried.

Up to the time when he was twenty-one years of age Lycurgus W. Porter obediently remained on the home farm, where he was his father's main assistant. His schooling was not elaborate in its scope and nature, being confined to the country schools of the community where he was reared, and when he reached his legal majority he answered the call of the world to young manhood, and set out upon his own responsibility. He came to Texas in 1872 and went to work on the cattle ranges of the state, that field offering a sure employment to young and inexperienced men. For ten years he continued in the cattle business, and in those years he drove cattle through numerous states, including Kansas and Nebraska. He prospered in his work, and in 1882 he bought a farm in Baylor county, Texas, and he carried on a successful farming enterprise until 1907. He then went to Belleview and bought a farm and operated there until 1910, when he sold it, and came to Petrolia. He operated on a generous plan, and his profits were unfailing with each season. He finally disposed of his farming interests and in 1910 chose the town of Petrolia as a suitable location for the enterprise he had in mind, and in that year he established the livery business in which he was so successful and which he has now relegated to his son's sole charge and supervision, himself having retired from all business activities. In the years that he devoted to business Mr. Porter amassed considerable wealth, and he is regarded as one of the financially stable men of the city and county.

The status of the man in his recently chosen community is that of a leader in every worthy enterprise that is inaugurated within the limits of the city. He is quite generally known as the Peacemaker of Petrolia, and he is the friend of all, and all are his friends. The people bring him their problems of life and seek his advice on matters of moment to them, and no man in the community has a greater following among all classes than he. He has made good, in common parlance, in everything he has undertaken. In his ranching and farming business, he was undeniably successful, as success is measured by the amassing of property. In his public career he has given excellent service in every office the people have called him to, and now, when he has retired from business life and is giving his sole attention to the administration of his office of mayor of Petrolia, he has the esteem and confidence of all.

For nearly forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal chuch, Mr. Porter is one of the active churchmen of the community. His family also have membership in that body.

On Christmas Day, in 1881, Mr. Porter was married in Baylor county, Texas, where he long made his home, to Miss Mary N. Moon, the daughter of R. J. Moon, formerly of Alabama. To them were born eight children—four sons and four daughters—named as follows: Rolla, deceased; Harley L.; Attrice B.; Iola; Lawrence; Verda; Boyd and Cleta.

The family have a leading social position in Petrolia,

ıd have a host of genuine friends in the city and ounty.

Francis Cates Ford, M. D. It is now thirty years nce Dr. Ford began his practice at Nacogdoches. His reer as a member of the Texas Medical profession is en longer, since he earned his degree and began prac-e in the state in 1873. In his profession he has been own as a man always apace with the progress of his eat science, and by post-graduate work and private udy, has never suffered severely from competition by unger men. Both his family and his personal record e interesting subjects for biographical mention.

Francis Cates Ford was born in Newton county, Texas, eptember 17, 1849. The forefathers were descended om the Stuarts of Scotland, came over the ocean and unded a home among the American Indians, and as rly settlers of South Carolina joined the fighting forces nder General Marion, and lent their aid in effecting in-ependence for the colonies. The grandfather of Dr. ord was John Ford, a South Carolina planter and slave older, who subsequently moved to Hinds county, Mis-issippi, where he died. His children were: Joseph and amuel, who were long identified with the profession of w at Shreveport, Louisiana; Washington, who died in ississippi; Catherine, who married Mr. Wommack and ed at Shreveport; and Sarah, who became the wife of ev. Thomas Griffin, the latter having been a prominent ctor in the separation of the Methodist church into orthern and Southern branches, and was one of the thers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. David Ford, the father of Dr. Ford, was a Meth-list minister, was born in the Marion district of South arolina in 1806, and came to Texas in the early forties hile the Republic was still in existence. He had a lib-al education, and it is believed that he was a student Princeton College, since he met his wife there. Though regular preacher of the gospel, he devoted himself to rming, and had a household of slaves until the war t them free. Though too old and physically infirm to to the front, during the war he was quartermaster in s district, and did a fine service in relieving hunger and stress, and in handling the mail as postmaster at Burk-lle, where he lived. He furnished four sons to the Con-derate army, two of them with the First Texas in-ntry, in the army of Northern Virginia, and two in e First Texas Cavalry. His son, John, in the Virginian my, was captured with twenty-three comrades, while ghting a regiment of Federals, after killing more than vo hundred of the enemy, and suffering capture only cause ammunition ran out. The bravery and resolu-on of these Confederates caused their captors to desire eir parole, but instead they were sent to Camp Chase, io, where John Ford died, and his body was buried ere. Rev. David Ford married Miss Maria Van Dyke amilton, who died at Nacogdoches in 1897. Rev. David ord died at Burkville, Texas, in 1874. His children re Thomas W., of Houston; Mrs. Catherine Nation Newton county, Texas; Mrs. Ellen Cates, died near reveport, Louisiana; Addie, who married William Nor-l, and died at Burkville; John D., who was the soldier ove mentioned; Henry Harrison, who died at Orange; illiam Hamilton, who died in Beaumont; and Dr. Fran-C.

Burkville was the early home of Dr. Ford, and he re-ved his education both under private instructions and the public schools. Though a boy just entering his ens, when the war broke out, he was old enough to give ch assistance to his father, in the conduct of the artermaster's business, and in handling the Burkville stoffice. That experience proved valuable to him in er life, as an early training in routine of business. out 1870 he took up the study of medicine in Mobile, abama, where he was graduated in 1873. Returning ne, he practiced at Burkville a few years, and then interrupted his practice for another period of study, entering Tulane University at New Orleans, where he was graduated in 1880. From that time until 1883, Dr. Ford was located at Jasper, and since then has had his home and his office in Nacogdoches. His professional efficiency has been increased by several courses in post-graduate work at different times, and he has identified himself with professional affairs as a member of the County and State Medical Societies and National Association.

Dr. Ford has a noteworthy military record. His experience in that direction began in 1887, when he joined the Nacogdoches company of the Texas National Guards, and finally retired after having served as chief surgeon and medical director. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Ford was commissioned by President McKinley as brigade surgeon and assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the 7th Army corps. His actual service, however, was as division surgeon of 1st Division, 7th corps, on staff of General J. Warren Keifer's command of General Fitzhugh Lee's corps. He went to Cuba with his command, and aided in establishing Camp Columbia, near Havana, and helped to clean up the capital and make it a sanitary place, after the Spanish troops had left. Dr. Ford left the island in April, 1899, and was discharged by general order of the war department soon after that date.

In early years Dr. Ford did considerable service as an active Democrat, representing his home district as delegate to various state conventions. He was a delegate when Governor Ross was nominated, and again in 1890 when Governor Hogg received his first call from the Texas democracy. Outside of his profession, and his careful attention to the large clientage in and about Nacogdoches, with several other citizens he assisted in constructing the original water works plant at Nacogdoches, now one of the best in the state. Dr. Ford affiliates with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Episcopal.

Dr. Ford in May, 1876, at Shreveport, married Miss Fannie Cates, a daughter of Wesley Cates. She died in Burkville in 1879, leaving a son, Francis C., a druggist of Nacogdoches. At Nacogdoches, in June, 1898, Dr. Ford married Miss Jane Thompson, whose father was Judge Thompson, marine judge in New York City. The doctor has no children by his second marriage.

Ed Hendricks, senior member of the mercantile firm of Hendricks and Anderson, of Cooper, Texas, is a representative of one of the *ante bellum* families of the Lone Star state.

John Pierson Hendricks, the father of Ed Hendricks, came from Springfield, Missouri, to Texas some time in the 50's. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1834, and went from there to Missouri when a child, where, in Greene county, he was reared and educated, his educational advantages, however, being limited. At that date St. Louis was the farthest west railroad point, and the Hendricks family made the journey to Texas in true pioneer fashion, namely, by wagon. Their destination was Biardstown community in Lamar county, where John P. Hendricks became a leading factor in the agricultural and stock industry, and also in the gin and mill business of that place. John P. Hendricks was a son of Isaac Hendricks, who also came to Texas. Isaac Hendricks' father was William Hendricks, who lived and died at Baltimore, Maryland. He was the progenitor of various branches of the family that are scattered throughout the South. Isaac Hendricks married Hamsy Webster, and their children were John P., Shadrick, Meshack, Marshall; Mary J., who has been twice married, first to Kirk Johnson and after his death to John Evans; Elzora, wife of James Dillard, of Oregon, and Arte-

missa, wife of Benjamin Jackson, of Oklahoma. John P. Hendricks died in 1907. He maintained a strong interest in democratic politics, and was a man of Southern prejudices and practices, but he took no part in the effort to establish the Confederate States. His widow, Serena (Smith) Hendricks, is still a resident of Cooper, Texas. Of their children, we record that Robert, born in 1862, married Miss Lillie Duncan, and is with the Hendricks-Anderson firm of Cooper; Gay, of Paris, Texas, married May Jackson; Ed, whose name introduces this review, was the next in order of birth, and the youngest, Gertrude, is the wife of Neal Duncan, of Paris, Texas.

Ed Hendricks was born November 13, 1873, at Biardstown, Lamar county, and spent the first sixteen years of life on his father's farm. In addition to a common school education, he had the advantage of a course in a business college, and when he was seventeen he entered upon his business career. His chief training has been in the broad school of experience, where he has rounded out a character typical of the prosperous, genial Southerner, on good terms with himself and everybody around him. He earned his first money as an employe of the mill and gin at Biardstown, and subsequently he ran a confectionery stand at that place. On coming to Delta county, he found employment as clerk for S. C. Ratliff in the old town of Charleston, at $16.00 a month, and there familiarized himself with all the details of the business and developed into a successful salesman and merchant. His ambition was to have a business of his own, and when he had accumulated a small capital he put in a stock of groceries and dry goods at Charleston, and thus opened up an independent career. His first capital amounted to only $425, but he met with success from the very start, and subsequently doubled and trebled his stock. After fourteen years spent at Charleton, he was ready for a wider field of activity. At that time his cash on hand and stock in trade were in marked contrast with the few dollars he had put into the business.

On coming to Cooper in 1910, Mr. Hendricks embarked in the grocery business in his own brick house, just off the main square of the town. The following year he joined Carter Anderson in the purchase of the business of Cooper Bros., and under the firm name of Hendricks & Anderson is now identified with a mercantile business that is at the head in its line in Delta county. Mr. Henderson is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Cooper, vice president of the Home Relief Insurance Company, and president of the Delta Retail Merchants' Association. Also, he is a member of the Cooper Board of Trade.

While a resident of Charleston, Mr. Hendricks was married to Miss Nina Akard, daughter of Henry Akard and wife, *nee* Terrell. The Akards, as the name suggests, are of German origin, and Henry Akard is one of the merchants of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks are the parents of six children, namely: Gertrude, Bessie, Noland, Earl, Gordon and Lucile.

Mr. Hendricks' social interests include membership in the A. F. and A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

David K. Renfro. Brownwood, Texas, has among its honored retired citizens many men to whom it owes much, men of the highest type of responsible citizenship. They have been useful to the community through their activities in business, their public services and their professional achievements, and now, having stepped somewhat aside from the busy paths that their descendants still creditably occupy, are entitled to the consideration and respect which they universally receive. Standing prominent among this class of citizens may be mentioned David K. Renfro, who for years was engaged in farming and as a druggist. He was born March 16, 1840, in Sabine county, Texas, and is a son of David and Martha (Dixon) Renfro.

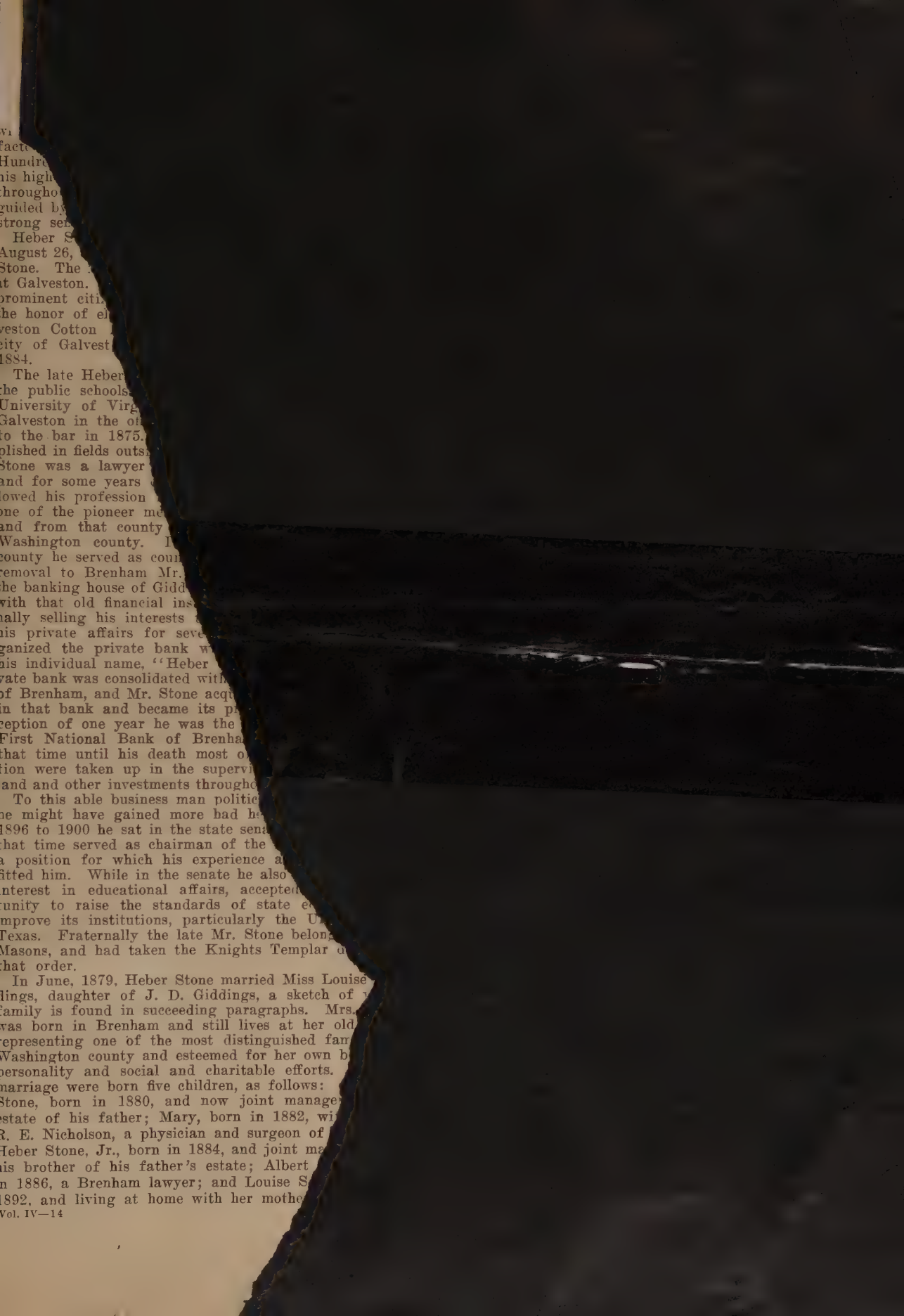
The Renfro family is of Scotch descent, and many of the name are to be found in the State of Missouri, from whence came David Renfro to Texas in 1822. He was an early pioneer, farmer, stock raiser and slave owner, and continued in active operations up to the time of his death, which occurred April 13, 1865, the day of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. During the early days of the Texas frontier, he was commissioned by the United States Government as captain of the Home Guards, an organization for the protection of the early settlers against the Indians and Mexican desperadoes. Five sons and one daughter were born to David and Martha (Dixon) Renfro, and of these David K. was the next to the youngest.

David K. Renfro secured his education in the private schools of early Texas, and proved a diligent scholar, making the most of his somewhat limited opportunities. His first business was in freighting with ox-teams and mule-teams from Grandoco, Louisiana, to various points in Texas, and while thus engaged hauled large loads of merchandise from fifty to ninety miles. Mr. Renfro continued to be thus engaged until 1861, when the outbreak of the war between the North and the South caused him to lay aside his private interests to join the ranks of the Confederate army, and he accordingly enlisted in the First Texas Infantry, Hood's Brigade, First Division, under Generals Longstreet and Lee. Serving throughout the war, Mr. Renfro participated in fifty-one engagements, and made an excellent record for bravery and faithful service. He was discharged at the close of the struggle as orderly sergeant of his command, and upon his return to private life engaged in farming in Sabine county, where he hired twenty-five negroes, cotton being his principal crop. Next he opened a 400-acre farm on the Colorado river, where he was the first to raise cotton in that country. In 1867 he moved to Shelby county, Texas, and continued to farm until 1869, then returning to Sabine county, where in addition to carrying on agricultural pursuits he was the proprietor of a general merchandise business at Milan. Disposing of his interests there in 1873, he came to Brown county, and after spending about seventeen years in farming came to Brownwood and opened a pharmacy. This, like his other ventures, proved a decided success and he continued as proprietor of the drug store until 1905, when he retired, turning over 50% of the business to his sons, who are still conducting it. Although now living a quiet life, he still takes an interest in commercial activities, and is known as one of his community's most substantial men. His business career was one of untiring industry and perseverance, and at all times he well merited the esteem of his business associates and the confidence of all with whom he had transactions.

On October 23, 1867, Mr. Renfro was married in Shelby county, Texas, to Miss Alif A. Tillman, of Scotch descent, daughter of Elijah and Elga (Modlock) Tillman, the former of whom was engaged in farming for many years in Shelby county. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Renfro, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, six being residents of Brownwood, while the oldest son is in business in Forth Worth, and another is a farmer and stockman of Wagner, Oklahoma. All are married.

Mr. and Mrs. Renfro are spending their last days in their comfortable home in Brownwood, surrounded by their many friends. They are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Always a stanch democrat, Mr. Renfro has been active in his support of his party's candidates, while his fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Masonic order, with the members of which he is decidedly popular.

Heber Scott.



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ception of one year he was the
First National Bank of Brenha
that time until his death most o
tion were taken up in the supervi
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To this able business man politic
he might have gained more had he
1896 to 1900 he sat in the state sena
that time served as chairman of the
a position for which his experience a
fitted him. While in the senate he also
interest in educational affairs, accepted
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mprove its institutions, particularly the U
Texas. Fraternally the late Mr. Stone belong
Masons, and had taken the Knights Templar d
that order.
In June, 1879, Heber Stone married Miss Louise
lings, daughter of J. D. Giddings, a sketch of
family is found in succeeding paragraphs. Mrs.
was born in Brenham and still lives at her old
representing one of the most distinguished fam
Washington county and esteemed for her own b
personality and social and charitable efforts.
marriage were born five children, as follows:
Stone, born in 1880, and now joint manage
estate of his father; Mary, born in 1882, wi
R. E. Nicholson, a physician and surgeon of
Heber Stone, Jr., born in 1884, and joint ma
his brother of his father's estate; Albert
n 1886, a Brenham lawyer; and Louise S
1892, and living at home with her mothe

S. L. Painter

r, where he has since remained. And since his residence ere he has taken hospital work in Chicago, thus fitting imself for greater efficiency in the local field of surgery. His alma mater at Galveston has also furnished him opportunity to do special work, and he is identified with he local, State, and North Texas medical societies, and hese connections entitle him to membership in the national association. He is a member of the Association f American Railway Surgeons, and is local surgeon of he Texas Midland Railway Company. He does the official examining for various insurance companies, including the Southwestern and Southland Life insurance companies of Dallas; the Sam Houston Life, the Aetna, the Hartford, the Pacific Mutual Life, the Kansas City Life, he Great Southern Life, the Equitable of San Antonio, he San Antonio Life, the Fort Worth Life, the Wichita Southern Life, the Reliance Life, the Federal Life, the Union Central Life, etc. And in addition he holds the ffice of County Health Officer.

Dr. Crook has proved himself a man of business ability s well as of professional skill. He is vice president and director of the Farmers State Bank of Cooper, and is stockholder of the Delta National Bank.

November 18, 1896, Doctor Crook and Miss Tennie '. Wilson were united in marriage at Allen, Collin ounty, Texas, and they are the parents of two sons: W. Vilson and J. Hobson. J. Wilson Crook won first prize or an essay on Robert E. Lee, in competition as one of he grade pupils of the Cooper schools. Mrs. Crook is a aughter of Joseph S. Wilson and wife, *nee* Hobson, and ne of a family of ten children.

Doctor Crook's family are Methodists and he is, fraernally, identified with the Woodmen and the Masons.

David Luther Painter. The active life of this enerprising man was connected with the most important eriod in the development of Gainesville, from 1873 o September 23, 1911, and is linked with the construcion of some of the most important of those public vorks which stimulated the city's growth and were he bases of its commercial supremacy. A friend of ducation, morality and good citizenship, a philanthropst whose charities will never be known, a public-spirted citizen who placed the interests of his community bove his private ambitions, his career and activities ntitle his name to be remembered with sentiments of rofound veneration among the founders and builders f the city's greatness.

David Luther Painter was born at Martinsburg, Virinia, in 1831. His paternal grandfather was a Revoutionary soldier, a native of England, and an early ettler of Virginia, where he was one of the first voters f Berkeley county (now West Virginia.) The parents f Mr. Painter were Virginia farming people, and had family of five children, of whom two still survive: oseph, living at Asheville, North Carolina, and the oungest, living at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, in former ears a newspaper man and now living retired at the ge of eighty-eight years. David L. Painter was reared n his father's farm near Martinsburg, Virginia, and here received his education in the common schools. On ttaining his majority, he left the parental roof and ent to St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured a position ith a car manufacturing concern. He continued with his firm until 1873, in which year he came to Texas nd settled in Gainesville. This was prior to the advent f the railroads, but here he established himself in the umber business, although it was necessary that he haul is product from Dennison. This modest business, tarted with a small capital, and only the determination nd ambition of its proprietor to encourage the thought f its success, grew steadily as the years passed, and ventually assumed gigantic proportions. The mangement of this great enterprise left him with but ittle leisure to devote to other channels of trade, but e managed withal to find time to devote to charity and the social amenities. He was in his business relations a man of absolute integrity, but conservative and cautious in his actions and reticent in his habits; especially was he modest in speaking of his own affairs or himself. His habits were simple and domestic; he was a great lover of home, and his bearing was affable and kindly. He had a charitable regard for others, and it was his rule never to speak of a person except to speak well of him. In his continual, unostentatious charities he helped men to help themselves and the full extent of these benevolences will probably never be known. To his own family connections and friends he was ever generous. A lover of outdoor life, he was a large owner of ranching properties, but did not give these his personal attention. He was never a politician, nor did he take an especially active part in public affairs, but he had an intimate knowledge of the history of nearly every man of importance in the country, and was a personal friend of a number of national figures, among them Senator Bailey, who was his neighbor for years. One of Mr. Painter's gifts to the City of Gainesville consisted of the beautiful trees in City Park, which he himself planted and of which he took care until they had grown large enough to contend with the inclemencies of the weather. Although a member of no church, he helped to build nearly every church structure in the city, as well as the first and succeeding public schools. At the time of his death he was serving as a member of the board of school trustees. He was a Democrat of the old school, but ever respected the rights and opinions of others, and his friends were found among all political parties. About ten years prior to his death, which occurred September 23, 1911, he retired from business activities, although he continued to hold an interest in the Lindsey National Bank, of which he was a director, and the Waples-Painter Lumber Company, which is still in existence and one of the largest industries of its kind in this section, and in which his widow retains a controlling interest.

On December 12, 1873, Mr. Painter was married to Mrs. Frances (Clark) Elliott, who was born in Mississippi, daughter of Col. William T. Clark, a Mississippi planter who came to Texas in 1858 and engaged in stock raising, which he followed up to the time of his death in 1897. There were seven children in Mr. Clark's family: Frances, who married Mr. Painter; Mary, who became the wife of R. H. Hoffman, of Denton, Texas; Pattie, deceased, who was the wife of Jesse Chinn, of Denton; Luther T., a well-known stockman and banker of Quana, Texas; W. O., a ranch owner and stockman of Graham, Texas; Eugene W., who is a resident of Arizona; Sidney J., a stockman and banker of Childress county, Texas.

Frances Clark was married (first) to Dr. M. A. Elliott, a native of Tennessee, who graduated from medical college in his native state and then came to Texas, where he followed his profession up to the time of his death, in February, 1870. There were two children born to this union: Imogene, who is now deceased, and Pearl, who is the widow of W. H. Stafford, of Supulpa, Oklahoma. Mr. Stafford was the owner of a cotton compress and his widow is now continuing the business with marked success. She has one daughter.

Three children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Painter: Fay, who is the wife of L. D. Turner, of Gainesville, and has one son, David; Gladys, who is single and lives at home with her mother; and one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Painter, who is a lady of many accomplishments and who has numerous friends in church and social circles of Gainesville, resides in her comfortable residence at No. 312 West California street.

Haywood B. Lain, M. D., is dean of the medical profession of Delta county, Texas. It was in 1868 that he began practice here, and for twenty-two years he trav-

eled over the country embraced within its borders and ministered to the frontier settlers dotted here and there, while maintaining his residence at Charleston, then the chief town of the county.

Doctor Lain first came into Texas during the progress of the Civil war, refugeeing from the dangers of invasion by Federal troops, menacing the State of Arkansas, from which he fled. He had come into the West in 1857, reaching his destination in Madison county, Arkansas, April 7th of that year. He was reared within a few miles of the Tennessee river in Perry county, and he journeyed down that stream to Paducah, Kentucky, thence to Cairo, Illinois, and down to the mouth of the Arkansas river by packet and continued his trip by river to Little Rock. A private conveyance carried him from there to Huntsville, where his uncle, Samuel Sheppard, and other friends from his home county had preceded him.

Doctor Lain was born in Perry county, Tennessee, October 1, 1835. His father, Armstead D. Lain, was a small planter of that county, where he was born in 1813. He subsequently moved into Decatur county and there passed away about 1870. He was aligned, politically, with the Whigs, as was his father-in-law, and possessed the ordinary educational and other qualifications for citizenship. His father was Armstead Lain, a native of Virginia, who came to Tennessee from North Carolina. He was a planter in Wilson county, and died there. Armstead Lain, Jr., married Louisa, daughter of William and Janie (Price) Sheppard, the latter being of Welsh descent. Mrs. Lain was born January 8, 1815. She came to Texas after the death of her husband, and died at Cooper, as Mrs. Whitwell, in November, 1896. Her children were Haywood B., the subject of this sketch; William, who died while a soldier in the Confederate army; Martha, who married and settled in Arkansas and died there; Mrs. Lucy Simmons, of Lamar county, Texas; Samuel, of Sanger, Texas; Douglas, who still resides in Tennessee, and Susan, who was the wife of Charles Harris and who died at Cooper, Texas.

In the matter of longevity this family of Lains has made a record. Back in Tennessee, where the climatic conditions contribute to the development of tall and sinewy men and fair and vigorous women, an uncle and an aunt of Doctor Lain carried their burden of years beyond the century and yielded to the "inevitable" with mental faculties in full activity. Joseph Lain, the uncle, passed beyond his hundredth milestone, and his sister, Miss Ada, reached 109, and passed out in the cedar hills near Lebanon, after having witnessed the greatest era of progress in the history of the modern world.

Haywood B. Lain's youth was passed not unlike that of other sons of small planters in Tennessee, and his schooling was not finished until after his removal to Arkansas. His time was divided, when he grew up, among several vocations, clerking and other work such as was found in the little mountain town of Huntsville, and he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. P. Humphrey of Ozark. When the war of the Rebellion came on he was fully prepared for defending the old customs of the South and seemed anxious to array himself in military garb in defense of the State. His company was commanded by Captain Walker and his regiment by Colonel Carroll, both of Franklin county, Arkansas. Military enthusiasm had been stimulated by a sort of free hand in Confederate sentiment, soldiering largely without the enemy's interference for a time and watching new troops in civilian garb and sportsmen's equipment passing by Ozark in boat loads en route to Fort Smith. Colonel Carroll took his regiment beyond the limits of the State and added his force to that facing General Lyon's army near Springfield, Missouri, and in the summer of 1862 the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, in which our subject was active and where, as he expressed it, he "saw the elephant" and secured all the honors of war necessary to satisfy his craving for a military life. The results of that battle left the Union forces in command of the situation and an invasion of Arkansas felt to be a sure and early event. As a move to avoid further exposing himself as a target for Yankee bullets and as a means of saving the personal property of his uncle Sheppard, the young soldier took charge of a caravan of stock and drove them to Texas, reaching Lamar county near the close of the year 1862. Returning to Arkansas, he found his relative ready to transfer his residence to a more southern community, and the Sheppard family and all its portable effects formed the second company, which Doctor Lain accompanied to the Lone Star state. They reached their destination early in 1863 and stopped in the vicinity of one of the Sulphur Rivers. Here the coming physician and future man-of-affairs combined the practice of medicine and the cattle industry until the re-establishment of peace.

While Doctor Lain had only begun the preparation for his professional work, laid the foundation as it were, yet he was qualified to diagnose and prescribe, and he answered with his assistance whenever called upon. All the while he kept up his medical studies and he yearned for a diploma from some college of medicine. Accordingly, in 1867, he went back to Tennessee and entered the university of Nashville, where he completed the medical course the following year. Then, in possession of the coveted diploma, he returned to Texas and resumed his place in the saddle in front of his pill bags, at this time establishing his home at Charleston, then in Hopkins county, where he continued to reside the next twenty-two years. During this time his practice extended far beyond the present limits of the county, and his faithful "Dobyn" carried him over distances and through weather that would put a modern automobile out of commission. He passed over the site of Cooper before the town was ever dreamed of and he had business or professional relations with nearly all of Delta county's inhabitants prior to 1880. The opportunity being ever present, he engaged in trading, grazing and farming from the early years of his residence, and his contribution to the improvements of rural and urban Delta has been continuous. He has made farms out of the "hog wallows," has enclosed pastures, built homes for tenants, and out of his multifarious transactions in real estate in the country a thousand acres of land is still in his name.

Doctor Lain has been a positive factor in the affairs of Cooper from its early history. He moved to the place in 1885, when it contained about 500 inhabitants, and for some years was one of the druggists of the town as well as a practicing physician. He erected the second brick business house here, has built several others since, and his contribution to the residence district of Cooper has been important and conspicuous. His own home, a splendid and commodious house, has added materially to the permanence of the county seat town and the several smaller homes built by him have served to swell the number of domiciles needed in a growing community.

With the prospect of securing a railroad for Cooper, Doctor Lain was named, with James Patteson, Doctor Blackwell, T. T. Garrard and others, as a committee to secure the right-of-way through Delta county for the Texas Midland Railroad and the construction of the road followed the completion of their work in 1896. He has been president of the First National Bank of Cooper for twenty years, and is one of the directors of the Protestant M. P. Church, which he joined at Charleston, Texas. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local political affairs he acts as an independent. His first vote was given in support of the whigs.

November 9, 1864, Doctor Lain married at Charleston, Texas, Miss Elizabeth Conditt, daughter of William and Jane (Brown) Conditt, who came to Texas from Kentucky. Mrs. Lain passed away in 1885, leaving three children: Dr. Albert S., of Cooper, who died in September, 1898; Paul H., who lives at Cooper, and Louisa Jane, born March 21, 1874, died November 23, 1895. For his second wife, Doctor Lain married Miss Mary

Hunt, daughter of Benjamin F. and Martha (Baker) Hunt, who came hither from Missouri. Of the Hunt family, only one other member survives—John Hunt of Hopkins county, Texas. The children of this second marriage are Nellie, Floyd, Waldrow, Claud, Ralph and Haywood.

As a Mason, Doctor Lain also has a record. He is believed to be the oldest member of the Masonic Order in Delta county and he helped organize the lodge in Charleston soon after he took up his residence there. He also helped to organize, and has presided over, a number of lodges in the county.

HENRY L. LEBERMAN. One of the leaders in thought and action in Olney, Texas, is Henry L. Leberman, a wealthy stock man, banker and citizen of this place. All his life, practically, has been devoted to stock-raising, for before he entered into the business on his own responsibility, he was associated with his father who was in the same line of enterprise, and who also was a successful man. Mr. Leberman was born on October 10, 1863, at Nokomis, Illinois, a son of John A. and Bertha Mary (Heck) Leberman, both natives of Germany. They came to America and settled in St. Louis, where they were married, and later settled in Christian county, Illinois, but still later again removing to St. Louis, Missouri. It was not until 1874 that they identified themselves with Texas as settlers in Tarrant county, where the father was engaged as a stockman. He died in Young county, on January 3, 1913, aged seventy-nine years, and the mother died on March 9, 1911, aged sixty-nine. They were the parents of seven children, and of that number the subject was the second born.

Henry L. Leberman was fairly well educated in the schools of Missouri and Illinois, and he finished his schooling in St. Louis. He accompanied the family to Texas, and when he launched out for himself, it was to engage in the cattle business. In 1880 he came to Young county, and he is still largely occupied with his cattle interests hereabout, although he has identified himself with other activities that take some of his time and attention.

In 1905 he acquired an interest in the First National Bank of Olney, among the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the county, and he served as president of the bank from 1906 to 1910, and is again holding the office of president after an interval of non-service.

Mr. Leberman is one who has taken a distinctive interest in matters of educational import, and is giving valuable service as president of the local school board, where he has served since 1901. In that time many valuable additions to the curriculum have come into usage, and it is his aim to bring the system to a status that will compare favorably in efficiency with other school systems of larger cities. Mr. Leberman is a Democrat and a Mason of the Royal Arch degree. He also has membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. His church affiliations are with the Christian denomination.

In December, 1893, at Graham, Texas, Mr. Leberman was married to Miss Eleanor Perkins, a daughter of J. W. Perkins and wife, old pioneers to this county who are now deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leberman, as follows: Marietta, born in 1894; Henry Louis, born September 17, 1896; and Eleanor Leberman, born in 1898.

Mr. Leberman takes his proper place among the leaders in citizenship of the city and county, and performs his full share of civic service, sharing to the uttermost the burdens of civic responsibility.

DR. GEORGE B. HAMILTON. One of the promising young medical men of this district and one who is fast advancing in professional importance is Dr. George B. Hamilton, of Olney, Young county, where he has been engaged in practice since his graduation from the University of Fort Worth in 1908. Dr. Hamilton is a product of the Lone Star state, born in Red River county in September, 1878, and he is a son of N. W. and Tennie (Smith) Hamilton, born respectively in Texas and Tennessee.

N. W. Hamilton is a well known cotton ginner and machine man, and he still makes his home in Red River county at the age of sixty-five, where he has passed his entire life, and where he has gained no little prominence in his business. The mother, who came to Texas as a young girl, met and married her husband in Texas, and here also she gained her education. She is now in her sixtieth year, and the mother of eight children, of which goodly number George B. of this review was the first born.

In his boyhood George B. Hamilton attended the schools of Red River county, then entering the University of Nashville and spending three years more in the medical department of Fort Worth University. He was graduated with his degree of M. D. in 1908, and began the practice of his profession in Olney, where he has since been engaged, and where he has experienced a pleasing degree of success. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and the Wichita Falls County and the Young County Medical Societies, in all of which he is one who takes an active and interested part.

Dr. Hamilton is a Democrat in his political faith, but makes no especial demonstration of his adherence, beyond the demands of good citizenship. In the Masonic order he has reached the Royal Arch degree, and in the matter of churchly relations, is a Presbyterian. He is unmarried.

OLIN C. HARRISON. As the owner and publisher of one of the most important newspapers in this section of Texas, Olin C. Harrison, of Seymour, occupies a position of importance in the town and surrounding country. People are strongly influenced by the printed word, often unconsciously and sometimes against their will. When they have faith and confidence in the editor of their favorite sheet, he is in a position of great power and responsibility. This is the case with Mr. Harrison. He is a broad-minded, sincere man, with high standards of thinking and acting and his influence over his readers is always toward better things, in civic, political and social life. That he has a large circulation for his paper is a thing upon which the people of Seymour are to be congratulated as well as Mr. Harrison.

Olin C. Harrison was born in McLennan county, Texas, on the 3rd of October, 1881. His father was Wesley Harrison, who was a native of Arkansas. As a young man he came to Texas where he took up farming as a means of livelihood. This was his occupation during his comparatively short life, for he died at the age of forty-five years. He died in 1899 and is buried in Seymour. His wife was Miss Martha Moore and she was born in Mississippi, later coming to Texas where she and Mr. Harrison were married. She now resides in Seymour and is an active member of the Baptist church, as was her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison had seven children, all boys and of these sons, Olin C. Harrison was the fourth in order of birth. All of these sons, with one exception, live in Seymour. The other son is located in Hereford, Texas.

Olin C. Harrison has spent his entire life in Texas. He received his elementary education from the public schools, attending both grammar and high schools. He then entered Baylor University from which he was graduated in 1904. He then taught school for a year, but school teaching did not appeal to him and so he accepted a position in a bank at Canyon, Texas. He worked there for nearly a year and then bought the *Baylor County Banner*. Since taking charge of this paper he has increased the circulation greatly. He has also enlarged the plant, and publishes a paper so altogether desirable in the way the news is handled, in the

editorial departments, and typographically, that he has a large circulation, not only in Seymour and Baylor counties, but also in this entire section of Texas and in many of the near-by states. Mr. Harrison's establishment is well equipped for job printing and he has much business of this class. In another year he expects to erect a new building to house his paper in. Through the columns of the *Banner* he is a tireless advocate of the up-building of Texas in general and Baylor county in particular, and all movements toward civic improvements or advance in any direction find him an ardent supporter.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Democratic party and has taken an active interest in politics, being one of the original Woodrow Wilson men in Seymour. In religious matters Mr. Harrison is a member of the Baptist church.

In Waco, Texas, on the 18th of September, 1907, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Marguerite Surratt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Polk Surratt, of Waco. Her mother lives in Seymour. Mr. Surratt died some years ago. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Olin Cedric and Margaret.

Barney W. Fields. Upon the death of his honored father, Thomas W. Fields succeeded the latter in the office of postmaster of the City of Greenville, one of the most important industrial and commercial centers of northern Texas, and he served under appointment as acting postmaster for a few months, after which, in May, 1910, he was formally appointed to the office by President Taft. Mr. Fields is one of the progressive citizens of Greenville, and here he has secure vantage ground in popular esteem, the while he is widely known by reason of his official preferment, so that his circle of friends has become specially wide. He has proved most zealous and effective in the administration of the local postoffice service, and in connection with the Greenville office is retained a corps of five city carriers, besides the office force of about twenty-nine persons. From this headquarters also emanate six rural free delivery routes, and the office is one of the most important in the state.

Barney W. Fields was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, on the 16th of September, 1875, and is a son of Thomas W. and May Margaret (Sheffield) Fields. Thomas Wright Fields was born near Center Point, Henderson county, Tennessee, on the 14th of June, 1856, and was there reared and educated. He there served nine years in the office of justice of the peace and for several years was associated with the operation of the postoffice in the village of Sardis, that county. In his native county, on the 18th of December, 1874, was solemnized his marriage to Miss May Margaret Sheffield, a representative of one of the sterling families of that county, and they continued to maintain their home in Henderson county until the spring of 1895, when they came to Texas and established their home on a farm in Hunt county, near the village of Celeste. Two years later they removed to another farm, near Salem, this county, where they continued to reside four years, at the expiration of which they established their permanent home in the city of Greenville. Here Mr. Fields became a successful contractor and builder, and in this line of enterprise he erected several of the best residence buildings of the city, besides an appreciable number of business structures of modern type. He gained the inviolable confidence and esteem of the community, was liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and was a zealous supporter of the cause of the Republican party. In April, 1909, he was appointed and commissioned postmaster of Greenville by President Roosevelt, and within his brief administration he gained the unqualified commendation of the community, his regime being cut short by his untimely death on the 12th of December of the same year. He was known as a man of excellent business and executive ability, was animated by the highest principles of integrity and honor and well merited the high regard in which he was uniformly held. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a zealous and consistent member of the Baptist Church, as is also his widow, who still maintains her home in Greenville, where she is a popular factor in the social activities of the community. Of the children four sons and daughters survive the honored father.

To the public schools of his native state Barney W. Fields is indebted for his early educational discipline, and in 1891 he was graduated in the Sardis Normal College, at Sardis, Tennessee. He put his scholastic attainments to practical test and utilization by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, and for several years he was a successful teacher in the schools of Hunt county, Texas, whither he came in 1894, a short time prior to the removal of his parents to this state. For four years he was identified with the government bureau of education in the Philippine Islands, where his service met with high commendation. When his father assumed the office of postmaster at Greenville, Mr. Fields became assistant, and when his father passed away he was made acting postmaster, his experience, though of limited duration, proving sufficient to make him a most efficient head of the local service, with the result that he gained strong support and was made the regular incumbent of the office in May, 1910, through appointment by President Taft. He has shown marked circumspection in the administration of the multifarious affairs of this important office and popular approbation has not been denied, with the result that he is considered a model executive. His term of office will expire in May, 1914. In politics Mr. Fields is found arrayed as a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party.

John McClure. When John McClure passed away in October, 1908, Gainesville lost one of her biggest men, and one who had occupied a prominent place in the community for many previous years. He was one of the well-to-do farming and stock men of the county, and for sixteen years he had served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Cooke county, an office that he continued to fill with increasing ability and to the utmost satisfaction of all from his first incumbency thereof until he was obliged to relinquish all earthly activities.

Born in Marshall, Clark county, Illinois, in 1842, John McClure was the son of Samuel and Caroline (Kitchens) McClure, the mother of Tennessee and the father of Kentucky, respectively. The father was sheriff of Clark county for many years. The paternal grandfather was an Indian fighter of note, whose two children were massacred by Indians.

John McClure was reared on the home farm of his parents, there continuing up to the age of twenty years, when he went to Nevada and worked in the mines. He reached the position of an overseer and continued in that work for ten years, then returned home and paid a visit. He returned to Nevada after a short time, and continued there for another period, this one of four years' duration. It was then that he came to Gainesville, and here he established a home of his own, settling on South Denton street, and engaging in the cotton business. He had most of the land now representing the town site of Gainesville for a range for his cattle in those early days, and he prospered most pleasingly in the business. There were no railroads penetrating the country then, and Mr. McClure hauled with mule teams the lumber with which he built his house, from the town of Sherman. He later purchased four hundred acres of land and engaged in farming in genuine earnest, putting three hundred acres of the place under the plow and reducing it to a crop bearing condition. He followed the cattle business until 1888, then moved to Gainesville, where he was shortly after elected county commissioner from Precinct No. 1, and in that capacity he served

Barry W Fields.

repeatedly, sixteen years in all. He died in 1908, just as he was about to enter upon another term of service in that capacity.

Mr. McClure was practically retired from all business at the time of his death, being devoted then chiefly to the interests of the public, but his private affairs had been set aside some time previous. He was a Democrat, but not politically ambitious, and the only office he ever held was that of commissioner. As to his churchly relations, it may be said that he was a member of the Baptist church, and that his example in life was in every respect consistent with his profession of faith. He was one of the public spirited men of his community, and always manifested a wholesome interest in any activities that pertained to the advancement of the public weal.

Mr. McClure on the 21st of January, 1875, in Paris, Ill., married Miss Louise Snedeker, who was born in Ohio, September 14th, 1846, and was of Pennsylvania and Virginia stock. Both her parents were Ohioans, and the father ended his days in Illinois, where he settled after the Civil war and engaged in farming. He died in April, 1912, having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. Mrs. McClure is one of the eight children of her parents who were named as follows: W. M., deceased; Garrett, a resident of Paris, Illinois; Charlotte, deceased; Louis L., of Paris, Illinois; Jabus, a resident of Astoria, Illinois; Oscar, of Darwin, Illinois; Darthuly, the widow of Clement Forsythe, of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mr. McClure himself was one of eight children, brief mention of them being made as follows: Mary D., the widow of Wm. Snedeker, the latter a brother of the widow of subject, and now living in La Mesa, California; Wilson is a resident of College, Kansas; Albert, who lives in Gainesville; Susie, the wife of Washington Clapp, of Appleton City, Missouri; Eliza, Cecelia, and Andrew, all deceased.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McClure was solemnized on January 21, 1875, and to them were born three children. Caroline E., the eldest, is unmarried and is engaged in teaching in the public schools at Wichita Falls, Texas. She was educated in the public schools of Gainesville, and finished her training in Oxford, Mississippi, Dunton Normal School, and a special course in Knoxville, Tennessee. Ella Gay was educated in Gainesville, Texas, and remains at home with her mother. Willie O., is the wife of H. M. Buchanan, of Amarillo, Texas.

Mrs. McClure makes her home at No. 709 North Dixon street, Gainesville.

JAMES HARVEY JONES. One of Gainesville's best known and most successful citizens was the late James Harvey Jones, who died in 1908. Mr. Jones had lived in North Texas from the age of two years, was a farmer and stockman, conducted a mercantile business in Gainesville, and was also honored with official position in the county.

James Harvey Jones was born in Lebanon, Missouri, in 1856, and was fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. His parents were Milton and Rhoda (Lizenby) Jones, both natives of Illinois and the father a farmer by occupation. The ten children in the family were: Lucy Ann, deceased; Clora, deceased; Melissa, deceased; Elvira, deceased; Louis, deceased; Lucinda, widow of MacVining of Gainesville; Leonard, a grocer in Gainesville; Walter, in business at Gainesville; James H.; and Madora, deceased.

In 1858 the parents moved to Texas and bought a farm in Cooke county, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, at the age of sixty-five. His home was near Gainesville, and with the exception of three years spent in Grayson county he had his home in Cooke county until his death. The late James Harvey Jones grew up on his father's farm in Cooke county, attained his preliminary education in the Gainesville public schools, and at the age of sixteen years the management of the home place devolved upon him owing to the death of his father. From that time he was actively identified with farming and the cattle industry. A stroke of paralysis caused him to give up active outdoor work, and he then moved into Gainesville. For five years he was in the grocery business in that city, and during that time built up from small beginnings one of the best establishments of its kind in Cooke county. In 1897 he was elected to the office of tax collector, in which served two terms or four years. After that he once more engaged in farming, managing his business while a resident in Gainesville. His farm comprised two hundred and twenty acres, and he succeeded in making it a profitable enterprise even though an invalid. He had to be rolled about in a chair during the latter period of his life, and it is a tribute to his remarkable energy that he persisted in his close attention to business in spite of the physical handicap.

Mr. Jones was married March 7, 1883, to Miss Nannie T. Howeth, a daughter of Harvey and Susan (Dorsett) Howeth, the mother a native of Texas and the father of Tennessee. Harvey Howeth was a farmer who came to Texas at an early day, buying land and continuing its operation until his death. He lived in Rusk county for some time, but after moved to near Gainesville, which remained his home until his death, in 1897. Mrs. Jones was one of a family of twelve children, namely: Melvina, deceased; John F., deceased; Willia, deceased; Jefferson, a farmer in Oklahoma; Ellen, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Harvey, Jr., of Oklahoma; Susan, wife of John H. Williams of Montague county, Texas; Mrs. Jones; Joseph of Oklohoma; Betty, wife of C. J. Gilliam of Gainesville; and Lula, wife of J. H. McDaniels of Oklahoma.

The ten children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are mentioned as follows: Guy F., of Richardson, Texas, a Methodist minister, and the father of one child, named Richard; Granville, unmarried, and a practicing attorney at Gainesville; Earle, who is the Methodist minister at Greenville, Texas, and has one child, Gertrude; Wade, in the furniture business at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and unmarried; Fay, wife of W. H. Perkins, a railroad clerk at Gainesville; Lee, who is employed on a Gainesville newspaper; Florence, a son, who is now taking a business course in the Gainesville business college; Ruby, in the high school, and two that died in infancy.

The late Mr. Jones was known in his community as a man who spoke out his mind on all matters, and according to what he regarded as right. He was a man of influence, and did his part by all civic and moral movements. He took an active part in the affairs of the local Methodist church, and in politics was a Democrat. The only office he ever sought was that of tax collector, in which he served for two terms. He was particularly fond of his home, and seldom sought diversions outside of his family circle. During his residence at Gainesville he bought and opened an addition to Gainesville, known as the "Burrus addition," now one of the popular residence districts. The family home is at 1305 East California Street, in Gainesville.

NATHANIEL TERRY BOMAR. A pioneer doctor is a figure unadorned and plain in the annals of human activity, but with a character in which the spirit of service makes many more conspicuous actors seem petty and insignificant. It was as an old-time doctor—the kindly, understanding, strong man of helpful skill, whose name is a grateful memory in many a household—that the late Nathaniel Terry Bomar was best known in north Texas during a period of activity extending from pioneer times until a quarter century ago.

Nathaniel Terry Bomar was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, a son of William Johnson and Elizabeth (Terry) Bomar. His father was a Christian minister, and was also a large planter and slave owner in the state of Tennessee. The mother was a descendant of

the noted Terry family, one of her ancestors having been "Fighting Joe Terry," of the Revolution, and other members of the Terry family having been noted as soldiers and citizens in Tennessee. Among the ancestors of the late Dr. Bomar was Sir William Johnson, of colonial American history. Dr. Bomar was one of a large family of children, his father having married four times. There were six children by Elizabeth Terry.

He grew up on his father's plantation in Tennessee, and from boyhood manifested strong aptitude and industry as a student. He had ambitions for professional life, and after his preliminary education in the district schools of Tennessee studied in the office of Dr. Sayle in that state. After a thorough course of reading he was given a partnership with his preceptor, and he and Dr. Sayle practiced medicine together for a number of years. Finally, on account of failing health, Dr. Bomar moved west and located in the pioneer town of Sherman, Texas, where he resumed his professional work. In 1854 or 1855 he moved from Sherman to Gainesville, which was then on the extreme western frontier. In Gainesville for a number of years he was in the drug business, until the late seventies, but his principal work was in his profession and he was devoted to its duties until his retirement, in 1890. It is remembered of Dr. Bomar that he never refused a call by night or day, or in sunshine or in rain; therefore he had a large practice and was one of the best loved men of his profession in north Texas, but was always a poor collector, and his service was never represented by his material accumulations. He was not only a practitioner, but throughout his life continued to be an ardent student and seeker for knowledge. The death of Dr. Bomar occurred at his home in Gainesville, October 9, 1898. Outside of his profession he might have been much more active in public life than he was. During reconstruction days he was appointed to the office of county judge. In politics he was a Union Democrat at that time, and throughout the struggle between the states espoused the cause of the Union. He served as county judge for a time, but never again could be drawn into political affairs. He was a charter member of the Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both at Sherman and at Gainesville, and was very much devoted to this fraternity.

The late Dr. Bomar was married before leaving Tennessee to Miss Amanda Allison, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Thomas and Lucretia Allison, the latter a direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the lion of the Elizabethian English navy. Nine children were born to the doctor and wife, but only two are now living, the son Edmond and the daughter Miss Douglas.

Edmond Bomar for many years served as president of the Bomar Oil Company of Gainesville, and has been identified with many enterprises, though he is now living retired and merely guarding his investments. Edmond Bomar married Miss Alice L. Gooding, a native of Portland, Maine. She was a daughter of Captain Gooding, who died at sea. Miss Gooding came to Texas and was reared at Bryan, and their marriage occurred in 1878.

Miss Douglas, who is a woman of great capability, both in business and like her father, a thorough student of books, resides with her brother Edmond in Gainesville. For ten years she was identified with school work in the public schools of Gainesville.

During the old days of the Texas frontier Edmond Bomar served as a Texas ranger, and had many adventures as an Indian fighter. He grew up in what was then west Texas, and during his early life was identified with real estate and merchandising lines. He went back to Tennessee for some time, and was in the grocery business at Paris for six years. Finally in Gainesville he organized the Gainesville Cotton Oil Company, of which he became president, and later acquired the controlling interest and changed the name of the concern to the Bomar Oil Company, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the state, of which he has been at the head. Miss Douglas Bomar resides at 315 South Denton street with Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Bomar.

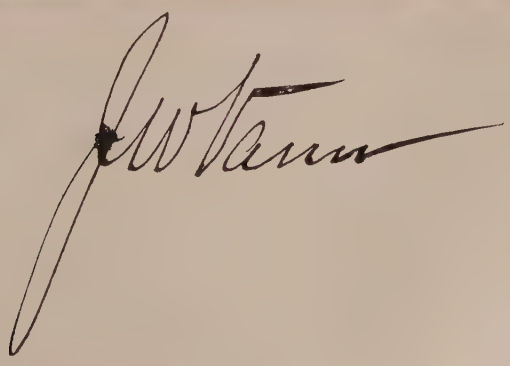
William Pata Robinson. For the past thirty-five years the family of William Bata Robinson has been identified with Gainesville, where his daughter is Mrs. E. H. Campbell, and his widow has also made her home here for upwards of thirty-five years.

The career of William Pata Robinson began in Fayette county, Kentucky, with his birth on the fifteenth of April, 1815. He was a son of Benjamin and Polly (Pata) Robinson, the father a native of Virginia, where the grandfather was a large planter. The father was married in his native state, and then moved to Kentucky. William P. Robinson was one of eight children. He grew up in Kentucky, was educated in the district schools, and was given more than ordinary advantages in schooling and was known for his substantial scholarship. He never attended college, however, and was engaged in farming nearly all his life. In the Mexican war he enlisted in Lancaster, Kentucky, in the first company of the First Regiment of the Company, under Captain Johnson Price. He went south with the troops and participated in the first important battle of the war, at Buena Vista. He went through the war until its close and after his honorable discharge returned to his home in Kentucky, where he was married and where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was in the cotton business at Jackson, Tennessee, at the time of his death, which occurred November 14, 1862. He was a Union man in his sympathies, but did not serve as a soldier, since his death occurred in the second year of the war. He was never a seeker for office, but a quiet, industrious citizen and a man held in the high esteem in all the relationships of life. He was a devout Christian and a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Robinson was married January 10, 1848, to Miss Clara Anderson, who now lives in Gainesville with her children. She was born in Garrat county, Kentucky, a daughter of Alexander and Polly (Edmondson) Anderson, both natives of Kentucky. However, their families had come from Virginia, and on both sides were of Scotch-Irish stock. Mrs. Robinson was the only child of her parents. The six children of Mr. Robinson and wife were as follows: Mary E., is the wife of John A. Hamm of Denton, Texas, and has six children. Sallie B., is the wife of James W. Campbell of Cooke county and has two children. Susie A., is the wife of Joseph H. Garnett, an attorney of Gainesville, and has three children. Clara Ella, is the wife of Elias H. Campbell of Gainesville, who served as a soldier in the Confederate war, was for many years a farmer, and also operated a store in Greenville, being now retired. The three children of Elias H. Campbell and wife are Lula, principal of one of the schools in Greenville; Clara, also a teacher, and Mary E., who also follows the educational profession. William B. is now deceased, and left two sons. Lula R., is the wife of Charles H. Paddock, retired, and living in Pasadena, California, and has one son.

Capt. John W. Vann. Now chief special agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, with headquarters at Dallas, Capt. John W. Vann has a notable record in public affairs, both as a civil and criminal officer, covering a long period of years. Whether as executive officer of county and district courts or under the jurisdiction of the federal courts, as special agent of the federal government in different capacities, or as an employe of corporations, Captain Vann has shown both efficiency and courage in every emergency, and he is easily one of the best known officials of justice in the Southwest.

Born in Fayette county, Texas, March 19, 1860, John W. Vann is a son of W. W. and Margaret L. (Bishop) Vann. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to



Texas in 1854 and became a pioneer settler in Fayette county, but in 1869 moved to Kerr county, taking up his residence in the mountain region northwest of San Antonio. He died in 1908. Mrs. Vann, who was born in Illinois, is still living, her home being in Austin.

John W. Vann was reared in Kerr county, Texas, educated in the local schools, and he entered public life when elected a county commissioner of Kerr county. Following that he was deputy sheriff of the county under F. M. Moore, and succeeded that gentleman as sheriff and tax collector, an office which he held continuously for ten years, being elected every two years until his resignation, when he was permitted by the county judge and commissioners to select as his successor J. T. Moore, his cousin, and who is now occupying the position. During that time Captain Vann was president of the Sheriffs' Association of Texas, serving two terms, and he became personally acquainted with every sheriff in the state during that time.

The most noteworthy distinctions of his career were gained during his federal service. Captain Vann resigned the office of sheriff of Kerr county to accept the appointment, in July, 1902, as deputy United States marshal under W. M. Hanson, with headquarters at Galveston. Among the many duties performed by him as deputy marshal special interest attaches to his work in connection with the famous Dodge-Morse divorce case. That was one of the sensational cases which occupied the attention of the papers and the public of the country for many months. It will be recalled that early in December, 1904, Charles F. Dodge was arrested at Houston, Texas, and after a long fight over the extradition was taken to New York and turned over to District Attorney Jerome. During Dodge's residence at Atlanta, Georgia, his wife had divorced him and had subsequently married C. W. Morse, a New York banker and head of the ice trust, who subsequently came into unenviable publicity as the wrecker of a New York bank. It appears that Morse's uncle, who was strongly opposed to the marriage of his nephew to a divorced woman, had secured the services of Abe Hummel, a noted New York lawyer, to secure an annulment of the marriage. Hummel brought Dodge to New York, induced him to sign an affidavit that the summons in the divorce proceedings had never been served on him, and on that ground the courts annulled the decree of divorce, so that it became a question whether his former wife was Mrs. Dodge-Morse or Mrs. Morse-Dodge. Charges of perjury were subsequently brought against Dodge and, with the powerful financial backing of Hummel and his client, Dodge fled to Texas and there made a vigorous fight to prevent extradition and return to New York. It was, of course, in Texas that Captain Vann first became connected with the case, when he was one of the parties specially designated by Federal Judge Walter T. Burns to convey Dodge to New York and turn him over to District Attorney Jerome. It was to Captain Vann that Dodge made his confession that he had perjured himself in making the false affidavit, and this story he subsequently repeated to Mr. Jerome, and on that officer's recommendation was released. Most people will remember that Abe Hummel, the lawyer who had engineered the entire deal, was subsequently convicted of conspiracy and served a term in the federal penitentiary.

In 1906 Captain Vann was transferred from Galveston and made chief deputy United States marshal of the western district of Texas, under Eugene Nolte, with headquarters at San Antonio. A short time later, however, in July, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt elevated him from a marshalship to the position of collector of customs of the Brazos de Santiago district, with headquarters at Brownsville. That district extends along the Rio Grande River from its mouth to a short distance below Laredo. During Captain Vann's term there was practically no military protection along the Mexican border, and it was his duty, assisted by a number of men employed under him, to patrol and protect the border against smugglers and other offenders against law and order. This service brought him into almost daily contact with desperate characters, subjecting him and his men to dangers, and many narrow escapes from death. After a service as collector of customs for about three and a half years, a special appointment from President Roosevelt made him special agent for the department of justice, and he has the distinction of having been the first to be appointed to a position of that kind. In this connection he became identified with one of the best remembered events of the Roosevelt administration. That was the famous "Brownsville Raid," as a result of which President Roosevelt ordered the discharge of the negro troops stationed at Brownsville. It was on Captain Vann's report of that affair that Mr. Roosevelt's action was based, and in the voluminous published record of the Brownsville affair the first and most important document is Captain Vann's report. As special agent for the department of justice Captain Vann's duties included supervision along the Rio Grande as far west as El Paso. He was on the border during the first revolution against the Diaz regime in Mexico, as a result of which Francisco Madero became President of that republic. In following up the violators of the neutrality laws between the two countries Captain Vann met with many adventurous escapades and was almost constantly within the zone of danger. He was on duty in Juarez, opposite El Paso, when that city was first taken by the revolutionists, and among his most valued mementos are the autographs of a number of the soldiers of fortune who were responsible for the fall of Juarez. About this time Captain Vann was detailed by the United States attorney general to investigate the noted Coppy farm peonage case in Burleson county, Texas, where it was charged that Ward M. Fuller, a young white man of Kansas City, Missouri, and many others had been held in bondage. The result of this prosecution practically wiped out peonage in Texas.

Captain Vann's work in the government official service was of such high order that it attracted the attention of the corporations, and in July, 1911, he was offered and accepted the position of special agent for the legal department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Houston. Early in 1913 came his appointment to his present position, as chief special agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, with jurisdiction extending over Texas and a portion of Oklahoma. Captain Vann is the kind of officer who has always been depended upon to take hold of an especially knotty piece of business with determination, resourcefulness and bravery, and those who have placed their trust in him have never been disappointed.

Captain Vann has four children: Walter W., who is widely known as a civil engineer in the Brownsville country, having built the Harlingen Canal and a number of other large public works; Charles C., Stewart, and Amy, who is the wife of Judge Lee Wallace, of Kerr county. Captain Vann's wife was formerly Mrs. Maude (Parkins) Sloan, who was born near London, England, but, coming to Texas with her parents, was reared near San Antonio. Captain Vann is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in various lodges in San Antonio and in the Ben Hur Temple at Austin.

H. Joe Isaacs. One of the large and prosperous mercantile enterprises of Amarillo is the Famous Clothing & Fur Company, which is the result of the energetic business enterprise of a young man who located in the city seventeen years ago and who has applied all his energy and talent to making one of the best stores in the Pan Handle.

H. Joe Isaacs was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1875, a son of S. W. and Martha (Myers) Isaacs. His father was born in London, England; came to America when a young man, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio; was

for a number of years connected with the P. F. Collier Publishing Company of New York, and his death occurred at Trinidad, Colorado, in 1892, at the age of fifty-seven. The mother, who was also born in London, where she was educated and married, died at Trinidad, Colorado, June 13, 1912, when seventy-nine years of age. There were nine children in the family, and H. Joe was the seventh in order of birth.

He attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and from that city moved to St. Louis, where he began his practical career in merchandising as stockkeeper for the I. Harris Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers. After five years of that experience he came to Texas, and in 1896 located in Amarillo and opened a small stock of goods under the name of the Famous Clothing & Fur Company. His brother, S. L. Isaacs, joined him on January 1, 1910, and the brothers have enjoyed special success in their line of enterprise. They have a large trade outside of Amarillo and carry $40,000.00 worth of stock, chiefly in men's furnishing goods. They employ four clerks, and their goods go to supply the clothing of men and boys in every section of the Pan Handle.

Mr. Isaacs is a Democrat, but not active in party politics. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Amarillo.

William A. Price, M. D. A physician and surgeon who stands high in his profession at Hereford, Dr. Price won the privilege of practicing medicine through his own efforts, working his way and paying his tuition both through literary and professional schools. He was graduated M. D. in the class of 1893 from the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was engaged in practice at Tracy, in Milam county, Texas, from the time of his graduation until 1906. In the latter year he moved to Hereford, where he has built up a large practice, his attendance being called to the most influential families in this region. Dr. Price is examiner for a number of the old-line insurance companes and does a general practice in medicine and surgery. He has membership in the Deaf Smith, Castro and Randall Counties Medical Societies, and also in the State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. William A. Price was born September 11, 1867, in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and is of Irish descent on his father's side and Dutch on the maternal line. His father was Rev. Joseph L. Price, a native of Mississippi, who devoted the greater part of his active career to the ministry of the Methodist church South. In Coryell county, Texas, he is still remembered for his effective work as one of the early preachers, and he located in this state in 1876, and died at Rockdale in 1892 at the age of fifty-two. During the Civil war he enlisted as a private and fought with General Hood's Brigade, participating in the battle of Corinth and Shiloh and other campaigns, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was a Democrat, though never active in political affairs. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Ann Huff, who was born in Mississippi, where she was married on December 22, 1866. She came to Texas with her husabnd, they making the journey in a wagon drawn by an ox team. She now lives, at the age of sixty-eight years, in Coryell county, having been born in 1845. There were ten children in her family and all are still living.

Dr. Price, the oldest of the children, was educated in the country schools and at Lampasas College. After leaving the latter institution he earned the means which enabled him to enter Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated as already mentioned. The doctor is a Democrat, though his political activity is confined to casting his ballot. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Royal Arch Chapter and the council of select masters. His church is the Methodist south.

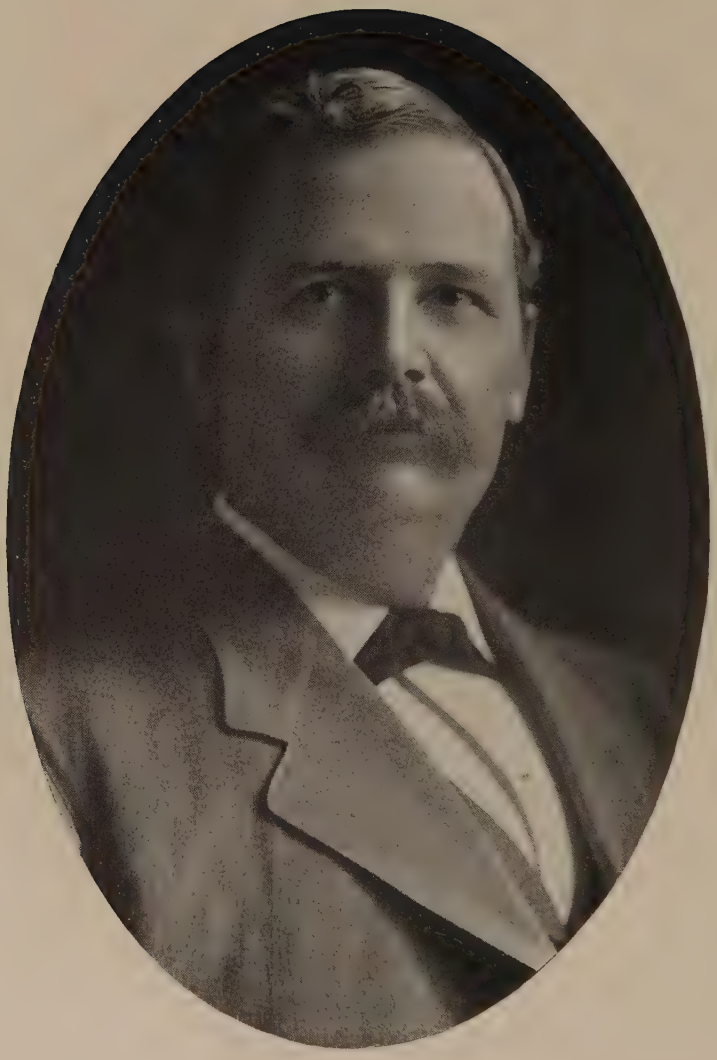
In 1889 Dr. Price was married at Bee House, in Coryell county, to Miss Annie Gardner, a native of Texas, born in Williamson county and a daughter of John P. Gardner, who was also born in this state. Mrs. Price died February 11, 1893, at Louisville, Kentucky, when twenty-two years of age. She was laid to rest at her old home in Coryell county. The two children born of the union were Otho, born at Bee House, Texas, May, 1891, and Annie, born February 4, 1893, only a few days before her mother's death. In 1894, in Milam county, Dr. Price married Miss Nettie Adams, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Rev. J. M. Adams, who is a minister of the Missionary Baptist church and now resides in Tyler, Texas. By this marriage are two children: Bernadine, born in 1897 at Tracy, Texas, and Gwendoline, born in Hereford, October 10, 1907.

J. Allen Kyle, M. D. On the roster of Harris county's able physicians and surgeons is found the name of J. Allen Kyle, M. D., who has gained distinctive preferment in the science of medicine and surgery. The reason is not far to seek. Advancement in the learned professions depends entirely upon merit.

Doctor Kyle was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, February 25, 1871, and is a son of John W. and Penelope (Biggs) Kyle. His father, a planter in Virginia, served with a Virginia regiment in the Confederate army during the war between the States. He came to Texas in 1877, settling among the first settlers of Victoria county prior to the advent of the railroads, and there passed the remainder of his active career in farming and stock raising.

J. Allen Kyle was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Victoria county, and he was practically reared and educated by his great-uncle, William H. Kyle. The latter, a bachelor, had come to Southern Texas about 1850, and during the Civil war had served as a member of Shannon's Scouts, a company which formed a part of the famous Terry's Texas Rangers. After obtaining his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Victoria county, J. Allen Kyle evidenced an inclination for a medical career, but his father was in moderate circumstances, and it was almost impossible for the youth to secure the pecuniary assistance necessary for a collegiate training. His great-uncle had recognized and admired the young man's ambition, however, and offered him the help needed, and accordingly he enrolled as a student at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, from which institution he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture. He then went to New York City and entered upon his medical course in Columbia University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, and, following his graduation, was appointed interne at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. He there served on the surgical staff in various capacities, first as ambulance surgeon, then junior surgeon, then senior surgeon, and finally house surgeon, and all this within a period of two years. In 1896 he came to Houston, where he began a general practice of medicine and surgery, and here he has continued to the present time, having offices at No. 402 Carter Building. His professional career has since been such as to distinguish him as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Houston. Dr. Kyle has taken an active interest in the work of the various medical organizations, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Association, the South Texas Medical Association and the Harris County Medical Society, and is a director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and medical director of the Southern Benevolent League.

In 1901 Doctor Kyle was married to Miss Mary Stella Carr, a daughter of John O. and Mary Stella (Gallagher) Carr of Houston. One son, William Allen, was born to this union, in 1902. John O. Carr, father of Mrs. Kyle, was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, and received excel-



F. G. McDonald

ent educational advantages, being a graduate of the University of Virginia. During the Civil war he served as captain of a battery of artillery of Virginia troops in the Confederate army, while his wife's father was a major in the Union army, under Gen. Phil Sheridan, his regiment being commanded by Col. Phil Gallagher, one of his brothers.

Dr. and Mrs. Kyle reside in a handsome home at No. 2002 Crawford street. He is widely known in social and fraternal circles of the city, belonging to the Oleander Country Club, the Houston Turn Verein, the Houston Light Guards, the Houston Country Club, the Thalian Club and the Z Z Club, of Houston, and to the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

BENJAMIN SCHWEGLER. Until he was thirty-five years of age, Ben Schwegler maintained his home in his birth state, Missouri, coming to Texas in 1903, where he has since continued. From farming, an enterprise that claimed his attention here for five years, he developed an interest in real estate activities, and when Burkburnett was placed on the map of Wichita county, Texas, he was the first to settle here and establish himself in business. He has had an undeniably generous share in the work of promoting and developing the town, and the interest he has felt in the place well qualified him for the office of mayor, to which he was elected recently when the city was incorporated, he being the first to occupy the executive chair of the new city.

Mr. Schwegler was born in Gasconade county, Missouri, on March 27, 1868, and is the son of Joseph and Anna Schwegler, who passed their lives in that state, both dying about twelve years ago. Following the common school education that Mr. Schwegler gained in the schools of Gasconade county, he enjoyed a college course at Warrentown, Missouri, and a commercial course in the Sedalia Business College, in Sedalia, Missouri. He continued on his father's farm until he had reached his legal majority, when he struck out for himself, and going to Kansas City, Missouri, was there identified with mercantile activities for ten years. Four years of that time was spent in the wholesale grocery business, four in Kansas City, and during two years of the time he was in business for himself. In 1903 he sold out and made his way to Texas. He settled in this county immediately upon arriving here, and for five years devoted himself to agricultural activities, coming to Burkburnett in 1907, when the town had its inception, and here engaging in real estate operations. Success has attended his efforts, and he does a general real estate and insurance business here that reaches out into the more remote sections of the county. He also does a considerable business in oil leases and lands, and, though he still owns and operates his farm, he manages it indirectly, through a tenant. The farm, one of the fine ones of these parts, is located five miles from town and is a productive and creditable place.

Mr. Schwegler is one of the leading spirits in Burkburnett, and when the town was recently incorporated his fellow citizens showed their appreciation of his activities by electing him as first mayor of the city. As president of the school board he is rendering a valuable service to the community also, and the fine new building erected under his administration is a distinct credit to the place and might well be regarded with pride by a much larger and older city. A member of the Commercial Club of Burkburnett, he has an active part in the work of promoting the best interests of the town and in carrying out the plans of the club for the growth and progress of business enterprise in the community.

Mr. Schwegler was married in Alma, Missouri, in 1892, to Miss Pauline Giselmann, the daughter of Herman Giselmann, a well-known resident of Alma. Two children have been adopted by them: Ervin and Edna, twins, whose birth occurred on July 23, 1904. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Schwegler is a Democrat in his political adherence, his active interest being confined to local rather than state politics.

HON. JAMES G. MCDONALD. A native son of the Lone Star state, who has been prominently known both at the bar and on the bench, Judge James G. McDonald is now devoting the greater part of his time to the cultivation of his handsome farm of 855 acres, which is located at the county seat of Anderson, in Grimes county. He is a son of the pioneer, Judge James G. McDonald, who came to Texas in 1851 as a young married man from Carthage, Tennessee, a grandson of Henry Brown McDonald, and a great-grandson of Hugh McDonald, who came from Scotland, settled in North Carolina, and was a conspicuous Revolutionary soldier of General Marion's legion. Henry Brown McDonald, who died at Carthage, Tennessee, married Miss Mary Crowder, and they became the parents of the following children: Melvina, who married E. C. Rawson, of Waxahachie, Texas; Gen. James G.; Mrs. Page, who spent her life in Smith county, Tennessee; Mrs. McKinley, who also spent her life in that state, where she first married William Danley; Mrs. Young B. Jones, who died in the same state; Dr. Henry Clay, who practiced medicine at Carthage, Tennessee, and died there; Orville, who went to California in 1848, returned home after the war, but went out again in 1867 with a company seeking gold, and was lost to view forever; Brown, who was the first man killed in Colonel Parson's Texas Regiment in 1862; William H., who was shot in the head at Chickamauga, but survived until 1890 and died in Hillsboro, Texas. Henry Brown McDonald, the grandfather of Judge McDonald, was married (second) to Mrs. Julia Powell, and they had these children: Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Waters, of Nashville, Tennessee; Alice, who died single; David M., a graduate of West Point Academy, who fought against the Ute Indians as a lieutenant and resigned from the army, dying at Carthage, Tennessee.

Gen. James G. McDonald was born in Smith county, Tennessee, September 20, 1824, and, inheriting his father's predilection for the law, studied for that profession. He was a student of Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in law, and there began to practice. He came to Texas by water to Galveston and by stage to Anderson and settled among strangers here, making the law his business from the first in Texas and following it all his life. He was district attorney when his district embraced all the territory to Galveston, Beaumont and the southeast corner of the state, and served both before and after the war. Among his compeers were Peter W. Gray, who was district judge while General McDonald was district attorney; Maj. Hannibal H. Boone; Capt. J. C. Hutchison, now of Houston; A. T. McKinney, of Huntsville; Ben Goodrich, Judge Maxey and Judge Baker.

In politics General McDonald was always a Democrat, and was chosen to represent his locality in the legislature before the war, and when the Civil war was in progress he was brigadier general of the Texas state troops. Following the close of hostilities, he served as district attorney again and as a member of the Senate. He took an active part in state politics, was frequently with Gen. Sam Houston, with whom he was intimately acquainted and whom he greatly admired, and was also an admirer of Andrew Jackson. He favored the war and was a Secessionist, but his impaired physique made it impossible for him to take the field in active service. In his spiritual relations General McDonald was a Methodist. He was a moral man and was one of those courteous Southern gentlemen of the old school. He read much in law, politics, biography and current literature, and always favored public education, and his fraternal work extended to a membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

General McDonald married Miss Julia T. Davis, a

daughter of Charles Davis. She died October 29, 1886, and was followed to the grave by the General March 11, 1903. Mrs. McDonald was a graduate of the National Female College at Nashville, Tennessee, of which Dr. Elliott was president, and she demonstrated her ability in composition as a writer. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom came to maturity, but only four of whom reared families: Mrs. Mary L. Meecham, wife of W. W. Meecham, of Anderson; Finney, who is a resident of Montgomery, Texas; Mrs. Julia Goodlett, who died at San Bernardino, California; James G., of this review; William L., who is an attorney of New York City; Mrs. P. S. Halleck, a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Brown, whose home is at Duluth, Minnesota.

Judge James G. McDonald was born at Anderson, Texas, September 11, 1858, and has been a student during the greater part of his life. He was a youth of the rural wilds about Anderson, and laid aside his books with a common school education. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1888, before Judge Norman G. Kittrell, and was examined by Colonel Meecham, Frank Brigance and Major H. H. Boone. He engaged in the practice in 1889 alone and has continued to be engaged therein ever since, his career in his profession having been one of consecutive advancement and well merited success, his practice covering the general professional business and his standing among his professional brethren being high.

Judge McDonald has been a Democrat all his life. In 1900 he was in the state convention at Waco, in 1902 was in the Galveston convention, and was one of the strongest supporters of Senator Bailey during the disagreement over that statesman. While a member of the Legislature, Judge McDonald supported Senator Bailey's interests in the legislative investigation that took place, and still regards him as the truest and bravest statesman of them all. He was county attorney from 1890 to 1892, and county judge from 1892 to 1896. In 1899 he aided in organizing the White Man's Union, when the negroes were dominating the policies of the county, and by this method disfranchised the blacks and put the county into the white column. From 1900 to 1904 he again served as county judge, and was then sent to the Thirtieth and Thirty-First Legislatures, where he was known as one of the working members of those distinguished bodies. He served on judiciary committee No. 1 and the committees on education and appropriations, and in the latter session was chairman of the committee on internal improvements. Among the things accomplished by him in the Legislature was the introduction of a bill to pay special veniremen a dollar a day for service, whether they were selected as jurymen or not, whereas, before, they received no pay unless put on the jury. He lined himself up with the interests of public education in the rural schools and worked in harmony with the state superintendent of education in that work. He advocated the law requiring the teaching of agriculture in the common schools. At present Judge McDonald's time and attention are chiefly devoted to his farm. His plantation, which lies against the county seat, has 855 acres of land in cultivation and is given over to the raising of cotton, corn and hay. Judge McDonald is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He is past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the state.

On January 20, 1895, Judge McDonald was married to Miss Eleanor Stone, a daughter of Maj. William M. Stone, of Anderson, and a granddaughter of Henry Fantharp. She died January 25, 1903, leaving one daughter, Mary Eleanor, who passed away June 15, 1903.

Henry Fantharp was the very first settler of Anderson and came here from England about 1830. He established a hotel in the little hamlet, and all the emigration through this section in pioneer days passed by his place. General Houston and other prominent Texans made his hotel their stopping place, and he was just one of those frontier characters who would be well remembered. He was a shrewd business man, thrifty, industrious and capable, and accumulated a handsome property in various parts of the state. His family comprised a son and daughter, viz.: John, who left no issue, and Mary, who married Maj. William M. Stone, the father of Mrs. Judge McDonald. The Stone children were as follows: Annie, who married C. L. Kettler and died at Dallas, Texas, leaving no issue; Mrs. McDonald; Julia, who became Mrs. J. T. Yarborough, who now resides in Hong-Kong, China, as Mrs. Desaussure, and has two daughters, Julia and Alice; William M., of Marianna, Florida, and Henry, who died as a youth. Henry Fantharp died in October, 1868, and his wife followed him to the grave in the same week.

JAMES W. STRINGER. Twenty-three years ago James W. Stringer came to Wichita county, Texas, here identifying himself with farming activities, and from then up to the present time he has been a resident of said county and has long been reckoned among the successful men of the community. He extended his interests to the cattle business soon after he located here, and he is still so connected, while he has become identified with other financial and industrial enterprises of the cities of this county, by means of which he has come to occupy a position of no little importance in Wichita Falls.

James W. Stringer is a native of Nevada county, Arkansas, born there on March 21, 1862, and he is a son of Wesley W. and Elmina (Haines) Stringer, both native Georgians. Wesley W. Stringer was a farmer all his life, more or less successful, and his residence in Arkansas began in 1847, when he was just twenty-five years of age. He enlisted with an Arkansas regiment for service in the Confederate army, and served throughout the war, escaping without injury, save for the explosion of a minie ball in his vicinity, which impaired his hearing. He died in Columbia county, Arkansas, when he was sixty-four years of age, and the mother also passed away there, in the fifty-eighth year of life.

James W. Stringer was the eighth-born child in a family of five sons and four daughters. He had his early education, somewhat inclined to meagerness, in the common schools of Nevada county, Arkansas, and up to the age of twenty-one remained at home on the farm. Then, when he felt himself entitled to his freedom by reason of his age, he left home and came to Texas, settling in Bell county in the summer of 1882. He engaged in farming there and was eight years in that district. When Mr. Stringer first came to Texas he spent one year attending school, and thus added not a little to his education. In 1890 he came to Wichita County, where he bought a farm. He gradually worked into the cattle business, and, though he has withdrawn to some extent from his regular farming activities, he is still interested in the cattle business. He has with the passing years come to have an interest in certain oil properties of the state, and he is vice president of the First National Bank of Electra, Texas, as well as a stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank at Burkburnett and in the First National Bank at Wichita Falls. He has never sought for a place in politics, though he has taken an active part in the Democratic activities of the county and is regarded as one of the stanch members of the party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 13, 1890, Mr. Stringer was married in Falls county, Texas, to Miss Sue Gribble, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Dr. C. Gribble. The mother of Mrs. Stringer died when she was a babe of two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Stringer have been born three sons and three daughters, concerning whom brief mention is made as follows: Lois, the eldest, was born in Wichita county, and she is now the wife of E. W. Marriott of Electra, Texas. The others are Myrtice,

Leslie, Icie, James and Hubter, and all are members of he family circle, with the single exception of Miss Myrice, who is a student in the Texas Christian University, t Fort Worth, now in her third year at that well-known nstitution. Leslie and Icie are high-school students in Wichita Falls, and the two younger ones are attending he grade schools.

In the fall of 1913 Mr. Stringer established the family ome in Wichita Falls, here erecting a handsome home n Grant street opposite Kemp Boulevard, in the finest esidence district of the city. The family are popular nd prominent in social and other circles of the comnunity and have a host of good friends throughout the ounty, where they have long been known for their many terling qualities.

Richard H. Alwood. A retired resident of Gainesille, Mr. Alwood was one of the pioneers of that city, aving located there when it was a small village and still xposed to the Indian raids which made life and property nsafe in north Texas for a number of years after the Civil war. Mr. Alwood has had a great variety of expeiences during his career and has possessed that active emperament of the pioneer and the frontiersman.

Richard H. Alwood was born in St. Mary's Parish, in Louisiana, January 10, 1847, a son of John and Eliza (Donald) Alwood, his father a native of Ireland and the nother of Mississippi. The father followed farming as is regular vocation. Richard was the second of the hree children, and his brother James and sister Sallie re both deceased.

Richard H. Alwood grew up in Louisiana, received his ducation in the local schools, and at the age of sixteen, n 1863, enlisted as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Eighth Louisiana Tigers, and later was transferred to he Ninth Louisiana Tigers. He fought from the begining of his enlistment until the close of the war as a rivate. Following the war he went out to Omaha and ecame identified with the great transportation business onducted by wagon and team across Nebraska into Neada. He continued that work until he came to Gainesille, in 1868. Gainesville in that year was a village, ossessing two saloons, one church, one blacksmith shop, ne hotel, and one mill. Its proximity to the Red River nd the border of the Indian territory exposed it to freuent raids from Indians and white outlaws, and on one ccasion, while Mr. Alwood was in charge of a freightng train, the Indians stole eight mules from the wagons ear Jacksboro. He got the mules back, however, without any fight. On locating at Gainesville, Mr. Alwood as given employment in driving a team for the firm of loud & Peary, and continued that work for one year. Ie then engaged in the livery and feed business, and had hat establishment for a year. After that he was at ork as a carpenter, and then engaged in the retail meat usiness, and conducted a shop in Gainesville until he etired, in July, 1912. In the meantime he had been xtensively interested in cattle dealing, and bought and old a large number of stock at different times. Mr. lwood now has a nice little farm of fifty acres near ainesville, and makes this place his hobby and recreaon, giving all his attention to its management.

Mr. Alwood was married in 1871 to Miss Margaret ials, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Jacob K. ials. Mr. Dials came from Kentucky to Missouri, and en to Dallas, Texas, in 1859, later moving to Gainesille, where his death occurred in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. lwood had three children: Jimmie Florence, who died the age of five years; one that died in infancy; and laude L. is the wife of Jacob B. Feltz of Gainseville, traveling salesman, and they have one child, Alwood.

Mr. Alwood is a Democrat without any desire for ofial honors. He is an active member of the Methodist urch and is well known in Masonic circles. He has rved as junior warden of the Blue Lodge, is also a oyal Arch Mason, and has been Master of the Second Veil, and at present is principal sojourner in the local lodge. Mr. Alwood and family reside at 1304 East California Street.

John W. Philpott. In making a study of the careers and characters of men of prominence the contemporary biographer is naturally led to inquire into the secrets of their successes and the motives which have prompted their actions. It is almost invariably found that success is a matter of the application of experience and sound judgment at the right time and in the right manner. In almost every instance the successful men of any profession or line of business have obtained their positions through persistent individual effort. The career of John W. Philpott, proprietor of the J. W. Philpott grain elevator at Miami, Roberts county, is no exception to this rule, for but a few short years ago he arrived in Texas without capital or resources and through his own ability and perseverance has steadily risen to a position where he is recognized as one of the leading business men of his community. Mr. Philpott was born in Coffee county, Tennessee, September 25, 1875, the fourth in order of birth of the thirteen children of John and Ruth Naomi (Tony) Philpott.

John Philpott was born May 3, 1836, in Tennessee, and in that state was educated, reared and married. He became a well-known merchant in Coffee county, retiring from mercantile pursuits a few years before removing to Shelbyville, in Bedford county, Tennessee. In 1894 he came to Texas and located in Fannin county, where he became largely interested in farming, but has since sold most of his land, although he recently bought a farm near Canfield, Arkansas. He was married in Coffee county, Tennessee, to Ruth Naomi Tony, who was born in Illinois and educated in Tennessee, and she passed away in the latter state just prior to the family's removal to the Lone Star state.

John W. Philpott secured his education in the public schools of Shelbyville, Tennessee, and was twenty-one years of age when he came to Fannin county, there entering upon his career as a grower of cotton, wheat and corn. He continued in Fannin county for six years, and then removed to Cooke county, where for four years he was interested in wheat farming and cattle raising. He subsequently disposed of his interests in that locality and came to Miami, embarking in operations in farming and wheat shipping in Roberts county until the establishment of the J. W. Philpott Grain Elevator, in 1911, since which time he has devoted his entire time to this business. The rise of Mr. Philpott has been steady and rapid, as will be shown by comparing the young man who arrived in Texas with a capital of $10.05 with the substantial man of business who in 1912 shipped 175 cars of grain, representing $100,000, to Galveston and the eastern markets. He owns 960 acres of land, of which he has 750 acres sown with wheat, and he also owns lots at Pampa, property at Greenwade, eight lots in Miami, and a comfortable residence. His career has been one of great activity and uncommon success, due to the exercise of good judgment and the exhibition under all circumstances of the strictest integrity. He has shown unbounded faith in Texas, and in numerous ways has been influential in forwarding its interests. Primarily a business man, with onerous duties to claim his time and attention, he has not been indifferent to the responsibilities which a community expects its prominent men to assume, and has served faithfully and conscientiously as school director and road overseer. His political tendencies make him a Democrat, while his religious connection is with the Baptist church.

Mr. Philpott was married December 14, 1897, in Fannin county, Texas, to Miss Nora Lyons, a daughter of David Lyons of that county. Five children have been born of this union: Ruth N., born in Fannin county December 23, 1899; James W., born in Cooke county, Texas, January 4, 1904; Flora May, born in Cooke

county, May 28, 1905; George Arthur, born in Gray county, Texas, September 6, 1907; and Charlie Kint, born November 25, 1912, at Miami. The three older children are attending public school at Miami.

LEWIS RANDOLPH BRYAN. A former president of the Texas State Bar Association, Mr. Bryan was admitted to the bar of this state in April, 1880, at Brenham and has had a varied experience as a practicing lawyer. For the past thirteen years he has been identified with the Houston bar, one of the leaders in the profession and one of the citizens who stand high in social and public life.

The Bryan family represented by this Houston lawyer is one of the oldest and most prominent in the history of the state. His father was Moses Austin Bryan, whose name represents to students of Texas some of the most eminent personalities and events connected with the early growth and development of this commonwealth. Moses Austin Bryan was a native of Missouri and a nephew of Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas. He came to Texas in 1831, a number of years after the Austins had undertaken their settlement and colonization enterprises, and became the private secretary of the real head of American affairs in this Mexican province. He accompanied Mr. Austin on one or more of his journeys into Mexico and was closely associated with the events and major personalities which led up to the separation of Texas from Mexico by the Revolution of 1835-36. At the final battle of San Jacinto, which resulted in the triumph of Texas over Mexico, Moses Austin Bryan was first sergeant in Mosely Baker's company in the regiment commanded by General Burleson, the grandfather of Postmaster General A. S. Burleson. He was also a close personal friend of Col. Frank Johnson, whose historical manuscripts are published as the chief features of his work.

Lewis Randolph Bryan was born in Brazoria county, Texas, October 2, 1858. The maiden name of his mother was Cora Lewis, daughter of Colonel Ira R. Lewis, a member of the consultation committee in 1835. Mr Bryan attained his early education at Independence, in Washington County, Texas, and was sent to Baylor University, then at Independence, where he was graduated from a classical course with the degree of B. S. in 1877. He studied law in the office of Shepard & Garrett, a firm composed of Seth Shepard, now Chief Justice, Court of Appeals of District of Columbia, and C. C. Garrett, afterwards Chief Justice of Court of Appeals, First Supreme Judicial District of Texas, and also studied under Honorable John Sayles and Honorable Jas. E. Shepard, who gave lectures at Brenham in 1879 and 1880. Admitted to the bar on the 9th of April, 1880, he began practice at once in the old town of La Grange with Honorable J. W. Hill, now of San Angelo, Texas, where he remained until September, 1882, at which date he moved to Brenham and entered into partnership with W. W. Searcy, now president of the Texas State Bar Association, with whom he continued until 1888, and then was associated with J. D. Campbell, now of Beaumont, Texas. From 1890, or more than ten years, he was established in practice in Brazoria county. On the first of January, 1901, Mr. Bryan moved his home to Houston, and he enjoys a large practice in this city. His offices are in the Commercial Bank Building.

His success in law has also brought him into active connection with business affairs, and he is now president of the Colonial Land & Loan Company of Houston, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Houston Home Company. Mr. Bryan was elected on July 3, 1902, President of the Texas State Bar Association, and held that office during the succeeding year. He is prominent in his profession and known among the fraternity from the south to the north boundaries of this great state. During the year 1911 he also served as president of the Harris County Bar Association. Representing a pioneer family himself, Mr. Bryan was married on October 15, 1891, to Miss Martha J. Shepard, who, on her side, is also descended from one of the families which have been identified with Texas since the Republic era and with the early history of the nation and of the state of Kentucky. Her father was Col. Chauncey B. Shepard, who took up his residence in the Republic in 1837, only one year after the winning of independence. He was for many years a well-known resident of Brenham, Texas. Mrs. Bryan is also a Colonial Dame and a Daughter of American Revolution through both her Shepard ancestors and through her mother's family, viz., the well-known Andrews family of Kentucky. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are Lewis Randolph, Jr., who is a graduate of the law department of the University of Texas and is now associated with his father in the practice of law; Mary Shepard, a student in the University of Texas in the class of 1915; and Cora Louise, now at Sweet Briar College, Virginia. The Bryan home is at 802 Dennis Avenue, in Houston.

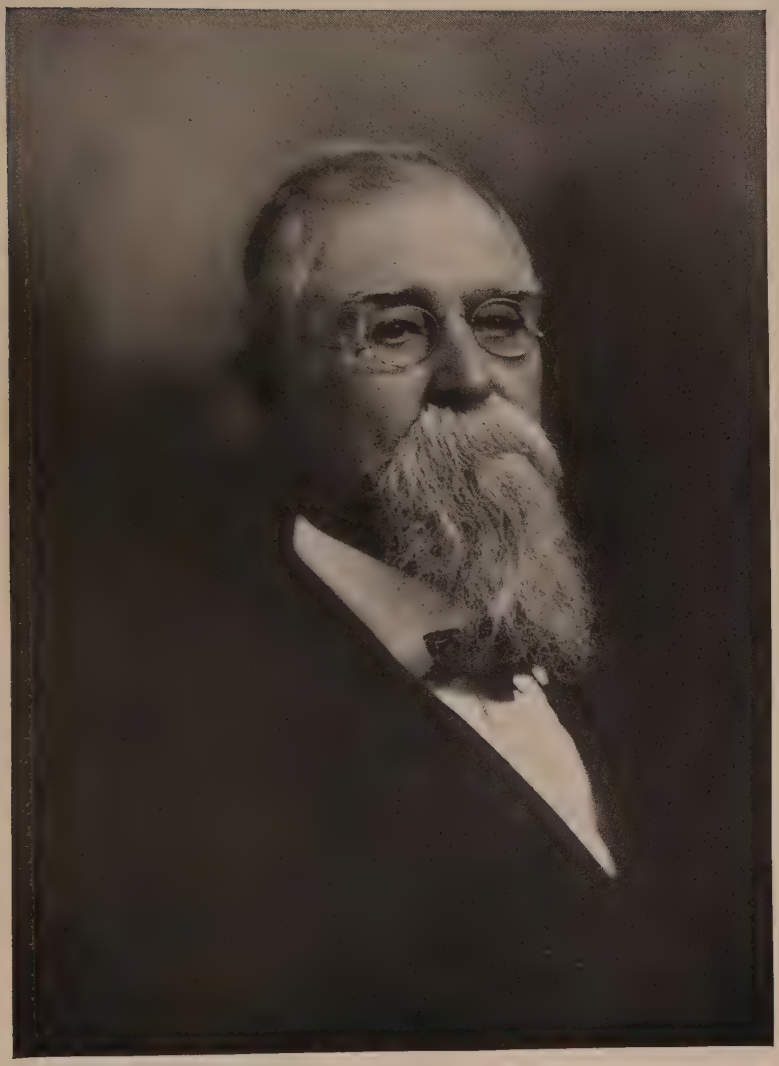
CAPT. JAMES M. LEE. After a career of varied eventfulness, beginning in the days of his early manhood, when he fought as a Confederate soldier, Captain Lee is now enjoyinig the peace and contentment of retired life in Gainesville, where he is surrounded by his family and his many friends.

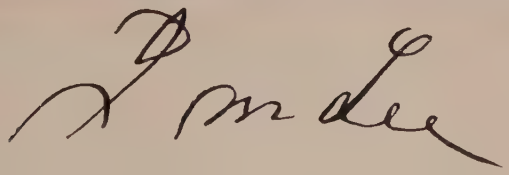
James M. Lee was born in Rockbridge, Virginia, August 16, 1837, a son of Alexander and Sallie (Lee) Lee, the father having been a farmer and stock man of Virginia. The eight children of the family are all now deceased with the exception of Captain Lee at Gainesville. Both parents were natives of Virginia, and the father was a first cousin of Gen. Robert E. and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, both famous in the military annals of our nation.

James M. Lee grew up in Virginia, where he was educated in the local and private schools, and when nineteen years of age came to Missouri, after the death of his parents. He began his career without capital, and his first work in Missouri was on a farm for wages. He then for two years farmed with his cousin, Richard Lee. He was living in Missouri when the war broke out and enlisted in Company E, in Elliott's Regiment, in Shelby's brigade, under General Price, and went through the war, most of his service being in the states of Missouri and Arkansas, and the Mississippi Valley. He was a private at his enlistment, but later became quartermaster in his regiment, and came out of the army with the rank of captain. He saw a great deal of active service and, though his hat was shot through, he was never wounded.

In 1874 Captain Lee moved to Texas, locating at Whitesboro, where he was engaged in farming and also conducted a hotel and livery business. For a number of years he was a well-known cattle raiser in that vicinity, and continued active in his varied occupations until 1905, in which year he retired. At the present time Captain Lee is the owner of 1,280 acres of land in the Pecos River Valley, in southwest Texas. He has been successful as a business man and has always enjoyed the outdoor life and work of farming, and now as a diversion manages and works a small place near Gainesville. He is a Democrat, but has never been active in party affairs. Since 1863 Captain Lee has been affiliated with the Masonic Order and is one of the most popular members of the local lodge in Gainesville. His home is at 709 South Denton street, in Gainesville.

In January, 1867, Captain Lee married Miss Bettie Early. She also is related to a military family, her father, John Early, having been a relative of the famous General Early of the Confederate army. Mrs. Lee was one of three children, the others being Mrs. Eichler of Butler, Missouri, and Mrs. Lucy Gillespie, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children: Elizabeth, the widow of Percy Darwin; John Early, a manufacturer and business man of Dallas, Texas, and the father of one child;





d Charles H., a cotton broker in Dallas, and has two ldren. Mrs. Elizabeth Darwin, who resides with her her, is very prominent in civic and social affairs in inesville, and is well known for her work throughout e state. She is chairman of the Civic Improvement mmittee of the XLI Club, and in that capacity has ne some notable work in the line of civic improve- nt. Her accomplishments came within half a point gaining the first prize offered by a Texas magazine r plans and actual work accomplished in civic improve- nt. As chairman of the committee of the XLI Club e had charge of all the work connected with the clean- g up of the City of Gainesville, and local citizens give r much credit for her leadership in a campaign for olesome and sanitary conditions in the town. During e past year, due largely to her influence, more trees d flowers have been planted along the streets and out the homes of Gainesville people than were set out any previous period of five years. Because of excellent sults obtained in the betterment of pure food condi- ns, she has been appointed assistant to the Food and ug Commission of Texas, the first woman ever ap- inted on such a commission. Mrs. Darwin is vice esident of the District Federation of Women's Clubs d has held membership in the XLI Club for the past venteen years.

William L. Meaders. After many years of success- l and extensive connection with the cattle and live ock business in this state William L. Meaders in 1907 tablished himself in business with his brother in Olney der the firm name of the Meaders Brothers' Hardware mpany, today one of the most prominent and prosper- s firms of its kind in this section of the state. In is, as in his other enterprises, success has attended the forts of Mr. Meaders, and in Olney, as in other towns th which he has been variously identified, Mr. Meaders s taken his place among the leading men of the com- unity. That he has gained a measure of success in his siness life is due entirely to the qualities that domi- te the man, for he started out with few advantages d no capital, but his determination and energy stood m in excellent stead in their place, with the result that is today independent.

Born in Berry county, Missouri, on March 20, 1862, illiam L. Meaders is a son of Eleck A. and Mary Weathers) Meaders, natives of Kentucky and of In- ana, respectively. Both became identified with the life Missouri at an early period in their existence, and did t remove to Texas until the autumn of 1877, when ey settled at Breckenridge, in Stephens county, there king up farming and stock raising, in which enter- ise they continued until the end of their lives. The ther died in November, 1901, aged seventy-three, and e mother passed away in June, 1907, aged seventy. ne father was active in the Civil war as a participant th a Missouri Regiment, seeing four years of con- nued service in the Southern Division of the Confed- ate army. The mother was educated in private schools Missouri, and she met and married her husband in issouri. Four children were born to them, as follows: B. Meaders, engaged with his brother William L. in siness in Olney; William L., of this review; Mrs. lna Pyles, living in Frederick, Oklahoma; John A. eaders, living at Breckenridge.

William L. Meaders attended the country schools of erry county as a boy, and when he left school he in- rested himself in stock raising and farming. Coming Texas in 1877, he devoted himself to the business on large scale, continuing in Stephens county in that siness from January, 1878, to August, 1907, in the ter year removing to Young county and settling at ney, where he has since been engaged in business. hen Mr. Meaders joined his brother in the establish- nt of their present hardware business in Olney, he did on a small scale, the business being by no means an extensive one, but one that was well established and which grew in strength and scope with each succeeding season. An immense stock of goods and largely increased show rooms mark the difference between the present concern and that which they brought into life six years ago, and the business is recognized as one of the leading hardware, wagon and implement houses in this section of the state today.

Mr. Meaders, while a resident of Stephens county, was for five years county commissioner of that county, serving on the Democratic ticket, which party he has long been a stanch adherent of. He is a citizen of many excellent qualities, and has a deal of civic pride and a progressive spirit that make him a desirable addition to any community. Fraternally, he has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the Stephens county lodge, in which he has passed all chairs. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On December 20, 1888, Mr. Meaders was married to Miss Annie Veale, of Breckenridge, the daughter of Carroll and Amanda (Arel) Veale, the mother being still alive and a resident of Hill county, Texas. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meaders: Charles Meaders, the eldest, was born in 1889 in Stephens county. He married Mary Mateson on November 27th and resides in Young county. Leona Meaders is deceased. James, living at home, was born in 1894. Irene, born in 1898, is attending high school. Willie, Mary and Eleck, the three youngest, were born in 1900, 1902 and 1904, respectively.

The Meaders family is one that enjoys a leading place in the best social activities of Olney, where they are well known and highly esteemed for their many excellent qualities, and where they display a proper interest in the welfare of the community as a whole.

William W. Coffman. Among the younger business men of Goree, Texas, William W. Coffman has been very successful. As vice president of the First National Bank he occupies a position of importance in the financial world and has the confidence and respect of the older business men of the town. Mr. Coffman is a native of the state of Texas and consequently is never sparing in his efforts to improve conditions and build up that section of the state in which he makes his home.

William W. Coffman was born in Young county, Texas, on the 4th of August, 1877, the son of Albert W. Coffman. The latter was born in Arkansas, but came to Texas as a boy and has lived in Texas all his life since that time. He now resides in Knox county, where he follows farming for a livelihood. He married Miss Maggie Thomas after coming to Texas. Mrs. Coffman is a native of Tennessee and she is an active member of the Methodist church.

Of the five children of his parents, William W. Coffman was the third in order of birth. He grew to manhood in Texas, receiving his education in the public schools of the state. At the age of nineteen, having completed the high school work, he went to work. At first he remained on the farm with his father and then he left home and went to farming on his own account. He followed this occupation for ten years and made a success of it, for he accumulated enough money to assist in the organization of the bank of which he is now one of the officials. He has been vice president and active head of the First National Bank ever since its establishment.

Both Mr. Coffman and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Democratic party in his political affiliations and has been active in behalf of his party. His interest in educational affairs led to his election as a member of the school board, upon which he served for some time. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Woodmen of the World.

He is a member of the Commercial Club and was president of this organization at one time.

Mr. Coffman was married in Young county, Texas, on the 25th of November, 1898, to Miss Tessie Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Stone, of Young county. They have become the parents of six children, three boys and three girls, as follows: Floyd, William, Lois, Neva, Josie and Walter.

A. F. McLAUGHLIN. For ten years prior to the advent of A. F. McLaughlin into Archer City, where he established one of the finest dry goods stores here, he was located at Bartlett, in Williamson county, Texas, where for ten years he conducted successfully a grocery business. He first came here in 1910, and though the time of his residence here has been brief, he has made a most excellent start in his business and bids fair to realize even greater success from his venture into business in this community.

Born in South Carolina, in Darlington county, in June, 1858, A. F. McLaughlin is the son of Archibald and Frances Susan (Ewing) McLaughlin, both natives of South Carolina, where they passed their lives. The father was a planter and a school teacher in his younger days, and when he died in February, 1871, he was sixty years of age, his natal day having been August 1, 1811. The mother received her education in her native state, and there married Archibald McLaughlin. She died on June 8, 1858, aged eighteen years, leaving an infant son, A. F. McLaughlin, of this review.

In his boyhood days Mr. McLaughlin attended the schools of the district wherein he was reared in South Carolina, and when he came to an age where he felt some responsibility, he identified himself with the business of agriculture, with which he had gained no slight acquaintance at home. He first saw Texas on November 16, 1875, and located at Georgetown, in Williamson county, there remaining engaged in farming activities for twenty-six years. He moved to Bartlett, in Williamson county then, and for ten years thereafter was engaged in the grocery business in that place, where he prospered and gained sufficient insight into business methods that he felt emboldened to launch out into the dry goods business. He chose as a suitable location Archer City, and, coming here in 1910, he opened up one of the finest general dry goods stores that the city has ever known. He has prospered in this last venture and has a reputation for business veracity and acumen that is alike the envy and the pride of the community.

A Democrat in his political faith, Mr. McLaughlin had given stanch adherence to the party all his days, and such service as he has been able to render has been done cheerfully. He takes a genuine interest in the educational affairs of the town and county that cannot fail to bear good fruit. He has made his own way in business, unaided by any outside forces or influences whatsoever, and a generous measure of credit for his accomplishments should be and is accorded to him.

On October 21, 1886, Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Florence Simpson, a daughter of Neeham and Amanda Simpson, an early pioneer family of the state, who migrated hence from Tennessee and located in Williamson county. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin. The eldest, Mrs. Mamie Winn, born August 31, 1887, is a resident of Bartlett, Williamson county, Texas. Flora, attending the Normal School at Commerce, Texas, and Floyd, a graduate of Southwestern University, are twins. They make their home with the family, the son being in business with his father. Jeff McLaughlin was born in Williamson county in 1892 and was graduated from Poughkeepsie College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1913. Grace M., born in June, 1895; John Archie, born in Williamson county in October, 1896, graduated from the Bartlett High School with the class of 1913. William Peltus, born in November, 1897, is at school. Homer Charles, born December 8, 1899, is also attending high school. Ermond Simpson, born in 1900 in Williamson county, is in the grade schools of Archer City, as is also Maurice Twing, the youngest of the ten, born in 1901 at the family home in Williamson county.

Mr. McLaughlin is prominent and popular with the general public and has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Archer City, though he maintains no other fraternal relations. He comes out stanchly in his allegiance to the Lone Star state, calling it the finest state in the Union, and unhesitatingly states that he can produce the evidence to back his statement, should there be those who question his judgment.

THOMAS WILLIAM McGRAW. Beginning in the cotton field as a picker, Thomas William McGraw, of Munday, Texas, has reached the place where he is regarded as one of the substantial and influential business men of the town, and he is only a young man now. This rise has been due, not to the interest and influence of friends exerted in his behalf, but to his own determination to succeed and to hard work. He is president and general manager of the Knox County Elevator Company, a concern which is doing a thriving business and which is of considerable importance in the commercial life of the town.

Thomas William McGraw was born in Hunt county, Texas, on the 10th day of July, 1876. His father, John McGraw, was born in Ireland. He came to Texas in 1870 and has lived in this state ever since. He now resides in Collin county, and ever since coming to the state has been engaged in farming. After coming to Texas he met and married Miss Mary Easter Rice. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGraw are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. There were eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. McGraw, of whom Thomas W. McGraw is the next to the eldest. His older brother, John P. McGraw, is associated with him in the business and is treasurer of the company.

Thomas W. McGraw was sent to the public schools of his home county as soon as he was old enough to go to school. He remained at home, attending school and aiding his father with the work of the farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then started out for himself and his first position was picking cotton. For about two years he was engaged in general farming, picking cotton when there was nothing better to do. He then began to farm for himself and for about five years was thus engaged. He never cared for the agricultural life, and when an opportunity came to him to go to work in a store in Munday he accepted it gladly. He worked in this store for about three years and the Knox County Elevator Company was organized and Mr. McGraw was made president and general manager. The success of this company has been largely due to his wise management and to the energy which has been tireless in the interests of the company. It handles grain, feed, ice and coal, and does an extensive wholesale and retail business. The company also handles cattle, feeding and shipping many head per year.

Mr. McGraw is a member of the Democratic party, but takes no interest in politics other than to cast his vote for the man whom he considers best fitted to hold office. He was reared in the Roman Catholic Church, but is a believer in other denominations and gives his support impartially to all. In fraternal affairs he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. McGraw married Miss Agnes Lou Nesbitt at Wyle, Texas, on the 7th of November, 1899, Mrs. McGraw being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nesbitt, of Wyle, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. McGraw have had six children born to them, namely: Hattie Mary, John George, Lou Ethel, Thomas Garnett, Roy Paul and Minnie Rose.

COLUMBUS S. WHITESIDE. The present mayor of Seymour, Texas, Columbus S. Whiteside, combines in his

erson the practical qualities of the business man with he qualities that make a man a social favorite. Mr. Whiteside, although not a native of the state of Texas, s as enthusiastic over her future and ambitious for the velfare of the state and her people as any native Texan. A keen business man, a natural executive, with an honest nd fearless character, his success and popularity may be asily explained.

Columbus S. Whiteside was born in White Plains, Alabama, on the 16th of November, 1861. He grew up in is native town and attended the public schools. When e was about twenty-eight years of age he left Alabama nd came to Texas. Locating in Baylor county, he first ook up farming. After several years in this occupaion he came to Seymour and started a dry goods store. After conducting this more or less successfully for eight r ten years, Mr. Whiteside concluded to take up outloor life again. He consequently went to El Paso ounty, Texas, and went into the ranching business. After a few years of this life he returned to Seymour nd bought out the proprietor of his present business. This was in the fall of 1912 and he has already increased he business. He handles feed and fuel and does an xtensive retail business.

Mr. Whiteside is a member of the Democratic party nd has always been active in politics. He was elected nayor of Seymour during his first period of residence here, being the second mayor of the city. Upon his eturn to his old home the citizens lost no time in gain electing him to the office, and he is now serving is second term. He has been a member of the school oard for several years. In religious matters Mr. Whiteide is a member of the Methodist Church. He says that n his opinion Texas has more opportunities and resources han any other state, and that she is always ready with welcome to any honest man who wishes to make a ome.

Mr. Whiteside was married in White Plains, Alabama, n the 23d of December, 1881, to Miss Carrie Borden, a laughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Borden, of that lace. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside have nine children, as ollows: Hoyt; Thomas; Lizzie, who married George Shupee and lives in San Antonio; Guy and Roy, who are wins; Whit, Carrie, Nevada and Hobson.

ROBERT R. NEYLAND. The senior member of the repesentative law firm of Neyland & Neyland, in which his oadjutor is his younger brother, Mayo Neyland, is nown as one of the leading members of the bar of Hunt ounty and is engaged in the practice of his profession n the City of Greenville, the judicial center of the ounty and one of the most thriving commercial and inustrial centers of northern Texas. Mr. Neyland is a ative of the Lone Star state and a scion of one of its ell-known and highly honored pioneer families, and n character and achievement he has given further presge to the name which he bears. He has been actively ngaged in the practice of his profession at Greenville or thirty years and has witnessed and assisted in the evelopment of the place from the status of a mere vilage into a prosperous and progressive city of many dvantages and attractions. From the statements already made, it becomes patent that there is all of conistency in according special recognition to Mr. Neyand in this history of the state which has ever been his ome and in which he has found ample opportunity for orthy achievement.

Mr. Neyland was born at Woodville, Tyler county, exas, on the 25th of October, 1859, and is a son of ieut.-Col. Robert R. and Emily (Wells) Neyland, the ormer of whom was born near Washington, District of olumbia, in 1832, and the latter of whom was born in Vashington, District of Columbia, a daughter of James M. Wells, who was graduated in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and who thereafter erved as an army officer in Texas and other parts of the Southwest. He was territorial judge of New Mexico at the time of the inception of the Civil war and resigned this office to tender his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, but his death occurred before the great conflict had passed its incipient stage. Mrs. Emily (Wells) Neyland was, in the maternal line, a granddaughter of John Forbes, who was a distinguished Texas pioneer and who served as an officer in the army of General Houston, under whom he participated in the battle of San Jacinto, as well as other engagements.

Col. Robert R. Neyland was reared and educated in Texas and was a scion of the stanchest of Southern stock, his father, Dr. Williams Neyland, having been born in Mississippi and having become a successful planter in the state of Louisiana, where he maintained his home until 1840, when he removed with his family to the Republic of Texas, of which Gen. Sam Houston was then president. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Jasper county and there passed the residue of his life, his attention having here been given to agricultural pursuits and stock-growing. Col. Robert R. Neyland was a lad of about eight years at the time of the family removal to Texas and his early experiences were gained under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in the history of this state. He became a successful lawyer in Tyler county and was one of the honored and influential citizens of that section of the state. He went forth as a valiant soldier and officer in the Confederate service when the Civil war was precipitated upon the nation, and he served as lieutenant-colonel in a Texas regiment until his death, which occurred in 1862, at Shreveport, Louisiana, where his regiment was then stationed, and his mortal remains were laid to rest with full military honors at Shelbyville, Texas. His brother, Col. William M. Neyland, was lieutenant-colonel of another regiment in the same brigade, and another brother, the late Dr. A. Carroll Neyland, served in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee in northern Virginia; after the war he went to the island of Jamaica, became a British subject and attained to precedence as one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Jamaica, where he continued to reside until his death in 1906.

After the death of her honored husband, Mrs. Emily (Wells) Neyland removed with her family to Jasper county, where she lived until 1870. She lived at Galveston and Houston from 1870 to 1873, went thence to Washington, District of Columbia; there she resided until 1891, since which time she has lived at Greenfield. She is one of the noble pioneer women of the state and one who is loved by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence.

Robert R. Neyland, whose name initiates this review, received his rudimentary education in the primitive pioneer schools of Jasper county, having been a lad of three years at the time of the removal of the family to the latter county. In 1872 he was sent to Kingston, Province of Ontario, Canada, where he entered the Kingston Collegiate Institute, in which institution he continued his studies until he had completed the four years' curriculum, his expenses during this time having been defrayed through the generosity of his uncle, Dr. A. Carroll Neyland, of whom mention is made in a preceding paragraph, and whose wish it was that the nephew attend a school on English territory, owing to his own allegiance to the British crown.

After his return to his native state, Mr. Neyland, now well fortified in academic lines, began reading law under the effective preceptorship of his kinsman, Judge Peyton F. Edwards, a leading member of the bar of Nacogdoches, the capital of the county of the same name. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, but, desirous of fortifying himself still further, he devoted about two years to further study, under the preceptorship of Judge Thomas J. Brown, of Sherman, who later served with distinc-

tion on the bench of the Supreme Court of the state and is now its chief justice.

In 1882 Mr. Neyland established his permanent home at Greenville, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession and where he has long been known as one of the strong, successful and essentially representative members of the bar of Hunt county. He has been concerned in much of the important litigation in the courts in this section of the state and has presented numerous causes in the Texas supreme court and in the federal courts of the state. His brother Mayo has been associated with him in practice since 1891, under the firm name of Neyland & Neyland, and they control a large and substantial law business of general order.

In politics Mr. Neyland accords unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and, while he has considered his profession well worthy of his undivided attention and has thus had no predilection for political office, he has given yeoman service in behalf of the party cause. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which they are leading members of the parish of the church in their home city.

The year 1889 marked the solemnization of the marriage of Mr. Neyland to Miss Pauline Lewis, who was born and reared in Harrison county, this state, and who is a daughter of the late Dr. Howell Lewis, a representative pioneer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Neyland have two sons and one daughter, Robert R., Jr., Carroll, and Mayo W., Jr., the latter two remaining at the paternal home and the elder son, Robert R., Jr., being a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, in which he is a member of the class of 1916. In the competitive examination for appointment to West Point he was the only one of the fourteen applicants who passed the required examination.

Shiloh Gorman. Among the influential and prosperous business men of Seymour, Texas, Shiloh Gorman holds a leading place. A man of long experience in the business world, of fine executive qualities, and a man who is popular both socially and among his business associates, Mr. Gorman is quite naturally a leader. He is one of the officials and is general manager of one of the largest industrial enterprises in Seymour, and it is largely owing to his energy and ability that this concern is the highly successful institution which it has become.

Shiloh Gorman was born in Upshur county, Texas, on the 27th of July, 1866. He is a son of Charles B. Gorman, who was born in Georgia, but came to Texas with his parents when he was a boy. Charles B. Gorman took up farming as a young man and has followed this occupation all of his life. He enlisted in the Confederate army with the outbreak of the Civil war and served through the long four years in one of the Texas regiments. He was in many of the important engagements of the war and was wounded, now having a crippled hand as the result of this wound. Mr. Gorman has always been active politically, being a member of the Democratic party. In religious matters he is a member of the Baptist church. He married Miss Fannie Jones, who was born in Texas. Mr. Gorman is now living in Wood county, but his wife died in 1904, at the age of sixty, and is buried in Winnsboro, Texas.

Of the seven children who were born to Charles B. Gorman and his wife, Shiloh Gorman, was the fourth in order of birth. He received his early education in the public schools of Texas, and, after completing his work in the public schools, he worked on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he took a commercial course in a business college. Upon completing this course he returned to Texas and for three years followed railroading. He then came to the western part of the state, where he engaged in farming and ranching. He made a success, but decided that he preferred a different kind of work. Therefore he came to Seymour and took charge of the Mayfield Lumber Company's lumber yard. After eighteen months of this work he opened a dry goods store, which he conducted very successfully for about six years. He then went into the furniture business, but only continued in this line for six months or so. His next move was to go into business with the West Texas Supply Company, and he was in this concern for several years. After selling his interest in this business he determined to go to ranching again, and for four years managed a ranch near Seymour. At the end of this year three seasons found him working in the cotton business and then he opened a drug store in Seymour. Two years later the company in which Mr. Gorman is interested at present was formed, and Mr. Gorman was elected secretary and treasurer, as well as being made general manager. This company purchased the Seymour Mill, Elevator and Light Company's plant and is now known by this name. It is one of the largest and most important institutions in town, bringing into Seymour a large volume of business. The company operates extensively throughout the state, doing both a wholesale and retail business. They do a grain and milling business and also operate the electric light plant in Seymour. Mr. Gorman has not spared himself in the effort to place this concern on a substantial foundation and make it a paying proposition, and his success has been most marked. The varied experience which he has had in the business world has given him a clear insight into business methods, and his knowledge of men and affairs makes him an influential figure in business circles.

In political matters Mr. Gorman is a member of the Democratic party, but he is content to cast his vote at the polls and let others manipulate the party's affairs. He is a member of no church, but is strongly inclined toward the Baptist faith. In the fraternal world Mr. Gorman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World. He is a lover of the outdoor sports and in particular of baseball, having been a player himself at one time.

Mr. Gorman was married in Seymour, Texas, on the 17th of February, 1902, to Miss Fannie McKeehan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McKeehan of Baylor county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman have become the parents of three children, two boys and a girl, namely, Wallace, Hazel and Shiloh, Jr.

Dr. Jefferson Davis Ratliff. As a successful physician, Dr. Jefferson Davis Ratliff is well known in Seymour, Texas, and the surrounding country. From his boyhood he was filled with the desire to study medicine and his medical training was purchased at the expense of much self-sacrifice. The quiet determination to succeed, and the fighting qualities which Dr. Ratliff showed during his struggle for an education are again in evidence when he has a dangerously ill patient. He never gives a case up as hopeless until every expedient has been tried. Dr. Ratliff has been in practice in Seymour for only a few years, but he has built up a fine practice and has won many friends.

Dr. Ratliff was born in Paris, Texas, on the 25th of September, 1861, the son of Robert Ratliff. The latter, who was born in Alabama, came to Texas in 1856, where he became a farmer, and as a farmer spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1885 at the age of seventy-two. He married Miss Pamela Craft, who was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Ratliff came to Texas in 1844 and they were married in the latter state. She is now living and makes her home in Paris, Texas, being seventy-eight years of age. She is a member of the Baptist church, as was her husband. Eleven children were born to Robert Ratliff and his wife, of whom the Doctor was the second child and the oldest son.

Dr. Ratliff's elementary education was obtained in the

ıblic schools of Texas, and, after completing the course
instruction provided by the state, he went to work
ı the farm with the intention of going to college later.
e carefully saved his earnings and was at last enabled
matriculate at the Aiken Institute, at Paris, Texas.
fter leaving college he taught school for four years
ıd then, taking the money thus earned, he entered the
ouisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky.

At the end of his course in the above institution he
eceived a certificate which enabled him to practice, and
e practiced for several years. He then entered the
ollege of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mis-
ouri, and was graduated from this institution with the
ass of 1901. After being made a full-fledged physi-
an, he returned to Texas and began to practice at
londike. Several years were spent in this place and
ıen, in 1908, he came to Seymour, where he has been
ıgaged in practice ever since. He is one of the pros-
erous men of this city and has attained his professional
ıccess entirely through his own merits as a physician,
ot through the influence of others.

Dr. Ratliff is a member of the Democratic party, but
ıkes no active share in politics. Both he and his wife
re members of the Christian church. In fraternal
ffairs he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd
ellows and of the Woodmen of the World, as well as of
ıe Ladies' branch of the Woodmen's Circle. Dr. Rat-
ff owns his own motor car and automobiling is one of
is chief diversions.

At Paris, Texas, in 1888, on the 29th of January, Dr.
atliff was married to Miss Bettie Stephenson, a daugh-
r of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Stephenson, of Paris. Four
ıildren, three sons and one daughter, have been born
Dr. Ratliff and his wife. Roy, the eldest, resides at
urleson, Texas, where he is in the employ of the Mis-
ouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. Lavada is
teacher and a student. Robert T. and Add G. are both
home.

ATANACIO VIDAURRI. Along the southern border of
exas there are descendants of old Spanish settlers who
ere the pioneers in the development of the resources of
ıat section of the country. Atanacio Vidaurri was born
Laredo, May 3, 1833, and died in that city, December
4, 1885. He was a son of Rafael and Lorenza Gil de
idaurri. His father was robbed and killed by the
ıdians while on his way to Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1845.
rom that time forward Atanacio was compelled not only
support himself, but also to contribute to the support
his mother and sisters. Although of tender age, he
ssumed the responsibility, and with an energy and
ıility rarely displayed in one so young, he bent himself
his task, becoming in time an influential citizen. On
ıly 10, 1857, he married Miss Ygnacio, daughter of
ıan Francisco and Ynocente (Benavides) de Farias, of
ıe Hacienda de Guadalupe, Mexico. The widow, with
ven of her children, survives. These children are
efina, Estaban, Margarita, Atanacio L., Manuela,
ieves and Jose. Immediately after his marriage, Mr.
idaurri engaged in farming, ranching, cattle raising,
c., in Webb county, Texas. At the beginning of the
ivil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and was
ade second lieutenant in the famous company of
ngers commanded by Captain (afterward Colonel)
enavides. This company was engaged in protecting the
rder along the Rio Grande against incursions of Mexi-
n banditti, and so well did it discharge this duty that
was frequently complimented by the state govern-
ent of Texas and the Confederate military authorities.
ıe men who formed this command were noted for their
avery and their unselfish devotion to the Southern
use, and, though they were denied the opportunity of
nning laurels on the historic battlefields of the great
ternecine conflict, they never faltered in the perform-
ıce of the work assigned to them. During the war the
ısiness interests of Mr. Vidaurri suffered to such an
tent that at the close of hostilities he was compelled
to begin anew the work of rebuilding his shattered fortunes. To add to the trouble of the people of southwestern Texas during the years immediately following the war, the Indians were constantly committing depredations, and Mr. Vidaurri was frequently called out with his neighbors to suppress these uprisings. In one of the fights with the Indians in 1866 he was wounded. Amid all these difficulties he never lost courage, but applied himself to his work with renewed energy, and in a few years accumulated a comfortable fortune to leave to his family, to which he was always devoted. In politics Mr. Vidaurri was an uncompromising Democrat. He served several terms in the Laredo city council, being elected the first time in 1872. In 1877 he was elected mayor of the city and filled that office with signal ability, and for a number of years preceding his death he was one of the county commissioners of Webb county. He was a member of the Catholic Church; his public and private life were exemplary and without reproach; as a citizen he was public spirited and his successful management of his large business enterprises bears testimony to his great executive ability and good judgment.

Atanacio L. Vidaurri, one of the surviving children, was born and reared in Laredo. He was educated in Spanish at Monterey, Mexico, and his education in the English branches was acquired at Galveston, Texas. Equipping himself as a bookkeeper and expert accountant, he has been for a number of years associated with the Laredo banks in that capacity—first with the Milmo National Bank, and later with the Laredo National Bank. Fraternally, he is a member of Laredo Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Columbus. His wife, prior to her marriage, was Miss Aurelia Elizondo, of Saltillo, Mexico.

CHARLES H. RAGUET. Col. Henry Raguet was born February 11, 1796, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of James Michael and Ann (Wynkoop) Raguet. The mother, who was a native of Bucks county also, was born in 1755 and died in 1815, and the father was a native son of France. He was a member of Napoleon's staff, and, after the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena, he started to America with his two brothers, Paul and Claudius Raguet, the latter of whom was drowned during the voyage. Paul and James arrived in 1775 in Virginia, where Paul was killed by Indians, and James Raguet later settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Henry Raguet, the son of James M., was reared in Bucks county, and when a young man he removed to Ohio, locating first in Steubenville, where he lived for a year, engaging then in the mercantile business in Cincinnati. In 1831, after selling his business in that city, Henry Raguet journeyed by steamboat and horseback to New Orleans, Louisiana, at which place he had the honor of making the acquaintance of Sam Houston, who told Raguet of the wonders of Coahuila and Texas, in the Republic of Mexico. At the same time, through the introduction of Houston, he met Col. John Durst, and, being invited and urged by both, Colonel Raguet traveled with them from New Orleans up the Red River to where Nacogdoches now stands, from which point the three went on horseback to Durst's home, on the Angelina River, in Nacogdoches county, where the party was royally entertained. After looking over Texas as well as he could on horseback and afoot, Colonel Raguet decided to purchase land in and around Nacogdoches, and in 1832 removed permanently to that place with his wife, who was Marcia Ann (Towers) Raguet, and the following children: Anna, Conde, Henry W., Augusta, Mary and Charles M. Raguet. In that year, 1832, he embarked in the general merchandise business at Nacogdoches. He was the first merchant in Texas to sell goods by the American yard of thirty-six inches instead of the Mexican yard of thirty-three inches. He continued successfully in this business until he was succeeded, in or about 1852, by his sons, C. and H. W. Raguet.

An interesting incident, showing the friendship that existed between Sam Houston and the Raguet family occurred a few weeks before the battle of San Jacinto, by which Texas won her independence. Houston was a guest at Colonel Raguet's home, in Nacogdoches, and while sitting with his back toward the front door of the house and talking with Anna Raguet, who later became Mrs. Anna Irion, and Colonel Raguet, his host, he was approached from behind by a Mexican, who suddenly slipped in at the open door and who, with upraised dagger, attempted to assassinate Houston, but he was frustrated in the attempt by Anna Raguet, who sprang at the Mexican and seized the knife, thereby saving the life of the famous general. Later, and a few days prior to the battle of San Jacinto, on April 21, 1836, General Houston came through Nacogdoches again, and once more was a guest in the Raguet home. On this visit he remarked to Miss Anna Raguet that if he had her good wishes he would defeat the Mexicans in the coming battle. Upon departing the next morning, Miss Raguet tied upon Houston the sash she had made for him the previous evening and placed his sword within it. He told her that if his expected battle with the Mexicans was successful, he would return the sword and sash to her as a souvenir in acknowledgment of her good will and wishes. General Houston won the battle, it is true, but for some unknown reason the sash and sword went to others.

Bolls, the Cherokee Indian chief, had no better friend in Texas than Col. Henry Raguet, and for this reason he was urged to by General Houston, Colonel Rusk and other prominent Texans, to stay at home and control the Indian situation. It was on this account only that Colonel Raguet did not participate in the battle of San Jacinto.

Colonel Raguet was not a secessionist and he strongly opposed that policy, but it is a noteworthy fact that the first secession flag to be blown by the breeze in Texas was raised over the store owned by C., H. W. and C. M. Raguet in Nacogdoches. The flag was made the night before by Mrs. Henry Raguet and Miss Mary Raguet. When the flag was hoisted a number of citizens protested and said the flag must come down; but the three brothers, assisted by their father, though he was not a secessionist, guarded the flag for two days and nights with double-barreled shotguns.

Col. Henry Raguet died at Marshall, Texas, December 8, 1877. As stated in the foregoing, he had been succeeded in business in about 1852 by his sons, C. and H. W., who later were joined by their younger brother, Charles M., with the firm name of C. and H. W. Raguet & Company.

These three brothers all rendered distinguished service to the Confederacy during the Civil war. They enlisted at Nacogdoches at the beginning of the war as privates in Gen. Tom Green's brigade and took part in the famous expedition to New Mexico under General Sibley. Conde Raguet was elected captain, later made major, and finally rose to the rank of colonel of cavalry; Henry W. Raguet was promoted to a first lieutenancy, then to captain, and then major of infantry and cavalry, and was noted as a brave and dashing soldier. He was killed in action at the battle of Glorietta, New Mexico, on March 28, 1862. Charles M. Raguet was first assigned as a private in Teel's battery; at the beginning of the New Mexico expedition he was promoted to first lieutenant and commanded Teel's battery during every engagement in the New Mexico campaign. Later he was in service in Louisiana in the campaign against General Banks. On account of being at home on sick leave, resulting from an attack of measles, he did not participate in the battle of Mansfield, but for valuable services he was promoted to the rank of major of the First Virginia Cavalry, Lee's army, and was on his way to fill this assignment when the surrender took place at Appomattox. Among his other services he had participated in both of the battles of Galveston.

A sad misfortune happened to the family in 1868, when, on December 8th of that year, Col. Conde Raguet and his sister Mary were drowned in the Ohio River in the collision of two steamboats, the *America* and the *United States*, at Ray's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side.

Maj. Henry W. Raguet was the first fiscal agent of the Republic of Texas, serving as such under President Sam Houston. He drove alone through the new republic and collected tax money in an open wagon, which he handled without a guard.

After the war, Maj. Charles M. Raguet settled in Nacogdoches again, and, after straightening out the estates of his two brothers, he engaged in the drug and general mercantile business, which he conducted until 1872. In that year he removed to Marshall and there formed a partnership with Mr. E. J. Fry in the banking business, with the firm name of Raguet & Fry. After being engaged in this business successfully for eight years, he retired from the firm, disposing of his interest in the business to Mr. Fry. Thereafter he engaged in the general land business, which he continued in up to the time of his death, which occurred on November 11, 1903. He is survived by Mrs. Raguet and their son, Charles H. Raguet. Maj. Charles M. Raguet was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 22, 1832, and as in that year the family came to Nacogdoches, it will be seen that practically his entire life was spent in Texas.

Mrs. Charles M. Raguet was, prior to her marriage, Miss Isabel Edwards; she was born in Nacogdoches and married Major Raguet on April 21, 1870. She is a daughter of the late Hayden H. Edwards and granddaughter of Col. Hayden Edwards, who was the founder of the Edwards Colony in the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas, to which county he came in 1825. This is another distinguished family of Texas, only a brief sketch of which is given here, as an account of the Edwards Colony is given in the general historical section of this work. Col. Hayden Edwards and his son, Hayden Harrison Edwards, were both born in Virginia. The former married Miss Susan Beall of Maryland, while the wife of the latter was Miss Sarah M. Forbes, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of John Emily (Scisson) Forbes, who came from Hartford, Connecticut. Col. Hayden Edwards died at Nacogdoches, Texas, on August 14, 1849. Hayden Harrison Edwards died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1865. The latter, who was always known as General Edwards, in or about the year 1859, with his associates, started the first railroad in Texas. It started at the old town of Sabine Pass and extended to Beaumont; the roadbed was graded between those points and the ties and rails laid, but the outbreak of the Civil war caused the work to be abandoned before it was fully completed.

Charles H. Raguet, son of Maj. Charles M. and Isabel (Edwards) Raguet, was born in Marshall, Texas, January 27, 1875. He received his education in local private schools and in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and Kenyon College, in Cambria, Ohio. He was associated with his father, directly and indirectly, for twelve years before the death of the latter, and succeeded Major Raguet in business. On November 1, 1903, Mr. James F. Gregg, who had also been associated with Major Raguet, became a partner, and the firm then took its present name of Raguet & Gregg, general insurance and land agents. This business in reality was originally established in 1832 by Hayden H. Edwards, grandfather of Mr. Raguet, and Nathaniel Emory, in Nacogdoches, and re-established by Charles M. Raguet at Marshall, Texas, in February, 1895.

Charles H. Raguet was married in San Antonio April 19, 1910, to Miss Harriette Rouse Gallagher of that city, daughter of John Francis and Harriette (Head) Gallagher.

Mr. Raguet enlisted in 1897 as a private in Company D, Third Texas Volunteer Guard (Texas National Guard

E. B. Black

under the "Dick" bill after July, 1903). He served as an enlisted man, corporal and sergeant, up to May 23, 1900, at which time he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. He served in that rank until April 19, 1910, when he was promoted to his present rank of captain and assigned as quartermaster of the Third Regiment of the Texas National Guard.

E. B. Black. The career of one of the most successful of the Texas Panhandle, and a popular and prominent citizen of Hereford, is briefly sketched in the following paragraphs:

E. B. Black was born in Russell county, Alabama, October 13, 1866, and is a son of Capt. C. B. Black by a second marriage, his mother being Miss Fannie Johnston of Putnam county, Georgia. His father came originally from Virginia to Harris county, Georgia, where he lived several years, later moving to Russell county, Alabama, where he permanently located. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, Captain Black espoused the Southern cause, joined the Confederate army, organized a company of infantry and was appointed their captain, and was wounded in battle. He was a prominent planter and a man of considerable influence in his community. His death occurred in 1873, when sixty-five years of age, his wife having passed away in 1867 at the age of forty-five. They were the parents of seven children, of whom E. B. Black was the youngest.

Being orphaned at an early age, his schooling was much neglected and his opportunities for acquiring knowledge or making advancement along educational lines were very limited. His success in life is not due to his early advantages, but is the result of indomitable will power and determination to succeed in spite of obstacles.

Mr. Black came to Texas in 1882 and eventually settled in Cleburne, where for fifteen years he worked in the dry goods business. In 1901 he moved to Hereford, where he established his present business. He carries a full line of modern first-class furniture and household supplies and has built up an excellent trade in Hereford and surrounding country, his business having developed from an humble beginning to one of large proportions. In addition to his furniture business he also carries a full line of undertakers' supplies. To a great degree Mr. Black possesses those qualities which bring success — good judgment, business faculty, a high sense of honor and a just appreciation of the rights of others.

On July 30, 1891, E. B. Black was married at Cleburne, Texas, to Carrie English, and to this union have been born four children: Nellie Dea, born July 17, 1892, and married December 30, 1913, to Mr. William Jesse Stanford; James English, born February 8, 1896; Frances Elizabeth, born December 23, 1899, and William Alexander, born July 19, 1904.

Mr. Black has become prominent in fraternal circles, is a member of the local lodges of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, and in the Masonic fraternity passed all the chairs in his lodge and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. In politics a Democrat, he has not sought public office, but is discharging the duties of citizenship by serving as a member of the Hereford school board.

With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he and all his family are members. When he came to Hereford the town was two years old. He organized the Methodist Sunday School and became its superintendent, which relation he still sustains. This Sunday School has the distinction of being one of the best in the Texas Panhandle. As one who has met with success and distinction, he is ever ready to state his confidence in Hereford and its people, and through his efforts and integrity has made this confidence mutual.

Paul C. Murphey, M. D. Numbered among the younger members of the Texas medical fraternity is found Dr. Paul C. Murphey, who is rapidly rising in his chosen calling by reason of his ability. Although he has been engaged in practice at Waco only since 1912, he is already in the enjoyment of a good professional business, and the successes of the past may be generally taken as a criterion of the future.

Dr. Murphey is a native son of Texas, his birth having occurred at Athens, this state, December 4, 1888. His father, James Lee Murphy, was born in Anderson county, Texas, in 1854, and for many years was engaged in the cattle business, being known as one of the largest horse owners of his section of the state. Dr. Murphey's mother bore the maiden name of Annie E. Coleman and was born in Henderson county, Texas, in 1865. She still survives the father, whose death occurred in 1909. There were three children in the family: Paul C., of this review; Hubbard L. and Julia.

The early education of Dr. Murphey was secured in the public schools of Athens, this being supplemented by a course in Itaska High School. Following this, he spent two terms in the Baylor University, and then, having decided upon a medical career, he entered Fort Worth Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1911. A natural athlete, during his college career Dr. Murphey won honors for his college in various lines of athletics and was a star player on the football, baseball and basketball teams. Upon his graduation, Dr. Murphey became house surgeon at the Provident Sanatarium, at Waco, where he obtained valuable experience during the one year he acted in that capacity, and in 1912 entered general practice at Waco. It is seldom that a young physician just entering upon his career meets with the almost instantaneous success that rewarded Dr. Murphey's efforts, but from the start he has been successful. He has built up a lucrative practice among the city's most representative people, and is now recognized by his fellow practitioners as a physician of ability and one who respects the highest ethics of his honored calling. He is a member of the McLennan County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the Central Texas Medical Society, and through his membership therein keeps fully abreast of the numerous advancements constantly being made in the field of medicine. He has never ceased being a student, and is entirely devoted to his calling, although he finds time to enjoy social events and is popular with a wide circle of friends. For a short time he served as first sergeant of the Hospital Corps of the Texas National Guard at Dallas, and during the season of 1913 looked after the injuries sustained by the members of the Waco Baseball Club. He has continued to be fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, and during his vacations generally goes on hunting and fishing trips. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Murphey owns his own residence at No. 1915 Sanger avenue. His office is located at No. 1108 Amicable building.

On November 6, 1912, Dr. Murphey was married at Waco to Miss Cora Lilly, daughter of George W. Lilly, who was for eight years sheriff of McLennan county, and is now engaged in the furniture business at Fifth and Washington streets, Waco.

Hon. William Mercer Key. When the Court of Civil Appeals, in the Third Supreme Judicial District, was constituted in 1892, among the various candidates William M. Key was foremost both in qualifications and in popular estimation the most logical choice for one of the three seats in the court. He had served as county judge of Williamson county and district judge of Travis and Williamson counties, and his twenty years' service in the Court of Civil Appeals leaves no doubt as to the admirable efficiency and wisdom with which he exercises his office. Judge Key was at one time a merchant,

found himself in a sphere unsuited to his disposition and abilities, gained admission to the bar at the age of twenty-five, and has won secure honors in Texas judicial history. The most distinctive feature of his public career has been his unwillingness to put himself forward as an aggressive candidate for position. It has always been a case of the office seeking the man.

Born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, October 20, 1850, Judge Key is a son of Jasper N. and Mary (Howard) Key. Both parents were born in Georgia. The father, who was a minister of the Baptist church, came to Texas with his family in 1853, settled in Gonzales county, where he combined his profession as a minister of the gospel with the cultivation of the land. During the period of the Civil war he saw service in Colonel Cook's regiment of artillery. He lived a long and useful life and died in 1901, while the mother of Judge Key passed away in 1867.

The circumstances of the family were such and the hard conditions incident to the war period also interfered with the early opportunities and advantages afforded Judge Key. His education was largely self-applied, and the time which modern boys put in in attendance at school was spent by him in work on the farm. He attended private schools to some extent, but remained at home until the death of his mother in 1867. After one year in school he was clerk in stores for two or three years, and then engaged in merchandising on his own account. That proved uncongenial, and he came to Austin and took up the study of law in the office of John F. Jones. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he moved to Georgetown, where he opened his office and soon gained rank as a leading lawyer. His home was at Georgetown until 1889.

His judicial career began in 1885, when a vacancy occurred in the office of county judge of Williamson county. Without any solicitation on his own part, he received appointment to fill the vacancy, and later was elected without opposition. He administered the office until September, 1888, and then once more the appointive call was exercised to place him in the office of judge of the District court of Williamson and Travis counties. In November, 1888, he was regularly elected to the District bench for the term of four years, beginning January 1, 1889. In 1892, when the Court of Civil Appeals, in the Third Supreme Judicial District, was organized, he was elected an associate justice of the court, and remained an associate until February, 1910, when, on the death of Chief Justice Fisher, he succeeded him as chief of the court and has presided over its sessions with a dignity and ability which have done much to uphold the fine record of that branch of Texas judiciary.

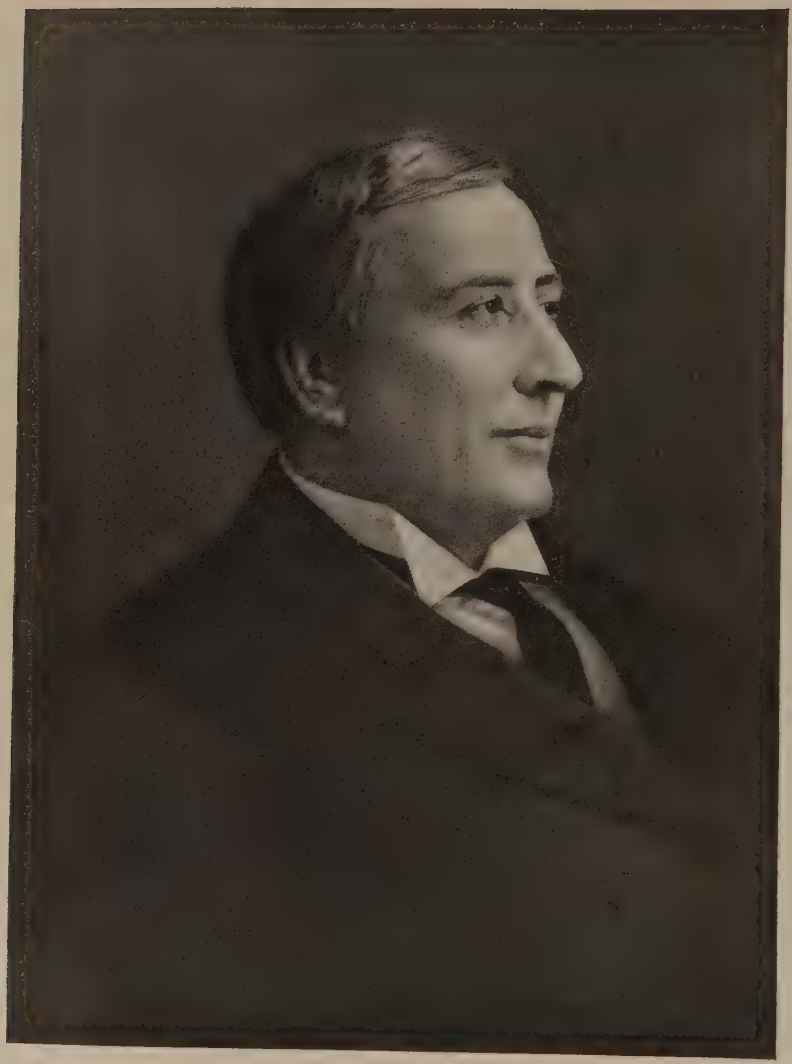
While Judge Key is a Democrat in politics, he has never been active in what is called practical politics. His appointments and elections to the various positions above enumerated have come practically without opposition. There were eight candidates for the Court of Civil Appeals when it was organized, and from the first there was no thought that he would not be one of those chosen to constitute the court. Judge Key served two terms as master of San Gabriel Lodge No. 89, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter. He has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In December, 1876, Judge Key married Miss Izora Scott, a daughter of Samuel A. and Mary Scott, of Georgetown, Texas. The Scott family came to Texas in 1835, S. A. Scott finally settling on the western frontier in Williamson county, where he became a stock raiser and planter. Some years later he entered the ranks of the Confederate army, made a record as a soldier, and in his community was always looked up to and respected. He died in 1908 and his wife had passed away about 1867. Mrs. Key has twice been president of the American History Club of Austin. Their four children are as follows: Mary, who married Thomas P. Whitis and lives at Plain View, Texas; Scott W. Key, who has gained a successful position as a lawyer at Haskell, is married and has four children; Howard W. Key, an electrical engineer at Atlanta, Georgia, and connected with the General Electric Company; Samuel N. Key, who graduated from the medical department of the University of Texas and is now a specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat in Austin, Texas. Each of the sons has won success in his distinct vocation, and Mr. and Mrs. Key have cause to congratulate themselves upon their fine family. The Key home at Austin is at 212 West Twenty-seventh street.

HON. W. R. PERKINS. It would seem an anachronism to designate the Hon. W. R. Perkins, "the father of Jim Wells county," for his life span includes little more than a score and a half of years, but to him the county must give credit for its existence, his faithful labors in the State Legislature and among the citizens of this section having brought about the movement which culminated May 9, 1911, in the forming of this new county. At that time his fellow citizens gave evidence of their appreciation of his efforts by electing him the first county judge, a position he has continued to fill with dignity and efficiency, and in addition thereto he is ex-officio county superintendent of schools. His career since coming to Alice, in 1905, has been one of great activity and high achievement, and in public, professional and social life he is recognized as one of the leaders of the younger generation. Mr. Perkins was born in 1881, in Holmes county, Mississippi, and is a son of the Rev. C. W. Perkins. His father, also a native of that county, was for many years a minister of the Methodist church there, but in 1893 came to Texas and took charge of a church of the Methodist denomination in San Antonio, but has now retired.

W. R. Perkins received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas, where he resumed his studies in Southwestern University, Georgetown. Followinig his graduation from that institution, he entered Sam Houston Normal School, at Huntsville, and on leaving that school in 1901 entered upon the study of law. After two years spent in the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, he was admitted to the bar in that city in 1905, and at once came to Alice, which city has since been his field of activity. Immediately upon locating here, Mr. Perkins identified himself with matters of a public nature, enterinig actively into political affairs, with the result that in 1909 he was sent to the Thirty-first Legislature. He had organized the voters of this section for the purpose of forming the new county of Jim Wells from the western portion of Nueces county, and the greater part of his attention while in the Legislature was devoted to having his bill passed. Mr. Perkins was elected the first county judge of Jim Wells county, May 9, 1911, and in November, 1912, was re-elected to succeed himself for the regular term. In the administration of the affairs of his office he has shown the highest degree of impartiality and executive ability. He has commanded the respect of his co-workers and fellow citizens, creating the impression that he is a man of convictions and judgment, one who can voice his sentiments before a body politic when the occasion arises. Perhaps the greatest factor in his success is his reliability. The people always know that he is one of them, and is with them on all questions pertaining to their welfare, and they have long since become convinced that his policy is safe and sure as it is broad, generous and progressive. It is to such citizens that the county must look for its future greatness, and a community is indeed fortunate which possesses men of this caliber.

Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Edith Williams, who was born and reared at San Marcos, Texas, and to this union there have been born three daughters, namely: Dorothy, Lucile and Eulalie.



John A. Duncan
Lafayette

ARTHUR G. BROOKE is an able and distinguished member of the bar of Panola county and a member of the firm of Brooke & Woolworth, of Carthage, whose great success in the winning of criminal cases has won them wide distinction throughout the Southwest. He comes of a distinguished family, being a great-grandson of the Rev. Francis Brooke, an Episcopal clergyman of the diocese of Chesterfield, Virginia, and of English birth, who married Lady Mary Cobb. Their son, Dudley Brooke, was the father of Judge John C. Brooke, a prominent citizen and jurist of pioneer days in Texas.

Judge John C. Brooke was born in Virginia, in 1798, and moved with his parents to Robertson county, Tennessee, as a youth. He was given excellent educational advantages, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, but did not immediately enter upon the practice of his profession. When he decided to come to the Southwest, he stopped in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, where he spent some time in the cultivation of his three large plantations before continuing on his way to the Lone Star state. He owned a large number of negroes, having about one hundred at the outbreak of the Civil war, these being subsequently freed. Upon the question of the disruption of the Union he agreed with Gen. Sam Houston in opposing secession, although he was too old at that time to take any active part in the war between the North and the South. During the days of the Republic, Judge Brooke occupied the bench at San Augustine, and subsequently became chief justice of San Augustine county. A man of scholarly tastes, in finishing his education he did a great deal of travel, and visited various foreign capitals. His literary turn made him acquainted with the poets and authors, and he could quote "the lines" of favorite authors for hours. Judge Brooke was dignified and proud, was always well dressed—the best dressed man in Texas during his day, it was said—and was a genial, polished, courtly and knightly gentleman. In Texas politics he was a colleague of Colonel Blount, of Nacogdoches, and John H. Brooks, wheel-horses here in public affairs. His career was one of constant activity and exciting experiences from the time when he ran away prior to attaining his majority, riding a horse with a slave boy behind him, and is said to have never again made his father's house his home. He married his first wife in Columbia, Tennessee, and had a son, Albert, who died in San Augustine, Texas, without issue. His second wife was Catherine Norvell, a daughter of Lipscomb Norvell, who was born in New York state, but came to Texas from Kentucky. Mrs. Brooke was born in Kentucky in 1821, and her father was an old hunter who wandered out to Texas and located at the confluence of three rivers in Sabine county and lived out his life there. He died in 1882, at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Brooke died at Center, Texas, in 1896, Judge Brooke having passed away in 1879, in Jasper county. He spent his last years in farming and moved from his Sabine county plantation to Jasper county just a short time prior to his death. The children born to Judge Brooke and his wife were: William Dudley, who died leaving a family of children; Octavine, who married Judge W. H. Ford and died at Beaumont, Texas, and Arthur G.

Arthur G. Brooke, of this review, was born in Sabine county, Texas, June 20, 1863. He prepared himself for life as a student in Southeastern College, at Jasper, Texas; attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas, and graduated in law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Texas, in 1885. He located first in Orange, subsequently moved to Jasper, and then to Center and Carthage, coming to his present locality in 1896. He was a candidate for district attorney early in his career as a lawyer, but was defeated and never became a candidate for another office. However, he has been a leader among his county people in politics, is a stalwart Democrat, and was chairman of the Panola County Central Committee for several years. Mr. Brooke tried his first lawsuit in Jasper county before Justice of the Peace Ralls, the suit involving the possession of personal property, a bull. The justice told Mr. Brooke that he (the justice) knew all about the case and that it would not be necessary for him to have a jury, as he could render a verdict in his client's favor. When the case was tried, however, the justice promptly rendered a verdict for the other man. Mr. Brooke brought suit in the district court against the justice and his official bondsmen for $5,000, which frightened them to such an extent that they lost no time in compromising the matter to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Brooke's client.

Among the many cases of the legal firm of Brooke & Woolworth which have attracted attention, one of the most interesting is that of Dulaney vs. Brooke. This suit grew out of the refusal of Mr. Brooke as chairman of the Democratic County Committee to certify Dulaney's name as a candidate for district clerk of Panola county. Mr. Brooke took the ground that under the law the population of the county did not justify the election of both a county clerk and a district clerk. The case went to the Supreme Court and resulted in a finding against the contention of Mr. Brooke, and this case has served as a precedent in several subsequent cases. The fame of the firm of Brooke & Woolworth has spread, not alone over Panola county, but into adjoining communities. On a number of occasions this firm has taken what have been considered "forlorn hopes" and brought them to a successful issue. Mr. Brooke's management of evidence before a jury, his tact, and his unusual powers of pleading have frequently come to notice, and have contributed to an unusually high standing in the Texas bar. He is a stockholder in the Timpson & Henderson Railway Company, of which his firm is the legal representative in all suits. He has taken an interest in fraternal work, belonging to the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, and in all of these is highly esteemed, and in the last named has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of the State.

On August 6, 1884, while a resident of Jasper county, Texas, Mr. Brooke was united in marriage with Miss Alice Cheatham, daughter of Col. James Cheatham, a pioneer Texan and a cousin of the Confederate General Cheatham. The children born to this union are: John C., who took law in the University of Texas, had his disabilities removed so as to enter the practice before he came of age, and is now county attorney of Brewster county, Texas; Kate, Sybil, Beulah and Hazel.

JOHN T. DUNCAN. Recently president of the Texas State Bar Association, John T. Duncan has practiced law in Texas for more than thirty-five years, and is one of the distinguished men in his profession. His home throughout his practice has been at LaGrange and he has identified himself with numerous public activities outside the immediate limits of his work as a lawyer.

Mr. Duncan represents two of the old American families in Texas, and the Duncan family, of Scotch descent, was founded in Virginia before the war of the American Revolution. The great-grandfather of John T. Duncan, Coleman Duncan, moved from Loudon county, Virginia, to Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1792, and was the ancestor of the branch of the family now found in Texas. John T. Duncan was born in Washington county, Texas, one of the oldest seats of American colonization, in 1854. His parents were George J. and Elizabeth (Dallas) Duncan. The father, who was born in 1810 near Louisville, Kentucky, came to Texas in 1839, during the era of the Republic, settling in Washington county, where he was a farmer. In 1851 he was married and continued to make his home in Washington county until 1880, when he moved to Milam county and lived there until his death in 1893. Soon after coming to Texas he enlisted for service in one of the campaigns against

Mexico following the winning of independence in 1836, and in 1840 was a member of the Summervelle expedition and went as far as Laredo, suffering many hardships in that campaign. Elizabeth Dallas, mother of Mr. Duncan, was born in Kentucky in 1829 and died in 1906. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, moved from that state to Kentucky, and came to Texas in 1833, three years before the winning of independence from Mexico. They settled near the old town of Independence, in Washington county, and her father died in 1834, leaving the children to the care of the widowed mother, and a short time later the entire family had to flee before the advance of Santa Anna in the famous "Runaway Scrape" preceding the battle of San Jacinto.

John T. Duncan was educated at the Baylor University when that institution was located at Independence, graduating in 1877. Immediately following his graduation he moved to LaGrange and entered the law office of Timmons & Brown, completed his law studies with that well-known firm of lawyers, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. His first practice was in partnership with R. J. Andrews, which continued until the death of Mr. Andrews in 1881. In about 1882 he formed a partnership with Paul Meerscheidt, and the firm was then known as Duncan & Meerscheidt. On January 1, 1885, L. W. Moore became a member of the firm, the name then becoming Moore, Duncan & Meerscheidt, but the latter withdrew in 1889, after which the firm continued as Moore & Duncan until June, 1897, when it was succeeded by the firm of Robson & Duncan, his partner being W. S. Robson. In 1903 their relations were dissolved, and on June 1st of that year Jake Wolters became his partner under the name Duncan & Wolters. Since June 1, 1905, Mr. Duncan has continued his practice alone. While he has looked after the interests of a large number of individual clients, and has practiced in all the courts, a considerable share of his business for a number of years has come as local attorney for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad Company.

Mr. Duncan in 1878 was appointed mayor of LaGrange, later elected to the office, and since the conclusion of his last term in 1882 has never sought any other public honor. He became one of the charter members of the Intercoastal Canal Company, organized at Victoria, Texas, in 1906, with the object of completing the Coastal Canal which has long been a project and a successful completion of which will undoubtedly bring about a great benefit to all the commercial interests of the state. At the Galveston meeting in July, 1912, Mr. Duncan was elected president of the Texas State Bar Association, and held that important honor one year, and until July 1, 1913.

On January 11, 1881, Mr. Duncan married Miss Genelle Harris, daughter of Ben T. Harris, of Belleville, Texas. Her father was a lawyer by profession, came from Mississippi to Texas during the early '50s, was a member of a Texas regiment during the war, and died in 1882 in his fifty-second year. Mr. Duncan and wife have three children: Josephine, who married Leonard H. Dyer, a lawyer of New York City; Frankie, who lives at home, and Douglas Duncan, a lawyer at Belleville, and married. Mr. Duncan and family reside in a fine residence in LaGrange. Whether as a lawyer or a private gentleman, Mr. Duncan has long been esteemed for his broadmindedness, his affability, and a kindly and helpful intercourse with his fellow-men which has enabled him to perform much service not classified as professional work, but none the less useful in any community.

CHARLES MULHERN. Around Fort Davis probably lingers more of the old memories and associations of the frontier than about any of the former centers of military activity. Among the prosperous citizenship of the town and surrounding country will be found men whose character and activities serve to keep alive these associations, and of these the best beloved and most conspicuous is the venerable banker and business man of Fort Davis, Charles Mulhern. His career has been a noteworthy one in many particulars and especially from the fact that he was for thirty years connected with the regular army of the United States.

Charles Mulhern was born in Ireland, September 14, 1832, and spent the first twenty years of his life in his native land, where he attained his education in the national schools, his real battle with the world beginning when he left Ireland and came to the United States. He first located in Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained for about three years, and during that time attended school. From Atlanta he went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he began an apprenticeship with John G. Winter's Iron Works, but after four months in this occupation started back to Atlanta. On his way thither he stopped at Columbus, Georgia, and while there followed some inclination or inducement and enlisted in the First United States Cavalry. In this same regiment and company he saw service for eighteen years throughout the Civil war period and through the many Indian campaigns both before and after the war. The regiment was stationed in many parts of the United States, but particularly in the West, and Mr. Mulhern's own record may be read in the official account of this regiment during the eighteen years of his service therewith. In 1873 he was promoted to ordnance sergeant in the army, and continued to occupy that office until July 5, 1885, at which time he retired after a long and honorable service of thirty years. When he retired from the army his family was living at Fort Davis, at which post he had himself been stationed during a portion of his army career. He returned to Fort Davis and has made it his home ever since. During many years he followed the general live stock and cattle business, but in 1910 sold out his cattle, though he still retains his old ranch in this vicinity. On October 31, 1911, Mr. Mulhern organized the Fort Davis State Bank and has been its president to this time. The Fort Davis State Bank is one of the strong younger institutions of West Texas, does a general banking business, and deals in foreign and domestic exchange and the other branches of banking. The bank has recently been moved into new and larger quarters, a building designed and erected for its exclusive use.

In its varied service and in its material acquisitions, the career of Mr. Mulhern has been one of unusual accomplishments. Equally noteworthy was his long and happy married life. It is given to few men to enjoy so rarely felicitous a companionship as that which existed between Mr. and Mrs. Mulhern for a period of more than half a century. At St. Louis, Missouri, on September 20, 1860, he married Mis Eva Phifer, who was formerly from Switzerland. In 1910 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and their companionship continued on until March 27, 1912, when Mrs. Mulhern passed away at the age of seventy-seven. Her remains now rest in the cemetery at Fort Davis. She was long connected with the Presbyterian church. Of their eight children, three daughters and five sons, five are now deceased, and the three others are as follows: John L., who is married and lives in Arizona; Robert D., now married and a resident of New Mexico, and Louisa Evelina, the wife of James I. Edward of Fort Davis. Mr. Mulhern favors and supports all churches, but has affiliated with no particular denomination. He is a prominent Mason, having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and the Knights Templar Commandery of the York Rite, and also the Mystic Shrine. He has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship. Mr. Mulhern is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belongs to the Fort Davis Commercial Club and is a Republican, though not active in party affairs. For several years he served as county commissioner of Jeff Davis county. Mr. Mulhern finds much of his recreation in driving about the

hills and valleys in this section of the state, and by reason of his long residence is probably as familiar with the resources of Jeff Davis county as any other resident. He is an active advocate of every movement and enterprise for the improvement and advancement of his home community, and by reason of this public spirit, as also for his long and eventful career, no citizen of the county enjoys more respect and more true admiration than Charles Mulhern.

JUDGE JACOB P. WEATHERBY. For more than twenty years a resident of Fort Davis, Judge Weatherby early became identified with the public life of this section and his recognized ability as a business man and his fidelity to the public welfare won him election to the office of county judge. As county judge he is also ex-officio superintendent of the public schools of Jeff Davis county. The responsibilities of these two offices are sufficiently great to require the best abilities possessed by any man, and it has been true of Judge Weatherby, as his long continuance in office will testify, that he has administered his trust with excellent efficiency and for the welfare of the county and its citizens. In addition to his official career, Judge Weatherby is prominent in local business affairs, and is executive head of the Union Trading Company, and has various other holdings and interests in this vicinity.

Jacob P. Weatherby was born in Bexar county, Texas, April 17, 1859. His father was William A. Weatherby, a native of New York state, who came to Texas as a young man and followed the stock business in this state, and was also active in political affairs. He died in 1893 at the age of sixty-four. The maiden name of his wife was Emily Huffstutler, who was born in Louisiana, and they were married in Texas. She was a devout member of the Christian church, and her death occurred in 1896 at the age of sixty-one. Of the nine children in the family, Jacob was the third.

His early education was attained in the public schools of this state, and as his father was in the stock business in central Texas, he had his occupation cut out for him from the beginning, and from boyhood was trained in the various activities of stock raising. He remained with his father until he was thirty-three years of age, and then came out to Fort Davis, where he spent a year or so in the stock industry. In 1894 he was elected to his first term as county judge, and by repeated elections has held this office without a break from that time to the present. In 1908 Judge Weatherby took a prominent part in the organization of the Union Trading Company, and has been its active head ever since, being secretary treasurer and general manager of this concern, which is one of the largest mercantile organizations in Jeff Davis county. The company have a large store in Fort Davis and carries a full line of general merchandise, divided into several departments, and does both a wholesale and a retail business. The business furnishes employment to a number of persons.

At Fort Davis, May 15, 1895, Mr. Weatherby married Miss Lovey Chadborn, daughter of J. R. Chadborn of Fort Davis. They are the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons, namely, Early, Joseph, Lela, Dorothy and Jessie.

Judge Weatherby inclines toward the Presbyterian faith, while his wife is one of the very active members in the church of that denomination in Fort Davis. Fraternally he is a prominent York Rite Mason, being affiliated with the degrees from the Blue Lodge to the Commandery, and has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows. His politics is Republican, and he has been for many years active in that party organization.

Among his diversions baseball is conspicuous and he also enjoys good entertainments in the theatrical line. Though a resident of Texas all his life, and with no basis for comparison with other states, it is the opinion of Judge Weatherby that as a place for a man to settle and make a home, Texas is good enough for any one. He has himself been very successful and influential, and it has always been his aim to promote the general progress of his community while forwarding his own prosperity.

LESLIE WAGGENER, eldest son of Stokley T. and Elizabeth (Ross) Waggener, was born September 11, 1841, in Trenton, Kentucky, but spent the larger part of his life in the neighboring town of Russellville, where he graduated from Bethel College before entering Harvard. He graduated from Harvard with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1861, and soon after returning home enlisted in the Confederate Army.

He was a member of the famous "Orphan Brigade" with General John C. Breckenridge as commander. He was shot through the body at Shiloh and reported among those who were mortally wounded, but his life was saved by the faithful and devoted care of a family servant whom he had with him. After a number of months he recovered sufficiently to rejoin his command and was present in the many battles in which it took part, being slightly wounded at Chickamauga. He took part in the one hundred days' march and fight from Dalton to Atlanta, Georgia. The brigade left Dalton May 7, 1864, with one thousand one hundred and forty men and reached Atlanta one hundred days later with two hundred and forty; there being only forty in the entire command free from a bullet mark.

After the surrender under General Joseph E. Johnston in May, 1865, he returned to his home in Kentucky, expecting to prepare himself for the practice of law. Changed conditions making this impossible, he accepted in 1866 the position of principal of the preparatory department of Bethel College.

On June 27, 1867, he was married to Miss Fannie Pendleton, daughter of Dr. J. M. Pendleton and Mrs. Catherine (Garnett) Pendleton. Dr. Pendleton was a prominent minister of the Baptist church, author of a number of books, and lived the greater part of his life in Kentucky.

In 1870 Dr. Waggener was placed at the head of the newly established school of English at Bethel College, and in 1873 succeeded Dr. Noah K. Davis, as chairman of the faculty, Dr. Davis having been called to the University of Virginia. He was made president of the college in 1876, and held that position until the fall of 1883, when he resigned to accept the position of Professor of English and History in the first faculty of the University of Texas. A year later he was made chairman of the faculty, and was elected to this position each year for ten years. During the last year of his life he served as president. His death occurred at Manitou, Colorado, August 19, 1896.

Dr. Waggener was one of the most widely known and successful educators in Kentucky, and nearly every town or hamlet in that state has one or more successful professional or business men who are indebted to him for their education. The late Dr. Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia, who knew him intimately during the time Dr. Waggener was connected with Bethel College, and was his life long friend, writes of him as follows:

"As a soldier he was patriotic, brave, devoted to duty and ever in the front. As a teacher he was diligent, faithful and successful. To his professorship he brought generous culture, broad scholarship, thorough acquaintance with English literature, a critical knowledge of languages, and an enthusiasm that awoke a lively response in his pupils. As a president he displayed fine executive abilities and disciplinary skill, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of every student, and impressing upon all his own high standard of personal honor. As a friend he was faithful and true; as a husband and father he was tenderly sympathetic and affectionate."

The best work of his life, that of his maturer years, was done in the University of Texas. Of this work there can be no better judges than those with whom he was closely associated, those who knew something of the difficulties that he met and overcame during those first hard years when the State University was young and its future uncertain.

The following, taken from the report of a committee of the faculty, composed of Dr. Morgan Callaway, Dr. David F. Houston, and Hon. R. L. Batts, gives some idea of his work as a teacher, a writer, and the executive head of the university.

"When he first came to the University of Texas, Dr. Waggener was professor of history as well as of English literature. And, although this continued but a few years, it lasted long enough to give Dr. Waggener an unusually wide knowledge of history, a knowledge that enhanced his mastery over English literature, in which latter subject, of course, he did his chief work. While deeply read in English literature as a whole, Dr. Waggener was in a very special sense a profound student of Burke, Ruskin and Carlyle among the prose writers, and of Shakespeare, Milton, Browning and Tennyson among the poets. Each year he gave a course of lectures on two or more of these his favorites, and his hearers were always enthusiastic in their commendation. He left a set of lectures upon these and other authors that, had he lived, he would doubtless have revised and published.

"Despite the pressing duties of his dual position as professor and chairman, Dr. Waggener managed to publish a number of lectures and addresses. But excellent as these works are in their way, they do not adequately represent the powers of their author, who was forced to give to the chairmanship almost as many hours as to the professorship. But great as were Dr. Waggener's services as professor of English, they were overtopped, the committee thinks, by his services as chairman of the faculty, an office that, with the exception of one year, he held for the last eleven years of his life. The position was peculiarly difficult, owing to the fact that the holder was vested with responsibility without corresponding authority. Another drawback was this: the chairman was elected annually; and although Dr. Waggener was chosen for ten successive years, he could not foresee that such would be the case, and if he could have foreseen it, he had not the authority definitely to plan for the future. Presiding over faculty meetings, delivering addresses, caring for the discipline of the institution, conducting the correspondence, preparing reports for the board of regents, responding to special calls for information and for suggestions concerning the policy of the university—all these duties made heavy demands upon him, but demands that were always promptly met. When Dr. Waggener was first elected chairman the university was in its infancy, and naturally his mind was occupied with questions of organization. Among the specific measures with which Dr. Waggener was especially identified, and which have greatly contributed to the upbuilding of the university, may be mentioned the following: The abandonment of the practice of diverting five thousand dollars from the university fund for the support of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College; the payment by the state of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the university in settlement of a long standing indebtedness; the appropriation of a portion of the general revenue to the support of the university; the appropriation of a part of the indemnity fund received from the United States to the construction of the university buildings, the constitution inhibiting appropriations from the general revenue for this purpose; the substitution of the presidency for the chairmanship; the turning over the management of the university lands to the board of regents; the establishment of the system of affiliated high schools; and the enlargment of the academic faculty.

"Highly intellectual was the cast of his mind. He was ever thoughtful, and could always give a reason for the faith that was in him. He had definite aims and expressed them forcibly. Few writers have been blessed with a clearer style; few have pressed their measures with equal persistency; and fewer still have been so successful in having their measures enacted into laws.

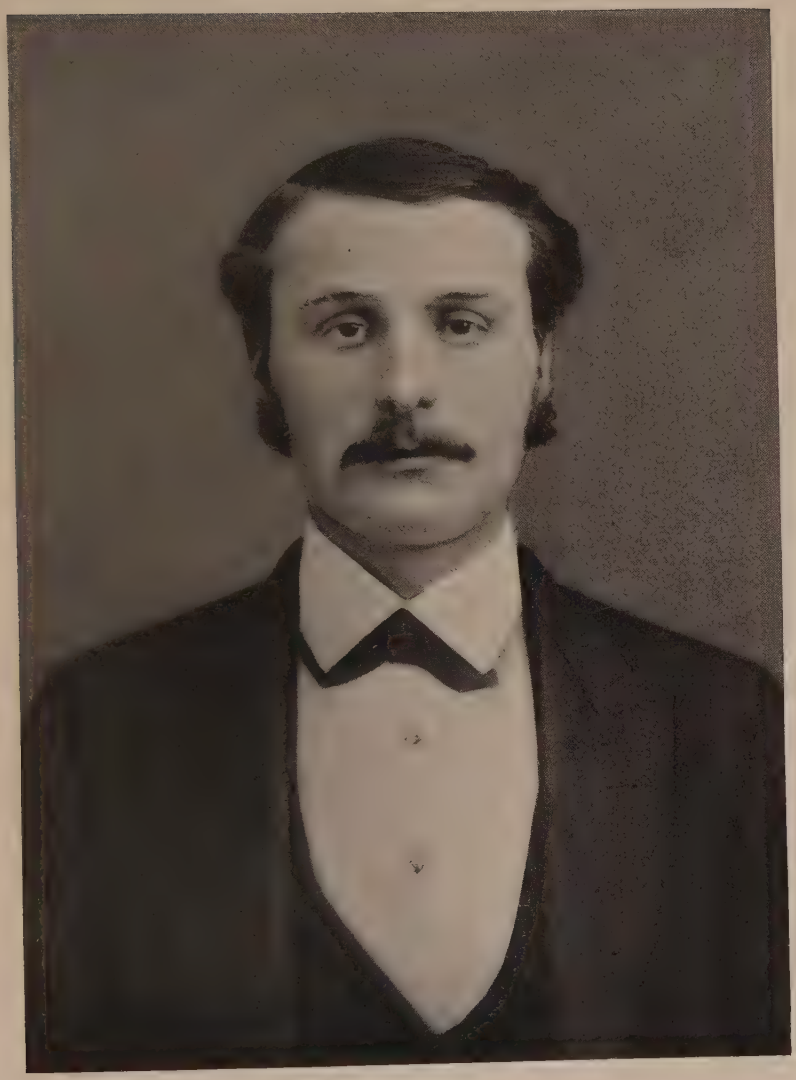
"As to traits of his character, one must have been impressed with Dr. Waggener's remarkable self-control. Amid the many vexations of his executive duties he held himself well in hand—a result at once of his strong common sense and his high ideal of justice. He was cooperative, too, with colleagues, regents, and all who had at heart the interests of the public schools. As often as possible he attended conventions, wrote for the journals, and delivered addresses. One of his colleagues, that knew Dr. Waggener most intimately, writes; 'His modesty seems one of his finest traits, and the finer because of his worth in so many ways. . . . His daily life was an embodiment of the high principles and pure virtue inculcated by the religion that he professed. No wonder, then, that, when he felt himself in the valley of the shadow, he talked as deliberately and trustfully as if in the high noon of his strength; for in the words of his favorite author, he was

" ' ' "One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake." ' ' "

JOHN P. KNUDSEN. Among the successful men of Gainesville, Texas, and of this vicinity may be mentioned the name of John P. Knudsen. Coming to this country as a young man, a stranger in a strange land, with little money and no prospects, undeterred by the unfamiliar conditions, Mr. Knudsen set to work to make his fortune. He has worked hard all of his life, and wherever he has been he has added to the value of the country, for he is constructive and has owned and improved many farms in different parts of the country. He is now retired and holds a position of respect in Gainesville.

John P. Knudsen was born in Denmark in 1850, the son of Knud Nelson and Andrea Dorothea (Yepesen), Knudsen. Both of his parents lived all of their lives in Denmark and died there. They were the parents of eleven children and his father was a miller and farmer. Mr. Knudsen is the only member of the family who lives in Texas.

Growing up in Denmark on his father's farm, young John Knudsen was always animated by the desire to go to America. He, however, attended school and worked on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left his home and his family and came to New York. He stayed there for a time and then went to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he worked at various things for two months. He next came to Texas and settled in Galveston, where he worked on a compress for a short time. He next came to Van Alstyne and entered the employment of the railroad company here. After a time he rented a farm near by and for a few years was engaged in farming. He saved his money carefully and, being successful, he was able soon to buy a farm in Collin county. He operated this farm, which consisted of 160 acres, for six years, then sold this place and came to Cooke county, where he bought a farm near Gainesville. He did not live on this farm very long, but sold it and bought another, where he lived for twelve years. He improved all of these places, greatly enhancing their value, and, after selling the last mentioned place, he bought, improved and sold a number of other farms. He has now retired from all active business, except for buying and selling a little stock oc-



J. P. Knudsen

casionally. He is the owner of 600 acres of good farm land and also owns three houses and lots in Gainesville, two of which he rents at a good price. In politics Mr. Knudsen is a Democrat.

Mr. Knudsen has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah Arder, of the state of Missouri. They were married in 1882 and eight children were born of the union, namely: William, of Hardman county, Texas; Andrea, wife of Edward Robinson, of Gainesville, Texas; Thomas, who is dead; John, of Olkahoma, and Robert, James, Albert and Walker all of whom live in the latter state. In 1909 Mr. Knudsen was married for the second time, his wife being Miss Elsie Smith, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Chris Smith. Both of her parents were natives of Tennessee and both are dead. No children have been born of this marriage.

EUGENE C. GORDON, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose practice in different sections of Texas has been continuous for thirty years, Dr. Gordon is now a resident of Columbus, is regarded as the leading surgeon and one of the ablest general practitioners in Colorado county, and is a man of exceptional capabilities and prominence both in his profession and in his civic affairs.

Dr. Eugene C. Gordon was born in what was then Tishomingo county, Mississippi, August 18, 1861. His parents were Dr. John and Mary (Henderson) Gordon, the former a native of Caswell county, North Carolina, and the latter of the vicinity of Huntington, Tennessee. The mother's family was especially prominent in the ministry of the Presbyterian faith. Ramsey Henderson, the maternal grandfather, was active as a preacher in Tennessee, and the son of Dr. Robert Henderson of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, one of the noted divines of his time. This branch of the Henderson family is probably related to J. Pinckney Henderson, who was the first governor of the state of Texas. The Hendersons moved to Tennessee at an early time, and during the early fifties settled in Tishomingo near the Mississippi where Ramsey Henderson had charge of the church. It was in that locality that John Gordon and Mary Henderson met and were married. Grandfather Gordon was a school teacher and educator. Dr. John Gordon moved with his family to Milam county, Texas, in 1878, and practiced his profession there for some years, later moving to Lorena in McLennan county, where he remained in active practice until his death. The mother is still living at Lorena. The late Dr. John Gordon both professionally, and in his character ranked far above the ordinary men of his day. His medical education was received at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and he was always a great reader and thinker, possessed a very sturdy character, and was a man of strong influence in every community of his residence. Though he graduated from one of the best medical schools in the country, he had practically educated himself during his early life. During his residence in Mississippi, he took an active interest in Democratic politics and in all public affairs. He served as chairman of the county committee for more than four years and was candidate for both state senator and representative, but was defeated owing to a peculiar local condition relative to a division of the county into three counties. During the era of reconstruction he was a power for law and order and the establishment of peaceful industries in his state. During the war he went into the southern army as surgeon, and was later detached from duty and commissioned to remain at home where his services were greatly needed. His house became a hospital, in which were many sick and wounded soldiers, both of the north and south. One of his brothers served as a private in the Tennessee army.

Dr. Eugene C. Gordon is one of six children. Johnnie died in young manhood. A. M. Gordon is a druggist at Eddy, Texas; Dr. R. A.; and Preston Gordon live in Lovena; Mrs. W. D. Whitset is the wife of a lumberman at Victoria. As a boy Dr. Gordon attended school in Corinth, Mississippi. His medical studies were begun under his father's direction, after which he took a course of lectures in a Missouri medical college at St. Louis, an institution which is part of Washington University. He then went away to his father's old school, the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1882. His first practice was in Free Stone county, and after two years he moved to Rockdale, and later to Falls county, where he acquired a large practice and remained twenty-four years, part of the time at Lott, and the rest at Durango. For three years he was at Brownwood in west Texas, for the purpose of recovering his health. After that he removed to Columbus, and now enjoys a large practive in this city and in Colorado county. Dr. Gordon believes in keeping up with the time in his profession. He has taken six post-graduate courses since leaving college thirty years ago, and in equipment may well stand by any of the modern practitioners of medicine. Five of his post-graduate courses were taken at Tulane University in New Orleans, and recently he completed a hospital course in New York and Philadelphia. Dr. Gordon has one of the best equipped offices, and one of the best professional libraries in Colorado county. While he has a general practice he specializes in gynecology and surgery. He has membership in the Colorado county, the Texas state and the district Medical Society and while a resident of Brown county was secretary of the County Society.

Outside of his profession, Dr. Gordon takes much interest in educational affairs, and is well informed on civic and social matters. He served on the Falls county school board for six years as secretary, was a member of the Board of Aldermen at Lott, and on the board of examiners for pharmacy two years. In 1885, Dr. Gordon was united in marriage with Miss Rilla White of Mississippi, a daughter of I. N. White, a soldier of the Confederacy. Mrs. Gordon's mother is now living at Temple, Texas, at the age of eighty-five. The two daughters of Dr. Gordon and wife are: Mrs. James H. Wooten of Columbus, and Miss Mary Gordon. All the family worship in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Gordon has membership in the Shropshire-Upton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Fraternally Dr. Gordon is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, being medical examiner for both orders.

I. M. PUTNAM. The two largest cities of the states of Oklahoma and Texas have many reasons to be grateful to I. M. Putnam for his work and his influence as a citizen and community developer. For a number of years Mr. Putnam was one of the leading public men and business executives of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City, and though now devoting most of his time and energy to the development of properties at San Antonio and in Southwestern Texas, still retains large and important interests in the former state.

While living in Oklahoma City, Mr. Putnam in 1905 bought the Hot Wells Hotel and the surrounding grounds, consisting of thirty acres, adjoining the city of San Antonio on the south. He associated with himself others, and since 1905 they have purchased additional land surrounding the original hotel site, and now have 1,000 acres, extending from the fair grounds on the north to the state's property on the south, and from the San Jose Mission on the west to the Goliad road on the east. This is a magnificent property, as any one who has ever visited San Antonio will understand, and it is chiefly due to the farsighted and original plans of Mr. Putnam that its development has been undertaken on a scale which will prove extremely profitable to the entire city as well as to himself and associates. Since 1911 he has spent most of his time in the San Antonio section and with the Hot Wells project,

and the development of tributary territory about San Antonio have both received a large share of his business energy and attention. Mr. Putnam, in pursuance of his typical manner of handling real estate property, has waited since 1905 for an opportune time to bring the Hot Wells Hotel and surrounding land before the public. With unbounded faith in the future of San Antonio as a business center and climatic resort, Mr. Putnam awaited necessary developments on the part of the city in the building of paved streets, sewers, sidewalks, and other facilities. San Antonio has done much along those lines in recent years, and in 1913 approved issues of bonds by which millions of dollars were voted to insure the complete system of public improvements that will enable San Antonio to measure up to its reputation and its splendid opportunities as a great resort and business center of the southwest.

Following this enterprise on the part of the city as a whole, Mr. Putnam in 1914 brought his own project onto the stage of public attention. The thousand acres of land surrounding the Hot Wells Hotel is now being subdivided into beautiful resident districts, with streets and driveways from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in width, a number of them boulevarded with parking in the centers, and the park areas being planted with palms. All modern improvements are being installed. The plans of the owners contemplate making the property equal in beauty and attractiveness to the widely advertised district of California and other famous resort centers, and many people who prefer the climate of Southwest Texas to that of California and Florida will thus find here opportunities of residence suitable to their tastes and means.

Mr. Putnam, aside from the enterprise at the Hot Wells district, has for several years been directing his energies toward the making of San Antonio a great resort center, occupying a relative position in this respect to Los Angeles, in California. San Antonio has somewhat the same geographical position as is enjoyed by Los Angeles. To the northwest of San Antonio are situated the magnificent and healthful Guadalupe mountains, with their many beautiful mountain streams, within only one to three hours' ride by rail or automobile, while to the southeast are the resorts and attractions of the Texas Gulf coast, only a half day's ride away. Thus San Antonio, besides its own unrivaled attractions, offers a variety of climate and advantages suitable to all tastes, giving every variety desired from the mountains to the sea. Mr. Putnam and associates are owners of Mt. Alamo and some other points of interest in the Guadaloupe mountains. The San Antonio and Fredericksburg Railroad was recently constructed so as to give Fredericksburg, one of the old centers of population and trade, an outlet by railway to the rest of the world, and, by means of a tunnel over nine hundred feet in length through the main ridge of the mountains, this railroad has become not only one of the picturesque highways of the state, but a magnificent railway engineering enterprise. It is the only tunnel of any note in the entire state. Near the tunnel is the townsite of Mt. Alamo, located on one of the highest points of the Guadaloupe mountain range. This is being improved as a mountain resort for Texas people, and with the completion of railway facilities it will become accessible to business men in practically every part of the state. One feature of the townsite is that every possible means have been taken to safeguard it for the purposes of a resort for people seeking a healthful location and normal recreation, while at the same time restricting it against occupancy by tubercular patients, whose presence would endanger and detract from the value of the Mt. Alamo resort for the average visitor.

Israel Mercer Putnam was born on a farm in Early county, Georgia, December 29, 1873, a son of Jesse Mercer and Zenia (Lofton) Putnam. On his father's side he is descended from the Putnams of Revolutionary war fame. About 1800 his great-grandfather, Israel Henry Putnam, moved from Massachusetts to Georgia, and established a plantation in what is now Putnam county and on which in 1810 was born James Madison Putnam, grandfather of I. M. Putnam. Mr. Putnam has won his success by vigilant cognizance of opportunities and by exceptional energy in his important field of business activity. Until he was fifteen he lived mostly on a farm and grew up in Early, Calhoun, Miller, Pike and Coweta counties of Georgia, his native state, meanwhile attending a school conducted in a one-room building typical of the public school system of the rural and small town districts throughout the country at that time. Left an orphan at the age of eleven, he had to make his own way and pay for his own education, except when assisted by relatives. When fifteen he began work in an insurance office at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and a year later became a news agent, working on trains. After two years of varied employment, he returned to the office of his cousin, L. D. Drewry, at Chattanooga, and for the latter's assistance then and at various other times Mr. Putnam owes much of his subsequent success. He used all the intervals of his leisure time to perfect himself in his preparation for life, and finally in 1899 was graduated from Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. After a year spent in newspaper work, Mr. Putnam took up the study of law in the University of Georgia, and graduated with his degree LL. B. in June, 1901.

Fresh from college, and with the ink on his legal diploma hardly dry, Mr. Putnam went to Oklahoma City, where he arrived July 4, 1901. He had practically no capital, and it was his most sanguine anticipation to reach success through the avenue of legal practice. The eight or ten succeeding years were a time of remarkable development and growth in Oklahoma City, and it was only natural that some of the citizens should keep pace with or lead in the general progress, and thus reach unusual individual success in business affairs. Mr. Putnam was the example of a young man whose rapid rise to business distinction at Oklahoma City was noteworthy even among a multitude of similar successes. With proper appreciation of the coming greatness of Oklahoma City, he invested the first fee from his cases in town lots, and by rapid reinvestment and sale had in a few years become one of the leading individual real estate operators in Oklahoma and Texas. The plan on which his operations were conducted in Oklahoma City consisted of the buying of acreage property, subdividing it into lots, and promoting the sale by making the entire subdivision a distinctive and unusually attractive residence section. That plan was followed out in repeated cases, and some of the finest residence districts of Oklahoma City were the fruit of Mr. Putnam's enterprise. Some of these residence additions are Putnam Heights, Military Park, Epworth View, part of University Addition and other sections, mostly in the nortwest part of Oklahoma City, now consisting of a well-built-up residence section over two miles long, all on property subdivided and developed by him.

A matter of special interest in connection with Mr. Putnam's career was his prominent connection with the famous capitol-locating proposition in Oklahoma. It will be recalled that during the long campaign involving the matter of removing the state capitol from Guthrie, Mr. Putnam and his associates made a proposition to the state to build and present to Oklahoma a capitol building costing a million and a half of dollars, to be located in the northwest section of Oklahoma City. They frankly proposed that the money for the building and grounds would come from the sale of lots and land controlled by Mr. Putnam and associates surrounding the proposed capitol seat, and agreed to deed to the state for this purpose 2,000 acres adjoining the capitol as a guarantee of their good faith, to be held and the proceeds kept by the state till the state had received one and one-half million dollars net to build

the free capitol. This proposition was presented to the voters of the state of Oklahoma, and the removal of the capitol and the acceptance of the bonus were carried by an overwhelming majority. Later, however, other interests in Oklahoma City organized a similar movement to have the capitol located in another part of the city, and, as they claimed, nearer the business center. By working on the fears and prejudices of business men who feared that Mr. Putnam's proposition would bring about a change in the location of the business center, these interests succeeded in bringing before the State Legislature and having passed by that body a new capitol location plan, which repudiated and abandoned Mr. Putnam's plan. It is unnecessary to review the details of the story, but the end was that the entire plan fell through, the promoters of the second project were unable to fulfill their promises, and to their big failure and the loss of confidence resulting from it is attributed generally the greater share of the slump in realty values that began in Oklahoma City in 1911, and which swept away the accumulations of a vast number of the people of that city and section. In conclusion it may be stated that Oklahoma still has no free capitol building as a result, and is now confronted with the enormous expense of the construction of a capitol at the state's expense.

In Mr. Putnam's real estate operations it has always been his policy to buy land years in advance of its development if necessary, and to await the proper time for placing it on the market, after making all improvements and giving his purchasers property that is valuable and which can always be sold for more than they paid for it. This was invariably the rule of his operations in Oklahoma City, and the same can be said of his activities in Southwest Texas. For his success in business Mr. Putnam owes his accomplishment to his individual initiative and business enterprise. He appears to be a natural leader in business affairs. Along with his success he has been generous and has made large land and cash donations to worthy causes. He acquired extensive interests in farm lands, developed much of his land both for the profit that would come from them and also as an example to others and a demonstration of the possibilities of agriculture. He also took a prominent part in the good roads movement and was closely identified with the various civic and public organizations. In September, 1907, Mr. Putnam was elected on the Democratic ticket as a representative to the first state legislature of Oklahoma, and was re-elected to the second legislature, being a most energetic worker in the body of lawmakers upon whom devolved the initial work of legislation in that state. He retired from the legislature as soon as the governor and state capitol commission ratified the vote of the people of the state and officially located the state capitol on the lands he controlled, and was not in the legislature which met in December, 1910, and changed the location from his property to the second location.

Hon. James DuBose Walthall. As one of the most brilliant members of the bar of Texas, James DuBose Walthall, of San Antonio, bears a name which is known and honored throughout the state and the South. His services were especially appreciated and made for him his state-wide reputation in the office of attorney general.

Of a distinguished Southern family, Mr. Walthall by his own ability and achievements has added to the luster of an honored name. James DuBose Walthall was born at Marion, Alabama, in 1876, a son of Thomas J. and Alice (DuBose) Walthall. His father, who died at San Antonio in 1912, after a residence of several years in that city, was a native of Alabama and a son of Col. L. N. Walthall, a gallant officer in the Confederate army from that state. A cousin of Thomas J. Walthall was the late Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, who reached the rank of major general in the Confederate army, and after the war was sent by Mississippi to the United States Senate. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, once paid General Walthall the tribute that he was the most efficient and best equipped senator in the Senate of the United States. Mrs. Thomas J. Walthall, who is still living in San Antonio, and who was born in Alabama, is descended from French Huguenot stock which settled in South Carolina a number of generations ago. Her distinguished lineage includes many illustrious characters of the South. Among her cousins were the late Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, the late Dudley DuBose, United States senator from Georgia; George Dargan and J. L. S. Irby, both of whom represented South Carolina in the United States Senate; a second cousin was the late Robert Toombs, one of the most brilliant of Georgia's public men; while a great-uncle of Mrs. Walthall was senator Thomas H. Benton, who represented Missouri for thirty consecutive years in the United States senate, and ranked along with his great contemporaries including such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

James DuBose Walthall attended school in the Marion Academy at Marion, a town that for several generations has been an educational center in Alabama. Coming to Texas when a youth, practically his entire career has been spent in this state, with his home at San Antonio. Though of an old and influential family, Mr. Walthall has shown the independent spirit of achievement, and paid his own way through the University of Texas, of which he was a student for three years until graduating from the law department in 1903 with the highest honors and with the degree LL. B. On his return to San Antonio Mr. Walthall became associated with the distinguished law firm of Denman, Franklin & McGown, and his ability soon gained him distinction in his profession. After four years, in October, 1907, Mr. Walthall was appointed fifth assistant attorney general of the state under Attorney General Davidson. Subsequently he was promoted to third assistant attorney general, and still later first assistant, a position he held for two years. During a considerable portion of that two years he was acting as attorney general in the absence of the chief in the office. In the latter part of July, 1912, Governor Colquitt appointed Mr. Walthall attorney general to fill out the unexpired term of Jewel P. Lightfoot, and he filled the office until the expiration of the regular term, on January 1, 1914. In January, 1913, Mr. Walthall returned to San Antonio, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Terrell, Walthall & Terrell, whose position in the state bar is one of enviable leadership and prestige. In that association Mr. Walthall is engaged in a large general practice and represents a number of the largest corporations, commercial houses and banks in Sau Antonio and Southwest Texas.

It is only appropriate that some attention should be paid to Mr. Walthall's record while serving the people of Texas in the Attorney General's office. While assistant attorney general Mr. Walthall was vigorous in the enforcement of the law and represented the state in much important litigation. It was his forceful presentation and skillful defense which won for the state the first case to go before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of Baskin-McGregor liquor bill. He also appeared and won a number of victories in suits of the railroad commission against the railroads and represented the railroad commission in the case against the fourteen principal Texas lines before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in what was generally known as the Southwestern Rate Case, involving interstate rates into and out of Texas. Some of his most important work in behalf of the state was accomplished in the handling of the intangible tax cases, about fifteen in number, in which the validity of the intangible tax statute was sustained. Even more noteworthy was the Southwestern oil case, as it was popularly known, or

better described as the Gross Receipts tax case, involving the entire gross receipts tax system of the state. The statute was fully sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, though the oil company was represented by several of the ablest corporation lawyers of the state. Mr. Walthall represented Texas in the case of Gaar-Scott & Co. vs. Secretary of State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and successfully defended the entire franchise tax system of the state as applied to foreign corporations. Another federal suit in which he was the leading counsel was that with the state of Louisiana involving a boundary question between the two states. Among other causes in which Mr. Walthall appeared before the United States Supreme Court the case of Marcellus Thomas vs. The State of Texas brought him some particularly flattering distinction. This was a case involving the matter of race discrimination and the right of negroes charged with crime to have members of their own race on the grand and petit juries indicting and trying them. Chief Justice Fuller himself rendered the opinion in the court of final resort, and that opinion has been characterized by writers and lawyers in reviewing the life of that jurist as one of his greatest decisions. A high compliment was paid to Mr. Walthall's brief in that case, since Judge Fuller's opinion included a large portion of the brief in the exact words in which Mr. Walthall had presented it to the court.

Besides this splendid record before the courts, Mr. Walthall was many times called upon to give counsel to the governor and heads of departments on difficult and important questions. Again and again the legislature acted upon advice coming from the office of the attorney general and prepared by Mr. Walthall. He drew many bills for members of the legislature, and not one has ever been declared invalid by the courts. As Mr. Walthall is still young in years, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that he will long have a position among the most distinguished lawyers of Texas.

William Schertz. Those individuals who have given of their energy, skill and enthusiasm in the building up of a community are benefactors of humanity, and their names cannot be held in too high esteem. In every undertaking there must be a logical beginning, and the man who lays the foundation of what afterwards may become a flourishing city must deserve more honor than those who follow after him and reap the benefits of his progressive enterprise. In Guadalupe county, the flourishing town of Schertz stands a memorial to the enterprise of the Schertz family, and William Schertz above named was chiefly responsible for its growth and development. Mr. William Schertz, whose home is in San Antonio, is one of the most extensive land owners and farmers in that part of the state, and represents one of the splendid pioneer families of Southwestern Texas.

William Schertz was born on his father's farm on the Cibolo at what is now the town of Schertz in Guadalupe county in 1870, a son of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Rittiman) Schertz. Both sides of the family have an interesting history. Sebastian Schertz was born in Alsace-Lorraine, came to Texas in 1843, two years later joined the Castro and Solms-Braunfels colonies which arrived in the Republic that year as the advance guard of the great German colonization movement in Texas. Mr. Schertz spent his first two years in San Antonio, lived for a time at New Braunfels, and then on a farm on the Cibolo River in the southern part of Comal county. Another move was made to a farm on the Guadalupe river, also in Comal county, about twenty-five miles from New Braunfels. After a trip by wagon in 1866 to Missouri, he returned with his family and settled in the southwestern corner of Guadalupe county, where it joins Bexar and Comal, and engaged in farming on an extensive scale and was soon recognized as the leading man of enterprise in that section. With the building of the Southern Pacific railroad in 1876 the Schertz cotton gin became the nucleus for a little settlement, and both a railroad station and a postoffice were established. Sebastian Schertz lived there until his death in 1889.

Elizabeth (Rittiman) Schertz was also born in Alsace-Lorraine, but came to this country with the Castro colony. Her brother, John Rittiman, who died at his home in Schertz, in the spring of 1913, was born in Alsace, came to Texas in 1845 with the Castro colony, and first located at D'Hanis in Medina county. He experienced all the dangers and hardships of pioneer and frontier life, coming often in contact with the Indians as well as with the hard usage of primitive pioneering. His family subsequently moved to the Cibolo river in Guadalupe county, and in 1861 John Rittiman enlisted with the Third regiment of Texas Infantry and spent about four years in the Confederate army, his service being chiefly in this state. After the war he lived for a great many years in Comal county, but in 1903 established his home at Schertz. Mrs. Elizabeth Schertz, who is still living, became the mother of five sons and one daughter, William, Adolph, Martin, Henry, Ferdinand and Augusta. All these are still living at Schertz except Henry, whose home is in California, and William, whose home is now in San Antonio.

William Schertz, starting in as a young man in the mercantile business on his home place, did more than anything else to establish the commercial center of Schertz, and his store was the first business activity there except the cotton gin, which his father had established in 1870. From 1892, when he opened his stock of goods for the trade, William Schertz continued prosperously in the mercantile business until November 1, 1907, a period of fifteen years. He then sold out to a company composed of his clerks, who are still continuing the business under the name of the Schertz Mercantile Company. After keeping his residence at Schertz until July, 1909, Mr. Schertz moved his home to San Antonio. In the spring of 1913 he disposed of all his remaining interests at the old town, and is now devoting his time to his extensive land and farm interests and is one of the largest owners of farm land in Southwest Texas. During his residence at Schertz Mr. Schertz also held the office of postmaster. His landed possessions are situated in Bexar, Runnells, Frio, Atascosa, Caldwell, Dimmitt, Gonzales and other counties, including a farm at Mission in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Mr. Schertz was reared on a farm, was a farmer until taking up mercantile activities, and since selling his store has gone back to his old occupation and is one of the best managers of the resources of the soil in this section of the state. His farming operations are conducted largely through tenants and from his headquarters in San Antonio he is able to keep in close touch with his properties by frequent visits in almost every direction from that city. While William Schertz has withdrawn from the business activities of the town where he was reared, other members of the family still keep up the prestige of the name as leading business men. For a number of years the cotton gin established by the father was carried on by Adolph and Martin Schertz, but Martin has since retired from the firm, and Adolph is sole proprietor of the gin and also occupies the old homestead farm in the vicinity.

Mr. William Schertz, whose home is at 329 W. Craig Place in San Antonio, married Miss Bertha Willenbrock, who was born in Bexar county just across the line from the Schertz place in Guadalupe county. They have a young son, Edgar Schertz, born in 1901.

Edward P. Mangum. The native sons of the Lone Star state have ably carried forward the progressive, civic and industrial activities to which original impetus

Edward P. Mangum

was given by prior generations, and have well upheld the prestige of the commonwealth through their sterling services. Such an one is he whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is one of the representative young agriculturists and stock-growers of Hunt county and is a citizen who commands secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem, as is vouchsafed by the fact that he is now serving his second term as representative of Hunt county in the state legislature, in which his record has been marked by discrimination, loyalty and efficiency.

Mr. Mangum was born in Delta county, Texas, on the 5th of October, 1879, and is a son of William E. and Delina James (Murray) Mangum, the former of whom was born in the state of Mississippi and the latter in Illinois, though she was reared in Texas, to which state her parents removed when she was a child. William E. Mangum served as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as a member of a Mississippi regiment, and participated in important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the North and the South. About the time of the close of the war he came to Texas and obtained a tract of land in Delta county, and soon after moved to Hunt county, where he has developed a large and valuable farm and where he has been specially successful in his operations as an agriculturist and stock-grower. He has contributed in generous measure to the civic and industrial progress of the county and has been a citizen of prominence and influence in connection with public affairs of a local order, the while his sterling character has gained and retained to him the confidence and high regard of all who know him. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party; both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he manifests his continued interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He has now virtually retired from the more onerous duties which long engrossed his attention, and he and his wife now reside in an attractive home in the little city of Commerce, Hunt county, about three miles distant from the old homestead farm, in Delta county.

Hon. Edward P. Mangum gained his early experience in connection with the work of the homestead farm just mentioned and his preliminary educational advantages were those afforded in the excellent public schools of Commerce, Hunt county, in which place he continued to reside until his removal to Greenville, the judicial center of the county, where he established his home in June, 1912. His educational training was most effectively supplemented by a course in the celebrated Vanderbilt University, in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, in which institution he was a student for part of two terms, 1901-03, and in which he specialized in philosophy and political economy — a line of study that has proved of marked value to him in his service as a member of the legislature of his native state. Prior to entering this university he was for a time a student in the East Texas Normal College, at Commerce.

Mr. Mangum took the following degrees at East Texas Normal College: B. S., B. A. and A. M. He taught philosophy and literature in the institution for three years and is very proud of the record he made there and of the school. He was one of the youngest teachers of the above branches in the state.

From his youth to the present time Mr. Mangum has taken a lively and intelligent interest in political and economic affairs and has been unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose cause he has given yeoman service. In 1910 he was elected a representative of Hunt county in the lower house of the state legislature, and he proved a valuable working member of that body during the Thirty-second general assembly, with the result that in November, 1912, he was re-elected by a most gratifying majority, the result at the polls attesting not only his personal popularity, but also the public estimate placed upon his services in the legislature. In the Thirty-second assembly he was chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures, vice-chairman of the committee on state affairs, and a member of other important house committees. As a legislator he has been specially alert and enthusiastic in the furtherance of educational work and his interest in the same has been shown by his private advocacy of progressive policies in the maintenance of the public schools and higher institutions of learning in the state.

Mr. Mangum is the owner of three valuable farms of 500 acres, situated some distance from the City of Commerce, and devoted specially to the raising of fine horses. To this estate he gives a careful supervision and he takes pride in being numbered among the progressive agriculturists and stock-growers of his native commonwealth. He and his wife are popular factors in the representative social activities of Greenville and both are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 4th of June, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mangum to Miss Clara E. Perkins, daughter of Judge George S. and Mary (Ganes) Perkins, of Greenville, the father a leading lawyer and jurist of northern Texas.

Dr. Amos Graves, Sr. For thirty-five years, or, until his death in 1912, Dr. Amos Graves, Sr., was regarded as a foremost member of his profession in San Antonio, and as a physician and surgeon not only had the large practice which is the object of every doctor's ambition, but enjoyed some of the finer distinctions and honors of the profession in general.

Dr. Amos Graves, Sr., was born in North Mississippi in 1842. As a young man he served with distinction as a Confederate soldier throughout the war under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, having followed that dashing cavalryman in many of his brilliant campaigns. At the close of the war he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, was a student there two years, and finished his preparation for medicine in the department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) graduating M. D. in 1868. His first choice of location was at Lexington, Missouri, where he practiced with growing success until 1876, when on account of failing health brought on by hard work as a general practioner, he removed to Texas, locating on a ranch in Frio county. Two years of open door life, employed in looking after his interests as a sheep raiser, with some incidental practice in medicine and surgery, fully restored him to health, and in 1878 he located permanently in San Antonio. He soon rose to the highest rank in the local medical fraternity, and until almost the time of his death was constantly engaged in a busy practice. He had the generosity and the humanity of the true physician, and a large part of his work was performed without remuneration. For twenty years Dr. Graves, Sr., was medical director for the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass railroad, and from 1888 to 1902 was medical director of G. H. & S. A. Railroad.

Outside of his profession the senior Dr. Graves made some highly successful ventures in business affairs. It was he who promoted and built the San Antonio Union Stock Yards, and also the packing houses now known as the Union Meat Company. Of the latter concern he was for a long time sole owner, but finally disposed of the Union Meat Co. and a one-half interest in the Union Stock Yards. He was one of the charter members of the San Antonio Club, and had a prominent part in various other civic and social organizations, also was a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. An esteemed and representative citizen of San Antonio, his death after a short illness closed a career of great usefulness.

Dr. Amos Graves, Sr., was married at Lexington,

Missouri, in 1869, to Miss Georgia Riley Smith, who was born in Missouri and died January 16, 1914, at the age of sixty-five. There are three children: Dr. Amos Graves Jr., born in 1870; Miss Jane Smithie Graves; and Olive, wife of Major George Martin of the U. S. A.

Dr. Amos Graves, Jr., whose birthplace was Lexington, Missouri, spent his boyhood and youth at San Antonio, attended the public schools, and is a graduate in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, having been a member of the class of 1892. For the past twenty-two years he has enjoyed a large and general practice as a physician and surgeon at San Antonio, and his offices are in the Moore building.

HOMER EADS. The training school of railroad system and discipline is constantly graduating men of exceptional executive power into other fields of commercial affairs. It was from an eventful career in the railway service that Homer Eads, after resigning from the position of superintendent of the International and Great Northern Railway in the fall of 1911, turned his experience and broad ability to insurance. Mr. Eads is now president and active head of the Southwestern Casualty Insurance Company of San Antonio.

It should be said that it was the hardest task of his life to quit the railroad, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years. His high position in the railroad world was won entirely through his own efforts. A capacity for hard work and a determination to succeed took him from office boy to superintendent, and in that time he not only mastered the art of running a railroad and managing men, but has always been successful in winning the admiration of his subordinates through his business ability and their friendship through the charm of his personalty. Beginning as an office boy at the age of nine, he became an expert telegrapher and dispatcher, was promoted through various positions to that of superintendent of the San Antonio Division, extending from Palestine to Laredo, four hundred and twenty-five miles, the longest and most important railroad division in Texas. At the time of his resignation he received letters from Judge T. J. Freeman, then president of the road, and from all other officials and ex-officials of the company, all of them warm personal friends, many of them of long years standing. These letters express the sincere regret of the writers at Mr. Eads' resignation and contains words of the highest commendation for his ability and the unswerving fidelity and rectitude of his career as a railroad official. For the two years immediately preceding his resignation, there had not been a main line derailment on his division, a record practically unheard of in the history of railroad operation. It should also be stated that Mr. Eads never asked for a promotion or an increase in salary, these favors always came to him voluntarily from the higher officials. There was every reason why Mr. Eads could have gone much higher in railroad circles, but he had achieved the highest position possible that would permit him to live in his home city, San Antonio. He did not care to leave the Alamo city on account of the long years of association, both on the part of himself and his family, with the business and social affairs of that community, the numerous and lasting friendships formed, to say nothing of the property interests which he had acquired and which he did not care to give up.

Homer Eads was born in Sumter county, Alabama, a son of Thomas and Clementine (Hight) Eads, who brought his family from Alabama to Texas in 1861, when the subject of this sketch was three months old, locating first at what was then the important river town of Port Sullivan on the Brazos in Milam county, but afterwards going to Caldwell in Burleson county. The father was a teacher by profession, and followed that calling a number of years in this state, dying at Bryan about forty years ago.

Homer Eads began his railway career as a messenger at Hearne in the office of H. M. Hoxie, who for many years had charge of the Gould railway interests in the Southwest. At that time Hearne was the southern terminus of the International and Great Northern. Mr. Eads in addition to running errands and performing the various duties of office boy, quickly learned the art of telegraphy, and was given his first responsible work as station agent at Riverside, and subsequently was promoted to the dispatcher's office in Palestine. As the construction of the road was pushed south toward the Mexican border, Mr. Eads became operator and ticket agent at Rockdale, and eventually handled the work of freight agent in the same place.

During the first fifteen years of his experience in railroading, his superiors had found that Mr. Eads could be depended upon, and possessed not only the ability to obey without question, but in a case where orders were vague or lacking entirely, had the courage to go ahead on his own responsibility and do the work or get the business. In 1887 he first became a resident of San Antonio, having been transferred to that city as commercial agent, with the later addition of general live stock agent. Mr. Eads has made his home in San Antonio since that time with the exception of about two years when he was called to Palestine to assume charge of the car service department with the title of assistant to the general manager and superintendent of car service. Not being satisfied to live in Palestine, at his own request he was transferred again to San Antonio, and given the title of assistant general freight agent in charge of commercial freight and live stock with headquarters at San Antonio. This position brought him very closely in touch with the great live-stock interests of Southwestern Texas, and during the following years he exerted every effort to perfect conditions for the transportation of live stock, and is said to have been as much a part of the live stock interests in Southwestern Texas as any other one man. During his management International & Great Northern originated more live-stock shipments than any other road in the state.

In February, 1907, Mr. Eads was promoted from assistant general freight agent and general live stock agent to the office of superintendent of the San Antonio Division of the I. & G. N., which gave him charge of the four hundred and twenty-five miles of track from Palestine to Laredo. This was one of the heaviest and most important divisions of the Texas railroad, and during the following four years Mr. Eads occupied a correspondingly increased place of influence in Southwest Texas affairs. In the many years of continued service with the International & Great Northern, Mr. Eads had filled many positions, telegraph operator, station agent, train dispatcher, commercial agent, assistant general freight agent and superintendent of car service, assistant to the general manager, and later superintendent of the longest division of the road.

In 1911 the Southwestern Casualty Insurance Company of San Antonio was organized and Mr. Eads was offered the presidency and general managership of the company, and after many months' consideration decided to accept, both for the reasons which have already been enumerated and also because of his confidence that the company had a great future. Though the company began business at the close of the year 1911, it has since made remarkable strides, and in the insurance in force, the surplus to policy holders and in the general strength and resources of the company organization it stands as one of the best companies occupying the insurance field of the Southwest. Mr. Eads is also president of the Home Insurance Association of San Antonio and is vice president of the Southern Surety Casualty Conference.

The career of Homer Eads has not been one altogether of business achievements. San Antonio has no

more enthusiastic or persistent worker for the welfare of the city, and while devoted to the growth and growing prestige of the Texas metropolis, he has worked untiringly for the development of every section about San Antonio. In his position as a railway official he had many opportunities to favor San Antonio, and never neglected one and many times originated plans which would further advertise the city to the world and would be the means of bringing about improvements commercially and municipally. He was instrumental in getting two conventions of the Texas Cattle Growers Association held in San Antonio. The San Antonio Fair Association numbers him as one of its organizers and a prominent official, and for some time he had charge of the Mexican features of the fair, in 1905 having gone to the city of Mexico as chairman of a committee to extend an invitation to President Diaz to participate in the fair and make an exhibit. He has also been prominently identified with Carnival Association, the Casino Association, and many other civic and social bodies. It was Mr. Eads who helped to bring the Hot Sulphur Wells south of San Antonio into notice as a resort and sanitarium. For eight years he served as member of the board of managers of the Southwest Insane Asylum, located near San Antonio, and devoted much time to bringing that institution to its model conditions as a public philanthropy. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the executive committee in charge of the Chapel and Library building presented to the military post of Fort Sam Houston of San Antonio by the residents of that city, and was one of the leaders in the campaign for the raising of twenty-five thousand dollars necessary to complete that enterprise. Mr. Eads has done much valuable work in connection with the associated charities of San Antonio, was chairman of the finance committee two years, and on January 1, 1914, was unanimously elected president of the associated charities, filling the place voluntarily vacated by Dr. Frank Paschal. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Eads is a Knights Templar in the York Rite and has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and also affiliates with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Travis Club and the Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio. Mr. Eads has one of the beautiful homes in San Antonio, and his wife is an active leader in social circles. He has two sons and a charming daughter, Miss Helen G. Eads.

Homer T. Wilson, Jr., M. D. This is a name with prominent associations in Texas. The senior is Rev. Dr. Homer T. Wilson, noted as a minister and lecturer and one of the most prominent platform orators and public speakers in the country. The junior of the name is a young physician and surgeon of San Antonio.

Rev. Dr. Homer T. Wilson was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, March 29, 1850, was reared in that locality, and was educated in the University of Kentucky at Lexington, the university then being known as Transylvania University. In that institution he prepared for the ministry, and on leaving college began his active work as a preacher and pastor of the Christian denomination and occupied a number of important positions in the church in Kentucky. Since 1895 his home has been in Texas, and be became especially well known at Fort Worth, where he was for some time pastor of the First Christian church, and later upon the organization of the Third Christian church of the city became its pastor. Since 1901 Dr. Wilson has lived in San Antonio, having moved to that city to take charge of the Central Christian church. That was a flourishing congregation and enjoyed his services as its pastor until 1905. Dr. Wilson then retired from active church work as a minister in order to enter upon what must be regarded as a larger career on the lecture platform. His work as a Chautauqua and Lyceum lecturer has brought him a fame and popularity in every section of the United States, and it would be impossible to estimate the wholesome influence which emanates from a man of his power and ability. A fine orator, possessed of a magnetic presence, a master of beautiful English, Rev. Dr. Wilson has chosen for the subject of most of his lectures moral and religious themes, and the titles of his best known addresses are: "America's Uncrowned Queen," "The Christ of History," "The Man of Galilee," "Sparks from the Anvil," "If We But Knew" and "Sculptors of Life." His work has brought him a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the United States, and he is particularly popular with the traveling man. Dr. Wilson is now and has been for several years National Chaplain of the Travelers Protective Association of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Wilson married Annie Fitzgerald, and both have their home in San Antonio. Their seven children are as follows: Dr. Homer T. Wilson, Jr., physician and surgeon at San Antonio; Edwin Barrett Wilson, who at this writing is a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania; Florence, wife of Talbot O. Bateman, well known as an artist and cartoonist with the "Dallas Morning News;" Annie, wife of Alfred Dieckmann of San Antonio; Mamie, wife of Dr. A. L. Curry, of San Antonio; Lucile, widow of Victor Hugo of San Antonio; Corinne, wife of Dr. Frank C. Beall of Fort Worth.

Dr. Homer T. Wilson, Jr., who was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, has enjoyed the highest of educational advantages in preparation for the practice of his profession, which he began in San Antonio in 1912 and which has already brought him unusual success. He attended the high school at San Antonio, graduating from that school, and finished his studies in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1906. His medical education was acquired in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. By competitive examination after graduation he was appointed on the staff of Bellevue Hospital in New York City, which position he held for two years.

Dr. Wilson has membership in the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

Captain Titus Carr Westbrook. One of the strong and noble characters of Robertson county was the late Captain Titus Carr Westbrook, who here maintained his home for forty years and who represented Texas as one of the valiant soldiers and officers of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He came to the Lone Star state as a youth and here he achieved noteworthy success as well as inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died at his home in the city of Hearne, Robertson county, on the 17th of September, 1898, and his memory is revered in the community that long represented him home and the stage of his productive activities.

Captain Westbrook came to Robertson county in 1859, in company with his mother and stepfather, the latter having been Lewis Whitfield Carr, who established his residence on lands in the rich alluvial bottoms of the Brazos river, near Hearne. Captain Westbrook was born at West Point, Clay county, Mississippi, on the 1st of October, 1842, and was a son of Moses L. and Sidney (Carr) Westbrook. Moses L. Westbrook was born in Greene county, North Carolina, in 1812, and he passed the closing years of his life in the state of Mississippi. Of his children Charles A. came to Texas and was a resident of Lorena, McLennan county, at the time of his death; Captain Titus C., subject of this memoir, was the next in order of birth; and Moses L. is a resident of the city of Waco, Texas. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Sidney (Carr) Westbrook became the wife of Lewis W. Carr, and they became the parents of one daughter, Sidney, who is the widow of Beverly Beckham and who resides at Hearne, Robertson county. The original American progenitors of the Carr family

immigrated from England and settled in the South prior to the war of the Revolution. The widow of Captain Titus C. Westbrook likewise is a representative of the Carr family and her husband was of distant kinship. Her paternal ancestor who first came from England to America settled in Nansemon county, Virginia, whence his descendants later removed to Greene county, North Carolina.

Captain Westbrook gained his early educational discipline in his native state and supplemented this by attenting the military school at Frankfort, Kentucky, an institution in which he was graduated in 1859, the year that marked his arrival in Texas. When the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation he was moved by definite patriotism and by loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, with the result that, in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Texas Regiment, commanded by Colonel Speight, M. D. Herring having been captain of Company B. Mr. Westbrook was commissioned lieutenant of his company, and his regiment, in the earlier period of its service, was stationed in turn on Galveston Island and at Camp Speight, at Millican, Texas. It was thereafter ordered to Arkansas, where it was stationed at Camp Daniels until the summer or early autumn of 1862, and in October of that year he proceeded to the city of Little Rock, where it remained until just before the fall of Arkansas Post. It was then ordered to Fort Smith, Arkansas, from which point it next proceeded, under orders, to Camp Kiamish, Indian Territroy. In 1863 the Fifteenth Texas, with its associate troops, was ordered to Louisiana and to join the command of General Taylor in repelling the advance of General Banks. The brigade was commanded by General J. W. Speight, Sr., General King and General Polignac, and it participated in the engagements at Fordoche Bayou Road, Bayou Bourdeau, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Marksville, and Yellow Bayou, besides taking part in other engagements, of minor order, in that campaign. Captain Westbrook was slightly wounded at the battle of Mansfield, and he continued with his command until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Houston, Texas, with the rank of captain, and was acting adjutant of his brigade at the time of the final surrender of the Confederate forces, his record having been marked by utmost gallantry and by much ability as an officer. His friend and comrade, Dr. Wallace, of Waco, paid to Captain Westbrook's memory the following tribute to his status as a man and a soldier: "In camp he was modest and unassuming, kind and jovial; in the thickest and hottest of the raging battle he was cooler than most men on dress parade. Prompt to act and utterly fearless, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his men and superior officers. Knowing him as I did, I can truthfully say that he was a friend as true and tried as Damascus steel; as a soldier and patriot, as brave and devoted as any man that wore the gray."

In the climacteric period leading up to the war between the States Captain Westbrook was an ardent supporter of the cause of his loved Southland, and he believed thoroughly in its institutions, under the influence of which he had been reared, as his had been a slave-holding family and his original financial resources were derived from the sale of the negroes and other assets of the family estate after the death of his father. His entire life was one of impregnable integrity and his devotion to principle was as insistent as was his courage in defending his convictions and opinions, his nature having been essentially positive, though marked by the gentleness and consideration that typified fine breeding and the lack of bigotry and intolerance.

After the close of his long and gallant military career Captain Westbrook returned to Mississippi, where he collected what he could of his portion of his father's estate, which had suffered from the ravages of the war, his guardian having also loaned much of the money of the estate. The funds which he received he invested in land in the Brazos river bottoms of Robertson county, Texas, where he became associated with his stepfather to a large extent in development and reclamation work, as much of his land was entirely unimproved. He became a successful cotton-grower, and with the passing years large and worthy success attended his earnest and well ordered endeavors. He had admirable executive and initiative ability and mature judgment, and he gained rank among the wealthy and representative agriculturists of the Lone Star state. He was one of the early farmers to employ convict labor in Texas, and it was a source of enduring satisfaction to him that he was able to show kindness and consideration to the unfortunate men in his employ, for his humane spirit was always in evidence and showed itself in both words and deeds. His military education and service made him a stickler for system and order, and the officials of the penitentiary system in Texas declared that Captain Westbrook's plantation was the best ordered and managed from the head of the Brazos river to its mouth. The Captain was most liberal and public-spirited as a citizen and he contributed much to the development and progress of central Texas, along both civic and material lines. He was the acknowledged leader in effecting the construction of the Hearne & Brazos Valley Railroad, and was president of the company at the time of his death.

In politics Captain Westbrook never wavered in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he was an effective exponent of its principles. His high civic ideals caused him to take an active part in electing good men to public office and to support all measures making for effective government, both state and national. He was a frequent delegate to the state and county conventions of his party in Texas and was more than once importuned to become a candidate for the legislature, but he invariably declined to consider such overtures with favor, as he preferred to devote himself to his personal affairs and to enjoy the associations of his ideal home.

On the 4th of December, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Westbrook to Mrs. Jennie (Carr) Randle, widow of Edward Thomas Randle. They had no children, but the Captain accorded the highest paternal solicitude to the only child of his wife by her previous marriage, this child having been Mary Randle, who became the wife of Monroe Miller and who died in 1895, at Austin, Texas. She is survived by three children, all of whom reside at Hearne, Robertson county,—Monroe, Nelleen, and Randle Westbrook. The elder son chose as his wife Miss Hazel Wood.

Mrs. Jennie (Carr) Westbrook survives her honored husband and still resides in Hearne, where she presides most graciously as chatelaine of her beautiful home. She is a woman of distinctive culture and literary talent and is a most popular figure in the social circles of her home community, as well as in the organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy, in which she has been president of T. N. Waul Chapter since its organization, in 1903, besides which she is vice president of the Texas State division of the same noble fraternal order. Mrs. Westbrook is a daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Wooten) Carr, her father having been born in Greene county, North Carolina, in January, 1807, and having removed soon after his marriage to Loundes now Clay county, Mississippi, where he became a successful planter. In 1858 Mr. Carr came with his family to Texas, and he brought with him 100 slaves. He settled near the old town of Washington, in Washington county, and there he continued extensively engaged in agricultural operations until just before the outbreak of the Civil war, when he sold all of his slaves with the exception of a few house servants. He died before the close of the war and his remains were laid to rest on his old homestead place, in Burleson county. His wife died in Mississippi, in 1857. Concerning their children the following brief data are available. Robert, the eldest of

Frank L. Carroll

the number, was in California at the inception of the Civil war, but he forthwith returned to the East, after the battle of Bull Run. At St. Louis, Missouri, he gave such strenuous statement of his loyalty to the South that he was imprisoned by the Federal authorities. After his release he raised a company in Arkansas, and after a few months' service with this command he came to Texas, where he became a member of the regiment commanded by Colonel John S. Ford. With this regiment he served until the close of the war. He passed the closing years of his life at Hearne, Robertson county, having previously lived for many years at Bryan, Brazos county, where he was an influential citizen and public official. He married Mary Fahrenholt and is survived by two daughters. Martha Carr passed her life in Mississippi, where she became the wife of William McMillan, of Aberdeen. Elizabeth Carr became the wife of Thomas Miller and died at Houston, Texas. Titus Carr, who died at Bryan, this state, was a soldier of the Second Texas Regiment in the Civil war. Mrs. Westbrook was the next in order of birth. Allen B. Carr likewise served as a member of the Second Texas Regiment in the war between the States, and was orderly to Colonel William P. Rogers at Shiloh, at the time of the historic capture of the Robinett battery. He became a prosperous agriculturist of Texas and died at Bryan, Brazos county, where he had served twenty-two years as city secretary. He left a number of children. William Wooten Carr, who was for many years in the mail service in Texas, married Miss Turner, and died at Fort Worth, in 1885, leaving one son.

Frank L. Carroll. On June 20, 1906, death removed from the circle of his family, friends and associates in Texas one of the most forceful figures that southwestern lumbering and business enterprise had known during the preceding forty years. In the development of the great lumber resources of the southwest the late Frank L. Carroll was so conspicuous that his name became synonymous with the lumber industry, and for many years he was active head of some of the largest lumber organizations. By reason of his success in business he was in a position to exert a large influence in public affairs and to contribute generously to the growth and betterment of institutions and the state. The shrine of his memory will always be at Baylor University, in Waco, to which splendid college he was one of the most liberal donors. Many tributes were paid to him at his passing, but aside from the practical achievements of his career, the best words were said when his was characterized as "a well rounded life," and when he was proclaimed a "Texas lumber man who tempered his business life with Christian principles."

The ordinary facts of biography can be briefly stated. Frank L. Carroll was born in Dallas county, Alabama, May 25, 1831. He grew up there, was educated in the common schools, had a wholesome training and the influences of a good home, and in 1848, at the age of seventeen, moved with his parents and sisters and brothers to Mansfield, Louisiana. Five years later Mr. Carroll formed a partnership with his father, Thomas A. Carroll, and his brother, Joseph A. Carroll, and the firm built a mill near Mansfield and for five years did a large business as lumber manufacturers. Mr. Carroll afterwards continued lumber milling at Natchitoches, Louisiana.

A loyal Southerner, when the war came on he entered the Second Louisiana Cavalry and made a record as an efficient and faithful soldier. Soon after the close of the war he transferred his lumber interests to Texas. In 1868, locating at Beaumont, which was then just coming into prominence as a lumber manufacturing center, he became associated with James M. Long, establishing the old Long shingle and sawmill. Subsequently Mr. Carroll engaged in business with Captain W. A. Fletcher, and they erected a plant at Village Mills, also in the Beaumont district. After conducting operations together for some years, Captain Fletcher organized the Texas Tram & Lumber Company, while Mr. Carroll organized the Beaumont Lumber Company. The Beaumont Lumber Company, which became one of the largest constituent factors in the Kirby Lumber Company in 1900, was a business organization that for years represented the acme of Texas lumbering and was the late Mr. Carroll's greatest achievement in that business. After he had sold out to the Kirby Company in 1900, he joined with his son, George W. Carroll, and J. N. Gilbert and established the Nona Mills Company, Ltd., operating mills at Leesville, Louisiana, and with the main office in Beaumont. Mr. Carroll was president of that company and also president of the Nona Mills Company of Texas, which had a mill at Odelia, Texas. Mr. Carroll was also vice president of the Nash-Robinson Lumber Company, had large interests in timber lands and other lumber organizations, and was a director in the Citizens National Bank of Waco.

The late Mr. Carroll had his residence in Waco from 1882 until his death. On December 22, 1853, in Louisiana, Frank L. Carroll married Sarah J. Long. Besides Mrs. Carroll he was survived by six children: George W. Carroll, M. W. Carroll, W. M. Carroll, E. E. Carroll, Mrs. J. Frank Keith, of Beaumont, and Mrs. Minnie King, of Waco.

The philanthropies of the late Frank L. Carroll were widespread, and the influence of his splendid life through its character and through its practical achievements could not be estimated in any brief article. While the help which he extended to individuals has no record except in the hearts of the recipients, his contributions to Baylor University at Waco are well known, and he was one of the most important factors in the upbuilding and development of that institution of higher education. For a number of years he served as treasurer of the university, and one of his gifts provided one hundred thousand dollars to be used in the erection of a memorial hall. From the university circles and from many business associates throughout the South came heartfelt tributes of respect and admiration for the career and personality of this great lumberman, and it would be difficult to quote in sufficient measure to indicate the strength and symmetry of his character. From a memorial address delivered by a member of the Baylor University faculty a few sentences will be taken: "In this state, among our own people, the people of the Baptist state convention particularly, the name of F. L. Carroll is a household word. You know him well, most of you—a man of simple life and few words, quiet, unobtrusive, modest, never advertising himself as men are wont to, no orator, never posing as leader of the people, a champion of their virtues or an advocate of their cause — never posing as anything, indeed, claiming nothing, boasting nothing, simply living a frugal life; a hard worker, thrifty, with few wants; standinig in the rank and file of men, asking no quarter and giving none; with the love and the pursuit of right, and a prophet's wrath against wrong; his life devoid alike to the outer world, of tragic or touching incident; no learned titles to his name, a plain commoner — what claim has he to a day like this in the courts of the people, singled out as one among ten, ay, ten times ten thousand? * * * While his ample wealth would not classify him among millionaires, and while his vocation and activities would not enroll him among statesmen or generals or inventors, or his learning among technical scholars, yet he has well earned in its rarest sense that prefix 'great' in the amplitude of his life, in those qualities that make millionaire and statesman and general inventor and scholar both respectable and efficient, and add wealth and worth and body and magnitude to fame — the qualities of plain living and homely honesty and everyday reliableness. * * *

"His message for us today and for all time to come

is bodied forth in the total veracity of his life and in his wide and wise generosity. Honest, every inch of him, never a tainted dollar touched his hands but was sanctified anew; genuine to the core, sincere — I do not use these words lightly — honest, sincere, no sham-man, but God's modest, highborn gentleman. * * * With such veracity and such honesty as clarify the fogs and glooms of time, with the widest sanities of business and religion and their unfailing practice he measured up to the highest standards set for men, and we cannot else but love him well and hold his memory; and, speaking for the faculty, in this building which is a perpetual memorial to his name, we honor him as a man, as a Christian gentleman, as a neighbor, as a citizen, as a benefactor, as a patron of learning, as an example and an inspiration. We honor him for the total veracity of his life, for this building whose grateful service shall fill the future with its helpful memories; but a greater building and a wider ministry than this he has left us, the building, the ministry, and the memory of his noble life."

The career of the late Mr. Carroll was remarkable not only in the brilliant success which he attained, but in the fact that it was won not by speculation but by rare business foresight and acumen, the ability to forecast the value of projected enterprises. He never failed in any of his business ventures, for the sufficient reason that, guided by integrity of purpose, he never engaged in any project that was not honorable and for which there was not a legitimate demand. His business career was a series of unbroken successes, because his judgment was unerring, his energy unfailing and his will indomitable.

The four dominant principles of his life were said to have been individuality, truth, honesty, will. But above all he acquired the supreme attribute of character—the vital force that underlies all worthy accomplishments, that commands honor and affection, that is the basis of all enduring greatness, that lives on when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved. Men trusted the late Mr. F. L. Carroll, believed in him, honored him. "It is necessary that a man be true—not that he live."

Frederick H. Kingsbury. Frederick H. Kingsbury has served eight years as assistant county attorney of McLennan county, having given service under five successive incumbents of the county office, his principal at the present time being John McNamara. His official duties keep him at Waco, the county seat, and that city has been his home since boyhood.

Mr. Kingsbury was born in Oxford, Granville county, North Carolina, on December 2, 1863, and is a son of Russell H. and Elizabeth L. (Gilliam) Kingsbury. The father, who was born in Clyde, New York, in 1813, came to Texas in 1871, settling in Waco, and was engaged in merchandising for a number of years until his death in 1890. The mother was born in South Hampton county, Virginia, in 1826 and died in 1908. They were the parents of nine children: Henry P., Williams G., Katherine S., Russell H., Charles P., Percy C., Elizabeth L., Frederick H. and Bettie C. Kingsbury.

Frederick H. Kingsbury was educated in private schools and in the Waco University, now Baylor University, up to the age of fourteen years. At that early age he went on a ranch, spent eight years in that way, and after his return to Waco read law with Judge L. C. Alexander. Admitted to the bar in 1886 when twenty-three years of age, his success has been one of steady and consistent growth from that time until the present. His private practice is carried on in the state and Federal courts, and is along general lines, while he has long served as asssistant county attorney, the county attorneys under whom he has acted having been successively T. A. Blair, J. W. Taylor, Pat M. Neff, C. F. Thomas and John McNamara. Mr. Kingsbury was for seven years a member of the Waco Life Guards and is a member of the Young Mens' Business League of Waco.

On April 19 1899, Mr. Kingsbury married Miss Octavia H. Phillips, daughter of J. L. Phillips, a Baptist minister of Waco. They have no children. Mr. Kingsbury is a member of the Episcopal church and is a Democrat in politics. He owns a nice residence in Waco, and it is at home that he finds his principal recreation, gardening being a favorite pastime with him and one in which he is especially successful.

Miss Maid J. Allen. It would be impossible for the biographer to write a better appreciation of the life and services of Miss Maid J. Allen, of Georgetown, than those which have appeared from time to time in the leading newspapers and periodicals of Texas. One of the most brilliant women of her day, her personality has been impressed upon the people not alone in the line of newspaper work, but in the various activities of life which make for moral educational and religious advancement. Editors and writers throughout the state have been unanimous in their admiration of her genius and achievements, and it may not, therefore, be inappropriate to quote from their various notices in placing a review of her career before the public. A short preliminary sketch, however, will cover several salient points not mentioned elsewhere.

Miss Allen is a granddaughter of Elisha Allen who was of a line of patriotic ancestors, a Texas pioneer, one of the first settlers of Williamson county, and one of the gallant band under Gen. Sam Houston, who on the battlefield of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, won for the Republic of Texas her independence. His brothers, Peter and Nathaniel Allen, were soldiers of the War of 1812 and his kinsmen rendered valiant service in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Miss Allen is a daughter of George A. and Susan (Roberson) Allen. She was given excellent educational advantages, and began newspaper work in 1901, at Bartlett, Texas, where she remained three years. At that time she took up work with the Knights of Pythias, as referred to in a subsequent article, and after continuing thus engaged for a year went to Granger and established the *Granger News*, of which she was editor and owner about two years. At that time she purchased the *Commerce Commercial*, at Commerce, Texas, which she edited for five years, and since severing her connection therewith, in June, 1913, has devoted herself principally to special edition work, although her name is frequently found over poetry, articles and stories appearing in the leading magazines and newspapers of the country. She is a Daughter of the Texas Republic, a Daughter of the Confederacy, a member of the State Press Association and the Pythian Sisters, a charter member of Granger Rebekah Lodge, and a member of various literary and social clubs. She was a delegate to the National Editorial Association, at Chicago, in 1912, and has served as essayist of the Texas Press Association and been honored in every possible way by the Central Texas Press Association, of which she was president for three years. In 1907 the largest meeting of the association ever held gathered at her home town of Granger. Miss Allen has been a member of the State Historical Association since 1907. Her religious connection is with the Christian church.

The following letter, one of hundreds received by Miss Allen in a like vein, came to her from Prof. J. C. Chilton, of Hill's Business College, Waco: "On retiring from the *Bartlett News* as editor-in-chief, please, as an old subscriber, allow me to say that the *Bartlett News* under your management has been a welcome visitor to me every week for the past three years, and that I have always considered it one of the nicest, neatest cleanest and newsiest little papers published in the great state of Texas. You certainly have done a good part by Bartlett. I know not what you may have in view for

the future but do know that you will make a success of any line of work that you may take up.''

The following, from the *San Antonio Express*, voices the opinion of Texas newspapers in general: ''Miss Allen is a fine example of the capable woman in business. She runs a newspaper and runs it capitally, having the full confidence of her fellow-citizens and her fellow-craftsmen of the Central Texas Press Association, of which she is president, and who have never failed to honor her when opportunity offered.''

At the time of Miss Allen's removal to Granger, the *Belton News* commented as follows: ''Miss M. J. Allen, former editor of the *Bartlett News*, is now in Granger making arrangements to put in a paper at that place. Miss Allen is a successful newspaper woman and since she sold the *News* has been connected with the *Texas Pythian Banner-Knight*, and the *Texas Railway and Industrial Journal* of Fort Worth, and if she handles her Granger property as she did her Bartlett paper the people of Granger may well congratulate themselves on receiving such a wide-awake and energetic newspaper woman.'' At the same time the *Pythian Banner-Knight* said editorially: ''The *Banner-Knight* can testify to all the *News* says of Miss Allen. She does not know the word 'Fail.' It is not in her vocabulary. Energy and push with business qualities rarely found in her sex will warrant us in saying in advance that the *Granger News* will be a success.'' Further comment was made by the *Temple Tribune*, as follows: ''An item of interest to the many friends of Miss Allen, who has been traveling for the *Banner-Knight* is that she has purchased the Granger *Times* and will conduct that paper, changing its names to the *News*. Miss Allen has worked out a problem without saying much about it. She went into a newspaper office at Bartlett, 'sticking type,' and finally acquired the property, greatly improved it, and sold it out at a good figure. She now takes hold of a fine paying business at Granger and it is safe to say that she will improve it and will make about as much money as the ordinary mercantile enterprise. With all these things accomplished, Miss Allen has not grown old, nor has she lost her good looks nor her womanly graces. Some women can do things.''

The *Farm and Ranch*, of Dallas, Texas, in its issue of April 2, 1904, speaks as follows: ''Miss Allen is a successful newspaper woman, owning and editing and publishing the *Bartlett News*. Poems and sketches from her pen have appeared from time to time in the *Household*. The *News* is one of the best papers of its class in the state and enjoys the hearty support of large portions of surrounding counties of Bell, Williamson and Milan. Miss Allen is a Texas product, her grandfather, Elisha Allen, having settled in Bell county many years prior to the Civil War. Early thrown upon her own resources by the death of both parents through her tact, energy and mental ability she has made herself mistress of her chosen calling. Though timid and retiring in her nature, she has won for herself many friends, and a host of patrons, as is proven by the number of pleased subscribers of the *News*.''

The following extract is taken from the *McGregor Mirror:* ''Miss Allen is a bright, talented lady, one whom it is an honor to know. She is capable in business and versatile with the pen. For the past year she has been president of the Central Texas Press Association, a position she fills with credit to the organization.''

In commenting on the foregoing, the *Temple Mirror* said: ''To all of which, the *Mirror* can say 'amen.' Miss Allen is one of the two lady publishers who are members of the T. P. A. She is president of the C. T. P. A. embracing some twelve counties, has been president of the Bell County Press Association, where she learned the art of the preservation of all arts, and since the death of her parents many years ago has been the means of the only support of a large family of brothers and sisters left to her care to educate and clothe. She was for several months the traveling representative for the Gresham Printing Company, publishers of the *Texas Pythian Banner-Knight;* it was here that her true worth was discovered as a gracious lady, a painstaking representative, since which time, four years ago, Miss Allen has been at every Grand Lodge convention for that paper. She numbers her friends by the thousands, both in and out of the order of the Knights of Pythias. Such a lady deserves the best the world can give.''

The appreciation that follows appeared in the *Fort Worth Record:* ''Miss Maid J. Allen is one of the young women of Texas who has made a notable success in life by reason of her lovable traits of character, her devotion to her duty and her firmness of resolve when she determined to accomplish a given object. And, above all, she has retained her delightfully feminine demeanor, demonstrating that any woman can be of great importance in this world and do a noble work for the public without losing her feminine charm. Miss Allen has the love and esteem of every member of the profession in Texas. She has made a notable success of the *Granger News*, all of which she rightly deserves, and nowhere are she and her efforts honored more than in the town in which her lot has been cast.''

In closing this all too brief and woefully inadequate review of one of the foremost women of Texas, a few excerpts will be taken from a number of press notices which appeared at the time of her connection with the *Commerce Commercial.*

''Miss Maid J. Allen, one of the madame editors of the Texas Press Association, and an experienced newspaper woman has purchased the *Commerce Commercial* and will henceforth pilot that sheet over the journalistic sea. We welcome Miss Allen to this section of the Lord's vineyard and wish her success.''—*Ladonia News.* ''Miss Maid J. Allen one of the popular and successful Madam editors of the state, has assumed charge of the *Commerce Commercial* and will be its editor and publisher. Miss Allen is a charming editor and successful publisher, and we are indeed glad to see her return to the fold of newspaperdom.''—*Mineola Monitor.* ''Miss Maid J. Allen has, we understand, purchased the *Commerce Commercial* and will have charge of that paper in the future. Miss Maid is one of the best newspaper women in the whole state, and is extended a hearty welcome to the press of North Texas. She is a member of the State Press Association, and is well known to the press gang as a most excellent young lady.''—*Honey Grove Citizen.* ''*The Tribune* is gratified to learn that Miss Maid J. Allen, erstwhile of the *Granger News* and for a year president of the Central Texas Press Association, will again be a 'newspaper woman'—and that she is in the best sense of the term. She has purchased an interest in and will be editor of the *Commercial* at Commerce, Hunt county. Miss Allen has a host of friends, true friends, among the newspaper folk of this state. She has been creditably successful as an editor and published and her personality is engaging and interesting. A brave, capable woman is Miss Allen, and in our opinion the community that commands her presence and influence as the head of its newspaper is to be congratulated. Success to you, Miss Allen.''—*Waco Tribune.*

JOHN A. COOPER. In 1910 the electorate of Titus county chose for the office of sheriff one of the citizens of the county who had spent all his life here and who had long been known as a successful young farmer and a public spirited and progressive citizen. Mr. Cooper brought to the discharge of his duties in the important office of sheriff a degree of efficiency and fidelity such as had made his conduct of the affairs a standard which his successors may well strive to attain.

John A. Cooper was born near Argo, in the northeast part of Titus county, Texas, August 19, 1870. His parents were William and Beatrice K. (Flippin) Cooper,

The father, who was a native of Tennessee, came to Titus county, Texas, the same year this county was organized, in 1846, and became a pioneer settler in the wilderness region which then comprised most of northeastern Texas. As a farmer he spent the remainder of his life in the county, and was a citizen whose integrity and character were never questioned, and who always enjoyed to the fullest the esteem of his neighbors.

The present sheriff of Titus county was born and reared on a farm and with a fair education obtained in the public schools at an early age applied himself with characteristic industry to the business of farming, following the industry actively until he was thirty years of age. His public career began as constable, a position which he held for four years. In 1910 occurred his first election to the office of sheriff, and in 1912 he was re-elected. Mr. Cooper is one of the most popular citizens of the county, and his record has been very gratifying to his numerous friends. Since taking the office of sheriff his home has been at the county seat, Mount Pleasant. He owns a good farm in the county, and is a substantial man of affairs as well as prominent in political life.

Mr. Cooper has been three times married. His present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Minnie Gray, a daughter of R. J. Gray, county commissioner of the fourth precinct of Titus county for a number of years, was born in this county. The six children comprising the family of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are named as follows: Mrs. Kinnie Luke; Jessie, who on the 9th of February, 1914, married Sam Wilson a son of W. F. Wilson, a merchant of Mount Pleasant and also one of the wealthiest farmers in this section of the state; and Lorine, Annie, John Edward and Lester Lee.

J. Amos Fleming, president of the Citizens Guaranty State Bank of Lindale, has for many years been actively identified with the sawmilling interests of East Texas.

Mr. Fleming was born in Smith county, Texas, July 15, 1870, and his education,—except that which he obtained at country school during the winter months—has been received through the channels of business. He remained on the farm until he had passed his majority, when he turned his attention to sawmilling, at first on a small scale in Smith county. Afterward he moved into Wood county, where he laid the foundation for his subsequent business success. To detail the movements by which the smile of Fortune was attracted to him would add little more than personal or family interest to the narrative, so we forbear and give only the salient facts of Mr. Fleming's rather brief career.

Mr. Fleming engaged in the banking business in Lindale as the successor of W. E. Stewart in the First National Bank, which institution was liquidated and revived with a new name, The Citizens Guaranty State Bank, with a capital of $20,000. This reorganization was effected in February, 1912, and Mr. Fleming was made president; T. J. Morris vice president; W. R. Ward, cashier. Other enterprises with which Mr. Fleming is connected are the Lindale Canning Company and the Farmers Canning Company, in both of which he is a stockholder; and he has large fruit-growing and stock interests. Also he is largely interested in cotton growing, and is a stockholder in the Lindale General Company.

Of Mr. Fleming's parentage, we record that the late Amos M., Fleming, who died near Lindale in 1892, was his father. Amos M. Fleming was born at Milton, Flordia, in 1826. At the age of twenty years he came to Texas, and in Smith county this State he passed the rest of his life as a farmer. In the war between the States he served as a Confederate soldier. He married in Smith county Miss Aran Chambers, who survived him a number of years. She died in February, 1912. Their children are: J. Amos, the subject of this sketch; Jesse L., of Lindale, Texas; Julia, wife of James Thedford, of Palestine Texas and Ida who died unmarried. Amos M. Fleming had been previously married to Nancy Chambless and the children of his first wife are Maude, wife of Caleb Simmons, of Texas; "Sis," widow of William Heghey, of Smith county, Texas; Columbus and Sula, of the same county, the latter being the wife of John Bowman; Aden, deceased; Milton of Smith county; Gus, of Rusk county; and Mattie, wife of Lon Franks, of Oklahoma.

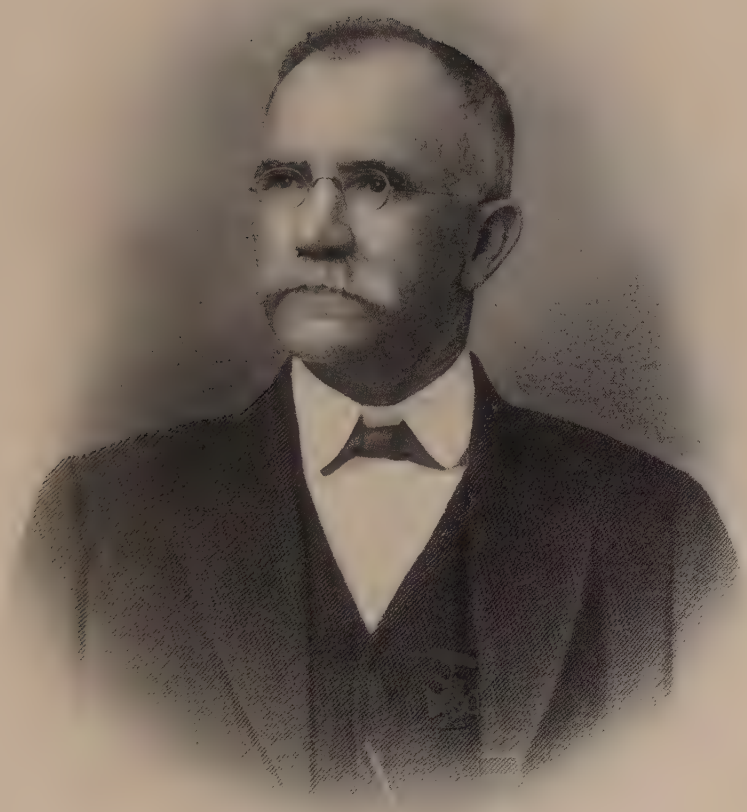
In February, 1891, J. Amos Fleming married Miss Dora Perryman, daughter of James Perryman, a prominent citizen and farmer of Lindale. Seven children have been given to them, namely: Elmer, Esther, Amos, Eva, Ora, Pauline and J. W. all of whom are living except Eva, who died in childhood.

Mr. Fleming's fraternal relations are confined to a membership in the Woodmen of the World; politically, he is a Democrat, and his religious faith is that set out in the creed of the Baptist church, of which he is a member. His identity with Lindale has been marked with many activities, all of which have contributed to the material growth and welfare of the town. He has erected four of its several blocks of new brick business houses, and his support is always given to any movement tending toward betterment. While his own advantages for schooling were limited, he is a progressive on school matters and is a member of the school management of the town.

Augustine Haidusek, a native of Moravia, was a member of the first colony of that nationality to settle in Texas west of the Colorado river. It is a distinction generally accorded to Augustine Haidusek that he is the most prominent Bohemian in the state of Texas. Early in his career a Confederate soldier, a member of the Texas bar over forty years, now president of the First National Bank of La Grange, and editor and proprietor of *The Svoboda*, the most influential journal published in that language in Texas. Mr. Haidusek's attainments and services in behalf of his people and his thorough American spirit are scarcely to be appreciated from the following brief recital of his career.

Augustine Haidusek was born in September, 1846, at Missi, a village in the northeastern part of Moravia. His parents were Valentine and Veronika (Kladiva) Haidusek, and the mother died in 1847, leaving three children: Theresa, who married Joseph Lebeda; John, who died at Brownsville, Texas, February 14, 1863, while serving as a member of Captain Alexander's company of Texas troops during the war; and Augustine, the youngest. In 1848 the father married Mary Broz, and in September, 1856, when Augustine was just ten years of age, all the family left the old country for Texas, arriving at Houston in November of that year, and from that city they traveled west by ox wagon to La Grange. Two weeks later they settled at East Navidad (now Dubina, Fayette county), with six other Bohemian families. These were the first Bohemians that settled west of the Colorado river. Incidentally it may be noted that Fayette county is one of the chief centers of Bohemian population in Texas. According to the last census, of a total population of about thirty thousand, the county had about twenty-five hundred inhabitants born in Austria, and nearly four thousand native Americans of Austrian parentage on both sides. Subsequently the father moved on a farm four miles west of Schulenberg, where he died December 23, 1867.

Augustine Haidusek had but little schooling as a boy, and his knowledge of the English language was very meagre until the beginning of the Civil war. About that time he attended a school taught by a man named Black. In 1863, at the age of seventeen, he went with a drove of beeves to Louisiana, swam the cattle across the Mississippi river at Port Hudson and they were sold to the Confederate Government. On his return home he enlisted in Company F of the Bates Regiment, was stationed at



A. Haidusek

Velasco on the Gulf coast and continued in service until June 6, 1865, when he returned home and helped his father put in a crop.

The year 1866 was spent in farming and in attending a school taught by old man Mays below Weimar. During 1867 he clerked for G. W. White in La Grange several months, then returned home and spent the fall in cutting and splitting four thousand post-oak rails for George Morysak, and put the evenings to good advantage by studying the English language by the light of the fire. The year 1868 was a continuation of his farming experience, though he also taught a term of school in the summer. Difficulties and disadvantageous circumstances seem to act only as a spur to the efforts of some men, and while he undoubtedly has possessed exceptional native endowments of intellect and character, Mr. Haidusek during his early career overcame obstacles which would have disheartened a man of ordinary determination. In 1869 he settled at LaGrange, read law in the office of Jarmon & Cross, and was admitted to the bar on December 22, 1870. He claims distinction to have been the first Bohemian to practice law in the United States.

During the following Congressional campaign between John Hancock of Austin and Degner of San Antonio and between Giddings of Brenham and Clark of Galveston, he took an active part supporting the Democratic candidates who were elected. During 1872 Mr. Haidusek taught school at Ross Prairie, near Fayetteville. He was elected chairman of the Fayette County Democratic Executive Committee in 1874, and in the following year was elected mayor of La Grange, defeating A. H. Brandt, and was re-elected in 1877, defeating P. Y. McAshan. His election to this office gave him another premier distinction, since he was the first Bohemian mayor elected in the United States. In 1878 the Hon. J. C. Stiehl defeated him in his race for the office of county judge.

In 1880 Mr. Haidusek was elected representative to the Texas state legislature from the counties of Fayette and Lee, defeating John L. Smith by over two thousand majority. His work was notable in the legislature. It included the introduction of two amendments for the state constitution. One was to amend the immigration clause so as to authorize the dissemination in foreign countries of facts as to the revenues, resources and benefits of Texas; the other was to authorize the investment of the permanent school fund in county bonds and similar securities. Both propositions were defeated. He opposed the amendment to the constitution, proposing that voters should be required to pay their poll tax before being permitted to vote. This amendment was introduced by C. L. Wurzbach of San Antonio. Mr. Haidusek secured the amendment of the law compelling county convicts to work public roads.

When, in 1882, Mr. Haidusek was urged by some of his friends to make the race as an independent candidate for the office of Congressman, he replied in an open letter that he was a Democrat for principles and not for office—that he proposed to stand by the Democracy because that party in 1856, when know-nothingism was rampant, had stood by the foreigners.

Fayette county has among many other things reason to be grateful to Mr. Haidusek for his work thirty years ago as county judge. He was elected to that office in 1884, defeating the Hon. J. C. Stiehl, and continued to administer the fiscal affairs of the county for six years. His administration was notable for his work in improving the public schools, and especially in raising the standards of the local teachers. As Fayette county was chiefly populated by Germans and Bohemians, he found that the local schools employed either the Bohemian or German language exclusively and neglected English books and the English language altogether. As county judge he required the school trustees to employ teachers qualified to teach the English language and urged all the teachers to make English the language of the school room. At the time this was a daring step, and for it he was pronounced a renegade by nearly all the Bohemian papers of the United States, particularly by the *Slovan*, a Bohemian weekly published and edited by Joseph Cada at La Grange. His stand in favor of English language incensed the people of his nationality throughout Texas, and indignation meetings were held condemning his efforts to make English the official language of the school room in Bohemian localities. At that time there was practically no organ for the expression and publicity of his views on the matter, and the friends of Judge Haidusek therefore started another Bohemian paper, the *Svoboda*, which was owned by a joint stock company comprising about fifty members. The company secured the services of a man from New York City to perfect the paper. The *Svoboda* was started in December, 1885, and by 1887 had about four hundred subscribers with an indebtedness of twenty-four hundred dollars. The New York editor, Mr. Chudoba, was discharged, and Judge Haidusek took charge of the paper. Under his management the number of subscribers increased rapidly, the debt was paid off in two years, and in 1890 he became sole owner of the journal. Since then he has devoted nearly all his time to its management and has made it one of the best paying papers of its class in the entire country. Its circulation in 1914 reached to about five thousand copies and its subscribers are found in one hundred counties of Texas, besides in other states and in Europe. While it is a Bohemian paper, its sentiment is thoroughly American, and its policy and editorial control have always reflected the sterling American spirit and democracy which are so deeply characteristic of its proprietor. Besides his work in connection with the schools, Judge Haidusek as county judge inaugurated the improvements by which public roads were graded and macadamized, and nineteen iron bridges were built and the bridge spanning the Colorado river was bought by the county. Another thing that made his administration notable was the letting of the contract for the building of the present court house at La Grange, and the foundation was laid before he left office.

In the split in the Democratic party in 1892, when the Hogg and Clark factions were at war, Mr. Haidusek espoused the cause of Clark. Although an advocate of the gold standard, he supported Bryan in all his campaigns for the presidency, since he could not conscientiously abandon the Democratic party. However, in the Congressional fight between R. B. Hawley, the Republican nominee, and W. S. Robson, the Democrat, he supported Hawley, and it is said that on this account Robson was defeated.

On January 14, 1896, when the First National Bank of La Grange was found to be in a bad financial condition, Judge Haidusek was elected president of the bank, and has since brought its affairs to a most substantial condition and has made the bank one of the strongest, considering its capital, in the state. During his administration the stockholders have received in dividends more than their original investment. He is yet the president of said bank. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Lanham as one of the directors of Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, in which capacity he served until 1911.

Judge Haidusek affiliates with the Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is an honorary member of the C. S. P. S., a Bohemian order similar in organization and purposes to the Knights of Honor. He and his family are all members of the Catholic church. In May, 1872, he married Miss Anna Becka, daughter of John and Catherine Becka, of Ross Prairie. She was born near Belleville, in Austin county, in June, 1856. Of their five children three are living, as follows: Jerome, who married Fanny Mosig; George, who graduated from the University of Texas in both the literary and law departments, took post-graduate work in Harvard University, is now a successful lawyer at Seymour, Baylor county, Texas, and in 1904 was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket; Vlasta, married Joseph Koss.

As this brief sketch indicates, Judge Haidusek is a man of unusual force and determination, is broad-minded, thoroughly democratic in his nature, and few citizens of Texas in his time have accomplished more and made their activities more fruitful for the general welfare of community and state. While subjected to severe criticism for his course in the matter of education thirty years ago, Judge Haidusek has long since outlived that brief unpopularity, and many of those who opposed him then are now as strongly convinced of the justice and the necessity of his course as he himself.

SAMUEL W. LAW. To become the directing head of an institution which adds prestige to a locality and provides employment for many of its workers requires the possession of much more than ordinary ability and strength of purpose. The men who during their active careers have directed their strength and capability toward the upbuilding of these enterprises have not alone gained prominence for themselves, but have contributed materially to the welfare of the section in which their labors have been prosecuted. Samuel W. Law has gained the right to be included in this class of helpful citizens, for as the head of the Law-Sprinkle Mercantile Company he has brought recognition to Cameron in its commercial circles, and has demonstrated his ability to cope with the keen competition of modern trade and commerce in such a fashion as to make him one of the leaders in his line in this part of the state.

Mr. Law was born in Elmore county, Alabama, November 14, 1866, and is a son of Charles W. and Sophina (Batchelor) Law. His father was born in Alabama, May 25, 1842, and was there engaged in farming until coming to Texas in 1873, and for several years thereafter moved around from place to place looking for a suitable location and visiting various points in Washington, Brazos and Limestone counties. Finally, in 1886, he came to Milam county, and here he still resides, his home being at Adhall. Mrs. Law, also a native of Alabama, was born in September, 1849, and died in July, 1898, having been the mother of eleven children: Samuel W., Thomas, Texana, Mamie, Addie, Charles, George, Asa, Clyde, Ida and James of whom Thomas, Ida and James are now deceased.

Samuel W. Law was a lad of six years when he accompanied his parents to Texas, and his education was secured in the country schools of Washington, Brazos and Limestone counties. He worked on his father's farm from the time he was sixteen until he was twenty-two years old, and at the latter age embarked upon a career of his own, renting thirty acres of land in Milam county. There he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits until 1900, principally at or near Adhall, and then took charge of a farm, cotton gin and general store. In 1906 he took charge of the store as owner, and continued to conduct it until 1912, when he moved to Cameron and purchased a two-thirds interest in the Gaston-Sprinkle Mercantile Company, the present style of which is the Law-Sprinkle Mercantile Company, of which he has been the president to the present time. This venture has proved a decided success, and now carries a thoroughly up-to-date stock of groceries and hardware, valued at $25,000. The business is incorporated for $30,000, fully paid up. An extensive trade is attracted from all over the surrounding territory and the business is enjoying a consistent and healthy growth, due in large part to the able manner in which Mr. Law is managing its affairs. Mr. Law is possessed of a mind fertile in resources, means and expedients. He leads a rational life, works hard, and has a friendly feeling for others and an understanding of life's complexities that assists him greatly in his dealing with his fellow-men. He has not put "all his eggs in one basket," for various other enterprises have had the benefit of his sagacity, his judgment and his energetic aggressiveness, and at this time he has holdings in the Cameron State Bank, the Robert McLean Company of Cameron, the Amicable Life Insurance Company and the Southern Union Life Insurance Company. In addition to his residence at Cameron, he owns 140 acres of improved farming land in Milam county and three valuable vacant lots in the city of Houston. When he can spare the time from the numerous duties of his large business, he devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising, of which he has made a hobby. He seldom finds time for a vacation, but was formerly fond of hunting.

Mr. Law was married (first) in 1891 to Miss Lou Docky, who died in 1900, having been the mother of five children: Thomas, who is a clerk in his father's office; Ollie, who is deceased; Roy, who is clerk for his father; and Ludie and Truely, attending school. On November 11, 1900, Mr. Law was married (second) to Mrs. Eddie Denson, daughter of R. F. Gregg, a well-known resident of Milam county. Mr. and Mrs. Law have had no children, but by her former marriage she was the mother of one child: W. B. Denson. Mr. Law is a consistent member of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Law is a member of the Christian church. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Law has taken some interest in the success of his party, and has served as deputy sheriff under three sheriffs of Milam county. While primarily a domestic man, with a love for the surroundings of his home, he is not indifferent to the pleasures of companionship with his fellows.

For fourteen years Mr. Law served in the capacity of postmaster of Adhall, to the management of which office he gave the same conscientious attention that has characterized his activities in his private enterprises. Few citizens have strived more earnestly for the betterment of their communities, and none are held in greater general esteem.

HUMPHREY HUGH JACKSON. For twenty-five years a lawyer, and a former county judge of Chambers county, Mr. Jackson represents two of the very oldest families in southeastern Texas, and there are few American families in any section of the State whose settlement dates back to an earlier time. Humphrey Hugh Jackson came with Austin in the year 1823, and James Taylor White in the year 1826, when Austin undertook to lead his first band of American settlers into this region.

Humphrey Hugh Jackson was born at Double Bayou, Chambers county, in 1864. His parents were James and Sarah (White) Jackson, the former of whom died in 1895. The mother is still living at her old home at Double Bayou, where practically all her life has been spent. Her father, James Taylor White, grandfather of H. H. Jackson, was born in Louisiana, and came to Texas in 1826 locating in what is now Chambers county, but which at that time was a part of the unbroken wilderness of the Gulf coast, and only nominally under the jurisdiction and in the possession of the Spanish-Mexican government. James T. White established a home on Turtle (or White's) Bayou, where his family have lived ever since that early day. James Jackson the father of H. H. Jackson was born in Vermillionville, Louisiana, but nearly all his life he lived on Double Bayou in Chambers county. Grandfather Humphrey Jackson, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came to America with two brothers Henry and Alexander in 1808, settled in Lousiana, near Berwick's Bay, where Humphrey Jackson was married in 1810. He was a member of Andrew Jackson's army in the battle of New Orleans, Louisiana, and in 1823 crossed over into the Province of Texas. His settlement was in the heart of an unbroken wilderness in what is now Liberty county. Later he moved to Crosby, in what is now Harris county, and in 1823 the Mexican government granted him a headright, allowing him the possession of the usual amount of land for stock raising and farming purposes. He lived there following his regular vocation until his death in 1834. He was killed by the

falling of a limb of a tree. About the time of his death, his three sons, including the late James Jackson, moved to Double Bayou, in 1840 what is now Chambers county. Both the White and Jackson families have been among the largest land and cattle owners in Chambers county. John H. Jackson, a cousin of H. H. Jackson, in 1913 sold thirty-one thousand acres of his land to a syndicate that will colonize it with small farmers.

Humphrey Hugh Jackson was educated by private tutors and in Soule College at Chapel Hill in Washington county. His student days in Soule College were during the years 1884-1885-1886. His law studies were carried on under his cousin, Hugh Jackson, at Wallisville, then the county seat of Chambers county. At Wallisville he was admitted to the bar in 1888, and his practice as one of the leading lawyers of the county has been continuous since that year. In 1909 Mr. Jackson was appointed county judge of Chambers county, was elected in 1910, and reelected so that his service continued until the close of 1912. Chambers county has never had a more efficient administrator of its fiscal affairs than Judge Jackson. During his term as judge and under his efficient administration, notable improvements were instituted. These include the splendid sixty thousand dollar courthouse at Anahuac. Anahuac, the historic old town which figured in the time of the Revolution and was one of the most important centers in South Texas during pioneer times, has in recent years been made the county seat instead of Wallisville, and is now once more taking its place so well justified by its early historic reputation. Besides the court house there were built under Judge Jackson many miles of good roads, and these and other improvements have helped to place Chambers county among the class of most progressive localities in south Texas. Judge Jackson has lived at Anahuac since 1909, and has a beautiful home overlooking Galveston Bay. Besides his law practice he does a large business in real estate and abstracts, having his offices in the Chambers County State Bank building. Like his ancestors, he is also interested in the cattle business, and he and his brother Claude have a stock ranch at Double Bayou.

At Chapel Hill, Texas, Mr. Jackson married Miss Emma Toland, who was born at Chappel Hill, a daughter of the late Dr. A. W. and Mary (Atkinson) Toland. Her mother was a daughter of the late Col. Atkinson, who commanded a regiment from Texas during the war between the states. Dr. Toland was a native of Mississippi, and both he and Col. Atkinson were among the old settlers of the historic town of Chapel Hill of Washington county.

WILLIAM OSBIN RAWLINS. President of the Dallas Linotyping Company, William Osbin Rawlins learned the printer's trade at Dallas more than twenty years ago, and established the present business in 1905. He operates it as a general commercial linotyping business, having a battery of linotype machines and other equipment for prompt and efficient service in typesetting.

Mr. Rawlins, though he was born at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1874, represents some of the very earliest pioneer stock in Dallas county, Texas. His parents, both now living in Dallas, are William K. and Sarah (Anderson) Rawlins. The parents moved from Bloomington, Indiana, to Lancaster, in Dallas county, in 1879. Various members of the Rawlins family had lived at Lancaster and vicinity since 1843, and were among the very first white people to locate in what is now Dallas county, then a territory included within the jurisdiction of Nacogdoches.

Some interesting genealogical and pioneer annals are connected with the Rawlins family name. James Mason Rawlins, from whom W. O. Rawlins is descended, came from England with two brothers, previous to the Revolutionary war. During that war he took the side of the mother country, while his brothers were colonial sympathizers. James Mason Rawlins was captured as a Tory, but managed to escape, and while returning to England is supposed to have perished at sea. His son, James Rawlins, moved to North Carolina, where William Rawlins was born, and finally located in Illinois. William Rawlins, who was an uncle to William K. Rawlins, father of W. O. Rawlins, was the founder of the family name in Texas, having located in this state in the early forties. He and the company of which he was the head attained tracts of land in the vicinity of Lancaster, and all became prominent as settlers, as citizens and left numerous descendants. A member of the family who attained wide prominence during his lifetime was Rev. John M. Rawlins, known far and wide in Dallas county as "Blacksmith John, the Minister," who was not only a pioneer and skilled blacksmith, but a man of deep religious convictions and a leader in all public matters.

William Osbin Rawlins was reared on the home farm near Lancaster, educated in country schools, and in 1891 when seventeen years of age, moved to Dallas. He learned the printer's trade in the office of Mr. L. Blaylock, publisher of the *Texas Christian Advocate*. For several years he was employed as a printer in the *Advocate* office and other offices at Dallas. Outside of his business Mr. Rawlins takes most interest in fraternal affairs in connection with the Masonic order, in which he enjoys a high standing. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Dallas Consistory. Dallas Lodge honors him as a past master, and he holds the chair of King in the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State and is District Deputy Grand Master for Dallas and vicinity. In April, 1914, he was elected a member of the Board of Education.

ALLEN D. HOOKS. Of the officials who are upholding the governmental prestige and civic prosperity of Milam county none has shown greater discrimination and fidelity or commands a higher degree of popular confidence than the present sheriff, who has been a resident of Texas since his boyhood days and who is one of the loyal and progressive citizens of Cameron.

Allen Duncan Hooks, who was elected sheriff of Milam county in 1910, claims the state of Tennessee as the place of his nativity. He was born at Saltillo, Hardin county, on the 13th of September, 1872, and thus was a lad of about ten years at the time of his parents' removal to Texas, in 1882. He is a son of James M. and Frances (Hall) Hooks, both natives of Tennessee, where the former was born in the year 1824 and the latter, in Henderson county, in 1838. Upon coming to Texas the parents established their residence at Cameron, the judicial center of Milam county, and here the father devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits during the residue of his active business career. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as a member of a Tennessee regiment, and in later years he perpetuated the more gracious memories of his military career by retaining membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He died in 1897, respected by all who knew him, his wife having passed to the life eternal in the preceding year. They are survived by five children,—Charles, Isaac, Frank, Allen D., and James M.

Sheriff Hooks acquired his early education in the schools of his native state and after the family removal to Cameron, Texas, he here attended the public schools until he had attained to the age of fourteen years. He then became clerk in a grocery store, in which capacity he continued his service four years, and for the ensuing eight years he was salesman in a hardware establishment in Cameron. The following six years found him in active and efficient service as city marshal of Cameron, and he resigned this position to assume that of

county sheriff, to which he was first elected in 1910. His administration was so satisfactory to the public that he was re-elected in 1912, and he is a candidate for a third term, in the election of the autumn of 1914. He is a popular member of the Texas Sheriffs' Association, is a stockholder of the *Cameron Weekly Herald*, his political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Democratic party, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Pretorians, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. As city marshal and as sheriff Mr. Hooks has shown the greatest circumspection and tolerance, and he has never yet been compelled to use weapons in making an arrest, as he has gained the good will of even malefactors, the while he has had the fullest confidence and esteem of the general public. His record as an officer is one of which he may well be proud.

On the 21st of September, 1902, Mr. Hooks wedded Miss Ida Hobbs, daughter of E. P. Hobbs, a well known business man of Temple, Bell county, and they have an adopted daughter, Lucile Hobbs.

JUDSON H. WOOD. A lawyer of Sherman, Texas. Was born on a farm in Rusk county, Texas, March 22, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of the country. At the age of eighteen he secured employment as a teacher, for the purpose of acquiring the necessary means to take a college course. He entered the law department of the University of Virginia in 1881, and graduated with the class of 1882 with the degree of B. L. He returned to his native county, and again taught school for a few months for the purpose of liquidating obligations incurred in completing his course at the university. In 1883 he begun the practice of law at Henderson, the county seat of Rusk county. From 1886 to 1890 he served as county judge of that county, refusing re-election for the purpose of changing his location. In 1891 he removed to Sherman, where he has since resided. In 1894 he was appointed county judge of Grayson county to fill a vacancy, and was twice re-elected, voluntarily retiring from office in 1898. Since that time he has devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of law, refusing all official preferment. He is now a member of the firm of Wolfe, Wood & Haven, a firm composed of J. A. L. Wolfe and J. H. Wood, of Sherman, and James P. Haven, of Denison, with offices at Sherman and Denison. The firm does a general practice in the state and United States courts, and has a large and lucrative business, extending over the state of Texas and adjoining states. He has made a success of his profession and his ability is highly regarded by the lawyers and judges with whom he has come in contact. His name, as well as that of the firm, appears in the judicial reports of the country in many important cases.

On October 19, 1887, he married Miss Frances Jones, daughter of the late Colonel James H. Jones, of Henderson, Texas. They have two promising sons. The older, Judson H. Wood, Jr., was born January 21, 1891, and is now engaged with a wholesale grocery house at Tulsa, Oklahoma. The younger, James Ralph Wood, was born April 9, 1896, and is at present a student at the State University of Texas, preparing himself to enter the legal profession.

HERSHEL L. LACKEY. For more than sixty years a resident of Texas, and nearly half of this time identified with that section of west Texas about the present county seat town of Alpine, Mr. Lackey is in all respects a pioneer, and combines in his character and activities the best qualities of the old time Texan. He has known in his experience the life of ante-bellum days in this state and afterwards came west in time to participate in the full scope of the varied activities which have marked the development of western Texas.

There are probably none in Brewster county who do not know and esteem this splendid old citizen. Hershel L. Lackey was born in Tennessee on February 2, 1842. His father was Robert Lackey, a native of Tennessee, who died when his son Hershel was two years old. The maiden name of the mother was Martha Keating, who moved to Mississippi when her Hershel was three years old, and then in 1850 came to Texas, where she spent the remainder of her life. Her death occurred when she was eighty-eight years of age, and she was a very devout member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Having resided in Texas since 1850 when he was eight years of age Hershel L. Lackey attained all his education by private schooling during the decade before the war. He left school at the beginning of the war in order to become a soldier in the Confederate ranks, and served from the beginning to the end of that great struggle. He was with the southern army in a number of the campaigns, on both sides of the Mississippi River and gave a good account of himself as a faithful and efficient soldier. When peace was declared and he again reached home he took up the work of the home farm, which he followed for eight years, and then engaged in the stock and cattle business for himself, an occupation which he has followed for forty years or more. He first came to Alpine in 1883, and now owns one of the largest and most profitable ranches in all this section, located about fifty-six miles from Alpine. In 1865 Mr. Lackey was married in Goliad county to Miss Annie Hord, daughter of Rev. Jesse Hord of Goliad county. Mr. Lackey and wife are members of the Methodist church, he is an influential worker in the Alpine Commercial Club, and is a Democratic voter, though in practical politics has never interested himself to any extent. During the many consecutive years of his attention to business he has built up a splendid success and is regarded as one of the most prosperous men in Brewster county. Of his diversions it will suffice to say that he is a lover of fine horses and has been all his life. He is also equally fond of good books and spends much of his later leisure in reading, and particularly along lines which broaden his viewpoints of the world's affairs. As to Texas Mr. Lackey is convinced from his individual experience that there is no finer place in the world and its opportunities are beyond computation. Mr. Lackey owns and lives in one of the most beautiful homes of Alpine.

WILLIAM F. MCGAUGHY. In the development and improvement of west Texas Mr. McGaughy now a resident of Alpine, in Brewster county, has always supplied the important elements of individual enthusiasm and enterprise. He spent practically all his active career in different portions of West Texas, he has had unusual opportunities for judging the country and his loyalty to this section of the state is therefore grounds for confidence to newcomers in this region. Mr. McGaughy is head of a prospering real estate firm and live stock commission business at Alpine, where he has resided for several years and for a number of years was a county official in Nolan county.

William F. McGaughy was born in Moulton, Alabama, September 6, 1864, and when he was a small child his parents moved to west Tennessee, and when he was eight years of age they came to Texas in 1872 and he has been a resident in this state ever since. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Hood county, and he also studied for a time in that well remembered institution, the Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs. After leaving college at the age of twenty he moved into Brown county, and was in the cattle business for four years, after which he moved his stock out to Nolan county, which continued to be his home until 1909. Cattle ranching was his regular business in that vicinity, but official duties also occupied much of his time. In 1899 the commissioner court appointed him sheriff to serve out an unexpired term and after that he was elected to the office for three consecutive terms,

J. H. Wood.

finally refusing to accept any more nominations or elections to office. His deputy in his office was elected his successor. After long and active connection with business and industrial affairs at Sweetwater, Mr. McGaughy on March 1, 1909, sold out his interests in that vicinity and moved to Alpine, where he established his office in general real estate and live stock commission business. His operations include a large territory, about Alpine and his high standing and well known business integrity have commanded a generous prosperity.

In Nolan county on November 16, 1887, Mr. McGaughy married Miss Allie Robertson, a daughter of Dr. Robertson, formerly of Hood county, Texas. Her father was born and reared in Texas, and Mrs. McGaughy was a schoolmate with her husband while growing up in Hood county. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. McGaughy are Iven W. who is in the stock business in Brewster county; and Felix P. a graduate of the Alpine high school. The family worship in the Christian church, and fraternally Mr. McGaughy is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He is also an active member of the Alpine Commercial Club, belonging to its executive committee. Throughout his active career in Texas he has been one of the leading Democrats in his county, and gives much interest to political matters. At the present time he is secretary of the Alpine school board, and has always interested himself in educational affairs, having been a member of the committee which erected one of the fine school buildings of Sweetwater. At the present time he is serving as a county commissioner of Brewster county, and in this office has paid particular attention to the good road movement in this vicinity.

The parents of Mr. McGaughy were Dr. John B. and Ellen McGaughy, the father being still alive and a resident at Stephensville. The mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Stephenson died in 1904 at the age of sixty-six. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. McGaughy is a native of Alabama, where he spent his boyhood and youth, studied medicine in west Tennessee, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, until coming to Texas and from 1884 for many years was engaged in practice at Brownwood, in Brown county.

Mr. McGaughy owns an automobile, but he still prefers the old horse as the most pleasurable means of getting over the country. He enjoys working among cattle, and is a real type of the west Texan, fond of outdoor life of all kinds, and at the same time taking pleasure in the artistic side of life, being fond of music, the theatre and of other diversions. He believes that nowhere in the country are there greater opportunities for legitimate business enterprise than in west Texas.

Dr. James C. Durrum, long a resident of Clarksville and well known throughout this section of the state in his capacity of physician, was born at Jefferson, Texas, on September 6, 1860, and is the son of Dr. James C. Durrum, Sr., a native of North Carolina, born there in 1821, and a graduate in medicine from the old University of Kentucky.

The senior Dr. Durrum was a country doctor, the owner of slave property and productive farms, and he passed a rather uneventful life in the course of his professional career. He was a Southern sympathizer and though he did not participate in the active warfare, five of his sons participated in it, and two of them fell in battle. Dr. Durrum married Sarah McCraw and died in 1875, ten years prior to the death of his wife. Their children were as follows: Oscar, who was killed in the battle of Mansfield, Georgia; William, who served with the Army of Northern Virginia, and was presented with a medal by General Lee for the ladies of Richmond, as the model private soldier of the Southern army, was later engaged in farming in Marion county, and was accidentally killed in 1903, leaving three children; Samuel, is another of the soldier sons, passed his life quietly on the farm after the war, and died without issue; John Jacob was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; Silas, a farmer of Smithland, Texas, was another of the five soldiers; Robert died in young manhood; Mrs. T. H. Stalsup, of Jefferson, Texas, and James C., who was the youngest of the family.

James C. Durrum took up the study of medicine after he had possessed himself of a common school education in the country district where he was reared. His ambition for a profession did not make itself felt as a dominant factor until after he had reached his majority at home on the farm, but it was sufficiently strong to carry him forward to his entrance in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He finished his course there in 1885 and established himself in Clarksville soon thereafter. During the course of his earlier practice Dr. Durrum absented himself in order to make possible further professional investigation and study, and he returned with a diploma from the New York Polyclinic in 1892. Since that time he has devoted himself to his practice and his farms, and he has gained a name as a physician as well as in his capacity of farmer.

Dr. Durrum has been twice married. He married his first wife in Covington, Tennessee, in April, 1886, she being Miss Lizzie Menefee, who died in Clarksville, in 1901. They were the parents of two daughters, Mabel Gray, the wife of H. M. Lassister, of Clarksville, and Miss Edith, now a student in Newcomb college, New Orleans, Louisiana. In December, 1911, Dr. Durrum married Miss Lodiska Lattimer, a daughter of L. R. Lattimer of this city, whose wife was formerly Isabella, daughter of Col. DeMorse, founder and editor of the Clarksville *Standard*, the first paper published here and once a candidate for the office of Governor of the state.

Judge George Morrison is the county judge of Red River county, and he was born while his father was located as a pioneer of the Republic of Texas, the year 1869 marking his advent into life. He is the son of James Morrison, who came to Texas in 1838 as a young man of thirty years and entered the ranging service of the Republic. With his command he covered the country engaged in Indian fighting and scouting along the Rio Grande, and he participated in many of the events that mark the bloody annals of Texas' history. He was born in New York City, in 1808, and as a youth he had ever been strongly attracted by the call of the sea. He spent many years upon the Atlantic, the Mediterranean sea, and other arms of that intercontinental body of water, and he quit the life of a sailor as a Captain's mate at New Orleans, to become a "land-lubber" on the semi-arid plains of the Republic of Texas. With the passage of time, having stated his desire for experiences as a ranger, he returned to Louisiana for an indefinite stay, and was then lost to this section of the country for several years. Prior to his return to Louisiana, Mr. Morrison had loaned all his surplus cash to a friend in need in Texas, and when he returned, he was so fortunate as to be able to locate that individual, who acknowledged his obligation and offered Mr. Morrison land at one dollar an acre in payment of the entire debt. Mr. Morrison accepted the offer, and straightway settled on the land he had thus acquired. He later married Minerva Wood, whose father, John Wood, came to Texas from South Carolina, in which state Mrs. Morrison was born. Mr. Morrison lived quietly, comfortably and prosperously as a stock-farmer until his death in 1883. Few men in private life had more thrilling experiences than he, and in his reminiscent moments he was an excellent entertainer of a group of home folks or others, who always delighted in finding him in a humor that prompted him to live again the experiences of his earlier days

in tales of adventure and conquest, both concerning his life upon the seas and upon the fields of Texas in the early days. He was a man unskilled in books, it is true, but he was wise from observation and experience, and he knew human nature as men of varied life only can come to apprehend it. He acquired title to a large body of land in Red River county during his later years and when he died in 1883 he was independent financially. He was a member of the Methodist church, and led a consistent Christian life. James and Minerva (Wood) Morrison had three children, namely James; George of this review, and Mrs. Maggie Hamilton, of Bogata, Texas, the first named being now deceased.

Judge Morrison received a high school education in Paris and the Honey Grove schools, and when he quitted school held a first grade certificate to teach in the public schools. He taught in the country districts for a few terms and then entered politics in 1894 as a candidate for the office of District Clerk. He was elected and succeeded Judge Kennedy in the office, and for four years he served in that capacity. During that time he prepared himself for the practice of law, and in 1896 he was admitted to the bar of the state. He had scarcely established himself in practice before a vacancy occurred in the office he had but recently vacated, and he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of R. B. Epperson. He was elected to succeed himself and resigned from the office in 1901 with the intention of engaging in the abstract and title business, in connection with his regular law practice, and he is still actively engaged in that work. In November, 1910, he was elected to the office of county judge, his re-election to the office following in November, 1912. All of his political activity has been within the ranks of the dominant party of Red River county, and beyond his own candidacy, he has had no connection with politics.

In March, 1894, Judge Morrison was married to Miss Ida Work, a daughter of R. J. Work. She died in 1895 and in 1898 he married Miss Bessie Dean, a daughter of Mrs. Alexander Roger, of Camden, Arkansas. In the household of the judge is an adopted daughter, Marguerite, who completes the trio of their domestic life.

Masonry and Oddfellowship have appealed to the fraternal instincts of Judge Morrison, and he is connected with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the former order.

A. Ralph Nicholson. Within the pages of this work will be found specific mention of a goodly percentage of the representative members of the bar of Hunt county, and to such consideration Mr. Nicholson is specially entitled. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Greenville and his progressive attitude and civic loyalty are shown in his liberality in the support of the important project of the Greenville & Whiteright Northern Traction Company, of which corporation he is president and general manager, and in the financing of which he was the dominating figure. He is a young man of distinctive initiative and administrative ability and is known as one of the most progressive citizens of northeastern Texas, even as he is one of the most popular of his native county.

Mr. Nicholson was born at Greenville, his present home, on the 4th of May, 1884, and is a son of the late John I. Nicholson, who was a resident of Greenville for more than half a century and who was one of the most honored and influential citizens of Hunt county at the time of his death, which occurred in 1910. He was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of northern Texas and the major part of his active career was devoted to practice of law, in connection with which he attained to a large measure of success. His wife, whose maiden name was Ella Cushman, still maintains her home in Greenville, and of the children four sons and one daughter survive the honored father.

He whose name initiates this article gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city. As an expert stenographer he held the position of court reporter of Hunt county for three years, and his experience in this line doubtless quickened his ambition to enter the legal profession. He studied law under effective private preceptorship and was admitted to the bar in 1904, since which time he has continued in the active and successful practice of his profession in Greenville.

The work of his profession has not absorbed the entire attention of Mr. Nicholson, as his progressive ideas and well directed ambition have prompted him to effective enterprise in connection with street and interurban electric railway promotion and construction. His courage in the face of obstacles has been undaunted and he has pressed forward to the accomplishment of large and important undertakings in this field of semi-public enterprise. He was one of the foremost in bringing about the installation of the present street railway system in Greenville, and he originated the plan of constructing the electric line between this city and Mineral Heights, a suburb of Greenville. He effected the construction of this line and the same was placed in operation in May, 1913—a valuable contribution to public utility service in Hunt county. The line is a part of the properties controlled by the Greenville & Whiteright Northern Traction Company, which was organized by Mr. Nicholson and which gained the required financial support through his efforts. He is president and general manager of the company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, and the main line of the system extends from Greenville a distance of thirty miles, in a northwest direction, through Hunt and Collin counties. Its terminus in the latter county is in the village of Anna, where connection is made with the line of the Dallas and Sherman interurban line. The line of the Northern Traction Company was completed in the early part of the year 1913 and the system is one of inestimable benefit to the section of country which it traverses, as well as to the city of Greenville, in furthering the latter's precedence as an industrial and commercial center. The line passes through one of the most opulent agricultural districts of Texas, and its equipment in all particulars is of the best modern type, and the cars are operated by most improved type of motors. Great credit is due to Mr. Nicholson for his splendid achievement in this connection, especially in view of the fact that he undertook the great project with no previous experience in such work or in the obtaining of necessary capitalistic reinforcement. He has shown remarkable sagacity as a financier and executive, has boldly faced and surmounted seemingly insuperable obstacles, and, though not yet thirty years of age, he has made a record that would be creditable to a man of wide and mature experience in this field of enterprise. He gave his personal supervision to all details of progressive work, from the obtaining of the right-of-way, the raising of funds and the employing of contractors, to the buying of the equipment for the road. Further honor is due to him by reason of the circumstances that in achieving this noteworthy work he carried the road to completion without the issuing of an iota of watered stock or the placing of fictitious valuations. Every share of stock sold was placed at its par value, without commission to intermediate agents, and only a minimum bond issue was required. Cash was paid for the greater part of construction work and equipment, and thus the company has initiated its practical operations under the most favorable conditions. The road has been effective in increasing values of land throughout the sections it traverses and it affords to the residents of these districts most valuable facilities, as may well be understood.

Mr. Nicholson was married June 15, 1904, to Hattie

A. R. Nicholson

Castleberry, of Greenville, daughter of James W. Castleberry and Johanna Castleberry of this city. They have three children: Ethel Mae, Martha Virginia and Ralph Castleberry.

From the foregoing statements it may readily be understood that Mr. Nicholson is numbered among the most loyal and progressive young men of the county and state that have ever represented his home and of whose varied advantages and attractions he is deeply appreciative. In his personal popularity he sets at naught any application of the Scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and he is not only an able lawyer but also a veritable "captain of industry" in northern Texas.

ROBERT C. GRAVES. Since the closing year of the Civil war Robert C. Graves has been a resident of Red River county, and of Clarksville since 1880. After twenty years spent as a cotton grower, he took his place in the county as a candidate for public office, and since 1881 he has held various offices in the administration of the business of the county. He served the public well in the years of his activity as an office holder, and of late years after devoting himself to farming for a time, he disposed of his country interests and took up his abode in Clarksville, here devoting himself to surveying and the study of the subject in its more recent phases.

Born at Perryville, Tennessee, on September 4, 1845, Robert C. Graves is a son of Wiley Graves and his wife, Sarah (Graham) Graves. Wiley Graves left Tennessee, his native state in 1847, settling in Cass county, Texas, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was born at Perryville, Tennessee, in 1811, where he obtained what slight education he came to possess, and passed his life as a plain citizen of the rural type. He died in 1868. He manifested some skepticism toward orthodox Christianity in early and middle life, but later drifted away from Universalism toward the doctrine of immersion and other tenets of the Baptist faith prior to his death. He was the son of George Graves, who was born in Scotland, and who spent his later years in Tennessee. He had sons named Benjamin, John, Archibald, Hiram and Wiley. The latter married Sarah Graham, as has been mentioned previously, she being the daughter of a Tennessee farmer of Irish birth. She was born in 1809 and died in 1875. To them were born four children. George W. died in Red River county, leaving a family; Sarah married W. H. H. Story and died in Franklin county, Texas; Tennessee became the wife of Medford Story and died in Red River county; and Robert C., the subject of this review, who is older than the sisters.

Robert C. Graves attended school in Linden, Texas, and finished his education after the war. He was enthusiastic in his support of the southern cause, and joined the army of the Confederate States of America in June, 1861, enlisting in the Lone Star Company, at Jefferson, Texas. Captain Cameron and his company served the first sixteen months of the war with the Ninth Kentucky Infantry under Col. Hunt, and was in Breckenridge's old brigade. For twelve months before the Ninth Kentucky was reorganized Mr. Graves commanded his company as orderly sergeant. When the reorganization took place at Tupelo, Tennessee, the "Lone Star" company was assigned to the Thirty-second Texas commanded by Col. Andrews and placed in General Ector's brigade. Mr. Graves took part in the engagements at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, the first battle before Vicksburg, Hartsville, Baton Rouge, the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and at Chickamauga, where, on the 19th of September, 1863, a shot tore away his right arm, which was amputated on the battlefield at Chickamauga Springs; he was then sent to the hospital at Noonan, Georgia. His part of the war was over then, and the young man returned home and gave his attention to the strengthening of his unfinished education.

He was still under age when he came to Red River county, and here took up work as a school-teacher, or, it might be said, as a student, who by that means endeavored to gather up the loose ends of the neglected threads of a common school education. Whatever his object, he applied himself vigorously to the task in hand, and it may well be imagined that the future of the young soldier, mutilated in body and unfitted for the business of life by an insufficient school training, was anything but a bright one when he established himself in the vicinity of Clarksville. Notwithstanding the discouraging elements with which he seemed to be environed, he still had within him the possibilities of success, for he had lost neither faith nor hope in himself. He had been schooled to the work of the farm in the days when the land was at peace, and when the alarm of war no longer sounded, he quite naturally turned his attention to farm life once more. So it was that he gave himself to the business of cotton growing in Red River county, and for practically twenty years continued prosperously in the work. Those years had been sufficient to establish him in the confidence of his fellows, and when he offered his services for the office of tax assessor of the county in 1881, his candidacy was favorably received and he was elected to the office. He filled the berth for four years and acquitted himself so creditably that he found himself well established in the good will of the people, so that when he aspired to further public service as tax collector of the county at the hands of the Democratic party, he was again elected, and he administered the affairs of the office for six years, when he relinquished all claims to further recognition in the realm of public service.

Unlike many a good man who has filled office and given admirable service, the fascination for it failed to absorb Mr. Graves so as to unfit him for further effective work on his farm, and he resumed his old place in the farming industry in 1891, continuing there until 1910, when he sold his place and took up his residence in Clarksville. Here he has found opportunity to apply the principles of surveying which had lain dormant within him almost entirely since the war, and to give expression in tangible form of the knowledge of land surveys and ownerships gained while he assessed and collected taxes in the county twenty years ago.

On February 14, 1867, Mr. Graves married Miss Amelia Fleming, a daughter of Perry Fleming, early settlers in Texas from the state of Georgia. The other Fleming children were Mrs. Mary Stone, now deceased; Thomas, of Red River county; Major, a sobriquet, but was never known by his Christian name, who died in the Confederate service; and James, who passed away in later years. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Graves are: Morgan, who is cashier of the Red River National Bank, and who married Miss Hallie Dick; Clovis, who is a member of the Marable Hardware Company, of Clarksville, who married Miss Vada Sivly; Patrick, a merchant of Clarksville, who married Miss Jim Johnson; Stella, the wife of Elmo McClinton, a member of Marable Hardware Company, at Clarksville; Delia, who married Brit Dickson, who is in the grocery business at Clarksville; and Cleveland, who is Mrs. Ollie Doak, of Clarksville, Texas, and her husband is in the dry goods business, with The Doak Dry Goods Store. All the various members of this family have come to occupy places of prominence in their various communities, and they constitute a group of which their parents may well be proud. Mr. and Mrs. Graves themselves take a high place in the best circles of Clarksville, where they are esteemed for their many splendid qualities of heart and mind by many who have known them through long years of intimacy.

W. D. Wagner. Dalhart is not least among those centers of trade and population which typify the splendid prosperity of the Panhandle, and its developments in many ways to the efforts of one man, W. D. Wagner. He started out in life with no money and with no prospects, nothing but energy and a tremendous determination to succeed. For what he has done, and for what he is, he is now admired and respected and has a solid position in his community.

W. D. Wagner was born May 28, 1864, in Houston county, Texas, and is therefore a Texan by birth as well as by inclination. His parents were Francis Henry Wagner and Cynthia M. (Pritchard) Wagner. The former was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1820, and grew up in that old aristocratic center of southern culture. When he came of age he became a large slave holder and planter in his native state, but seeing the opportunities in the new country in the southwest, came to Texas and settled in Houston county in 1857. In the struggle between the north and south he was one of the first to offer his services to the Confederate government and throughout the four long years of the war he took an active part. The privations and dangers of those years proved too much for him, and he returned to his home at the end of the war with his health impaired so seriously that he never fully recovered his strength. After freeing his slaves and selling his plantation in Houston county, he removed to Crockett and lived there until his death in 1878. He married Cynthia M. Pritchard. Without a murmur at the sacrifices which she had to make and the dangerous and lonely existence which she would have to live on the Texas frontier, this courageous young woman came with her husband to his new home in Texas, and proved herself of the same metal as her pioneer ancestors, who had helped their husbands build their log cabins east of the Alleghanies. She died in Crockett at the age of forty in 1870. Six children were born of this union, five boys and one girl, and of these W. D. Wagner was the fourth.

The education of Mr. Wagner was secured in the public and later in the private schools of Houston county. He was just six years old when his mother died and the death of his father left him an orphan at the age of fourteen. Two years later, in December, 1880, he set out to make his own way in the world. Reaching El Paso, with the courage and hope of youth, he applied for a position on the El Paso *Times*, then the leading newspaper of the southwest. Work was given him in the mailing department. Other positions came to him on that paper, each change being in the nature of a promotion, until after three years, having a thorough knowledge of many phases of newspaper work, he returned home. In Crockett he was in the newspaper business, and later established and conducted for several years a paper at Groveton. In January, 1890, Mr. Wagner moved to Hardeman county, and from that section in 1901 came to the Dalhart in search of better pasturage. There he took charge of the townsite of Dalhart, succeeded in getting people to buy lots and interested them in locating in Dalhart and the surrounding country. Since this start he has gone into the real estate business in earnest, making a study of conditions in various sections of the country, and visiting a number of farming communities in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and other states, from which he has drawn of the best to build up this section. He has not only brought farmers, but also business men, with money to invest. From the small beginning with which Mr. Wagner started, he has seen Dalhart grow to a town of almost metropolitan proportions. With two railroads intersecting at this point, and with the prosperous farming and cattle-raising country tributary to it, the town bids fair to become one of the large cities of Texas, when the country reaches its normal development. The two railroads, the Rock Island and the Fort Worth and Denver City, both have direct connections with all trans-continental and northern and southern lines. Dalhart also has the business that always centers in a county seat, for it holds that relation to Dallam county.

Mr. Wagner has naturally held many important positions in Dalhart business life. He was one of the organizers of the County Fair Association at Dalhart, and was instrumental in securing the establishment of the government experimental farm located near Dalhart. He was elected mayor in 1906, serving until 1910, and during his administration great strides in the improving and modernizing of the city were taken. One of the best sewer systems of the state was constructed, sidewalks and streets were made, and many other improvements were added. He was the universal choice for mayor in 1913, but declined the nomination. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was the first exalted ruler of the lodge in Dalhart.

In Quitman, Texas, on November 12, 1896, Mr. Wagner married Mrs. Ida L. Setzer, a daughter of D. T. and Mary Lipscomb. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living with her son in Quitman at the age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have one child, Julia Wagner, born in 1898 in Quanah and who died at the age of three and a half years at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1902.

Though a man of accomplishment, Mr. Wagner is as unassuming and as lacking in conceit as the simplest farmer. Of a genial and kindly disposition he is always ready to do a favor for any one, and the energy and perseverance with which he has built a town out of the wilderness make him a power for good in this section. He can probably number more sincere friends than some of those men whose names may so often be found on the front pages or in the political columns of the newspapers, for his friends are the kind that last through every success or failure.

Judge Harvin W. Moore. No kindlier or more benign spirit ever found place in mortal tenement than that which represented the noble personality of Judge Harvin W. Moore, who labored with all of zeal and devotion in aiding and uplifting his fellow men. He was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and after retiring from regular pastoral work he continued to labor with utmost consecration and earnestness as a local preacher. He had a high sense of personal stewardship, was tolerant and kindly in his judgment, as he well understood the well-springs of human thought and motive, and though he was a man of high intellectual attainments and broad views he was entirely free from bigotry and selfish conceptions concerning his fellow men and his general relations with a workaday world. He endeared himself to all who came within the sphere of his gracious influence and when, at his home in the city of Crockett, Houston county, Texas, he was summoned to eternal life, on the 7th of February, 1912, there were thousands to mourn his loss with a deep sense of personal bereavement. Virile and independent, industrious and possessed of excellent business acumen, stern in his ideas of personal rectitude, and yet endowed with the rarest sweetness of soul, he was a man among men and the world was made better through his having lived.

Judge Moore was a scion of sturdy Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch stock and a representative of a family that was early founded in the southern part of our great national domain, so that he was essentially a product of the fine old south, even as he ever exemplified the courtly and gracious charm that typified the old regime. His paternal grandmother bore the maiden name of Jackson and was a representative of the same family that produced the gallant and honored Confederate officer and martyr, General "Stonewall" Jackson. Judge Moore was born at Athens, the judicial center of

Limestone county, Alabama, on the 2d of May, 1832, and was reared in a Christian home whose environment and associations were most refined and benignant, the while he was afforded excellent educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period. At the early age of sixteen years he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his entire life thereafter was one of deep consecration to the faith which he professed and to good works.

At the age of seventeen years Judge Moore severed the ties that bound him to the parental home and set forth to make his own way in the world. For some time he was employed on a ferry-boat on the Mississippi river, and he continued to be identified with navigation interests on the "Father of Waters" for several years. In 1854 he came to Texas and made Burnet county his destination. A young man of excellent education, he there found ready demand for his services as a representative of the pedagogic profession, to which he devoted his attention for two years, as a successful and popular teacher in the pioneer schools. He also performed other duties demanding high mental equipment. In 1859, moved by an earnest desire to serve his fellowmen and forward the work in the harvest of the Divine Master, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he continued his active and fruitful labors as a pastor for nine years, within which he held charges in turn at Paris, Liberty, San Augustine, Palestine and Crockett, in which last mentioned city he continues to serve as a local preacher until the close of his life, his interposition being in demand in the hours of joy and sorrow—at baptisms, weddings and funerals, and also in temporarily supplying vacant pastorates.

With a mind of exceptional virility and rare powers of absorption and assimilation, Judge Moore showed the versatility of his genius by preparing himself, with characteristic thoroughness, for the legal profession. He studied under the able preceptorship of Judge L. W. Cooper, at that time one of the leading members of the Houston county bar, and later he married the daughter of his honored instructor. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and soon gained secure prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state, with great ability and resourcefulness as a trial lawyer. He continued in the active and successful practice of law for many years and a few years prior to his death he retired from his profession to give his attention to the supervision of his various real-estate and capitalistic interests, which represented the concrete results of his earnest and honorable endeavors. While ever generous and charitable, he was thrifty and circumspect in business affairs, and he thus amassed an appreciable fortune in Texas lands and other properties. At the time of his death he owned several thousand acres of land, in Houston, Haskell, Robertson and other Texas counties, besides one of the largest and finest residence properties in Crockett, where he maintained his home until the close of his life.

At the time of the Civil war Judge Moore went to the front as an independent soldier, and he served as chaplain of his company in a Texas regiment of the Confederate service during virtually the entire period of the war, his command having been on duty principally in Texas and Arkansas. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for many years prior to his demise, and, like all other close observers of the teachings of the time-honored fraternity, he believed that a good Mason must necessarily be a good Christian. He was well fortified in his opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental policy and was an efficient and zealous exponent of the principles of the Republican party, to which he ever gave unfaltering allegiance.

In 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Moore to Miss Georgia Cooper, who was born in Georgia and who was a daughter of Judge L. W. Cooper. Her father came to Texas in an early day and was for many years a power in the courts of Houston and other counties of the eastern part of the state, besides which he attained to high reputation as a jurist. Of the five children of this union three are living.

Leroy L. Moore, the fifth in order of birth of the five children of the honored subject of this memoir, was born in the fine old homestead in Crockett, on the 26th of November, 1884, and in his character and achievement as a representative young man of his native county, he has fully upheld the prestige of the name which he bears. He availed himself fully of the advantages of the public schools of his native city and thereafter completed a three years' course in each of the following named institutions—Alexander Collegiate Institute, at Jacksonville, Texas; the Southwestern University, at Georgetown, this state, and the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin. He was graduated in each of these institutions and received his degrees of B. A. from the S. W. U. in 1907 and Bachelor of Laws from the state university in 1910. Upon his graduation in the law department he was honored by being elected to the position of quiz-master in that department, but the impaired health of his father necessitated his returning home after retaining this office one month. Since the death of his father he has given the major part of his time and attention to supervising the affairs of the large family estate and has also been identified with several private enterprises. His intention is to enter actively upon the practice of law in the near future, and to fortify himself more fully for his chosen profession he will complete a post-graduate course in the law department of historic old Harvard University.

Like his father, Mr. Moore is a most zealous churchman and he is a valued and influential worker in the local parish of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Besides being a member of the board of church connections he has entered upon his fourth term of service as superintendent of this Sunday school, in which department of church activity he has accomplished a most fruitful work. He is an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party and is identified with representative social organizations in his native city, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances and where he still permits his name to remain engrossed on the roster of eligible bachelors. His only sister, Mrs. Ruby DeCuir, is the wife of Mr. A. M. DeCuir, a prominent druggist and representative business man of Crockett; and his brother, Dr. Harvin C. Moore, is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Houston, as a specialist in the treatment of genito-urninary diseases, besides which he has the distinction of being at the present time president of the Harris County Medical Society. Mr. L. L. Moore is a zealous member of the local chapter of I. O. O. F., No. 901, of Crockett, Texas.

Dr. Frank Charles Floeckinger. When Dr. Frank Charles Floeckinger came from his native Germany to America in 1896, he made his first location in Galveston, where he established himself in general practice and continued for four years. In 1900, however, he moved to Taylor, Texas, and here he has since continued to be professionally engaged, although he has withdrawn largely from general practice and confines himself almost exclusively to surgery and gynecology. In the years of his practice here he has become distinguished for his accomplishments which are of an especially praiseworthy nature and the profession has honored him in various ways. He conducts a ten-room private hospital or sanitarium in Taylor, which, though small, is excellently equipped and most modern in its appointments.

The doctor was born at Innsbruch, Austria, in 1870,

and received his education in the excellent schools of his native land. Five years in the public schools were followed by eight years of rigorous training in the German Gymnasium, comparing creditably with our best high schools, and when he had here prepared himself for higher studies he entered the Medical University of Innsbruch, later attending the University of Garaz and being graduated from the latter named place in 1895, when he received his medical degree. He then became assistant surgeon for the Italian Lloyd Steamship Company at Trieste, and the following year came to America, locating at Galveston in 1896, as has been stated in a previous paragraph.

Dr. Floeckinger's advancement has been rapid and justified for he has given his best energies and talents to his work at all times. In 1903 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Second Infantry, Texas National Guard, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and on June 24, 1904, was appointed to his present post of Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Medical Corps of the National Guard of Texas. In 1909 Dr. Floeckinger represented San Antonio as a delegate to the Conference of Naval and Military Surgeons of the United States, before which body he read a brilliant paper on "Compound Fractures." He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and active in all three organizations.

Dr. Floeckinger married Miss Hilda von Roggenbrucke, who was born and reared at Comfort, Texas. Mrs. Floeckinger is a graduate nurse and in her position as matron of her husband's hospital conducts the training school for nurses at the hospital.

Col. Andrew Todd McKinney. The state of Texas has reason for grateful remembrance to the name of McKinney, which has been identified with pioneer educational work, the institution and promulgation of religion and morality, and with public life in many directions. Andrew Todd McKinney is the veteran representative of the family, and has lived at Huntsville, and claims that place as his home since 1850, with the exception of some nine years spent in Mississippi, and other brief intervals while he was away at college or away at war.

Andrew Todd McKinney was born in Illinois, March 18, 1838. His grandfather Samuel McKinney was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and soon after his marriage to Margaret Findley came to the United States and settled in Hawkins county, Tennessee, a state which also honored the name. There was a large family born to the grandparents. One of them was Judge McKinney of the Tennessee Supreme Court. Another was Dr. McKinney, a prominent physician of Tennessee. One of the daughters Elizabeth, married a Wilson, another married a Rafter, and still another married a Murphy. Grandfather McKinney came to the United States about the year 1800, and died in Rogersville, Tennessee.

Dr. Samuel McKinney, father of the Huntsville lawyer, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1807, was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1832, and spent all his active career in educational and religious work. For a time he was a temporary resident as a missionary in the state of Illinois. His church was the Presbyterian, and after being licensed to preach he went out west and did a great deal of missionizing along the frontier. In 1836 he was married in Illinois to Miss Nancy W. Todd, whose father, Dr. Andrew Todd came from Chester county, South Carolina, and practiced medicine at St. Louis until his death. Dr. Samuel McKinney will always have a prominent place in educational history in Texas as the founder of Austin College at Huntsville which institution was subsequently moved to Sherman. Dr. McKinney did his last educational work in Huntsville at Austin College and died in that city in 1879. Along with his teaching he was active in the Presbyterian ministry, and had charge at one time of the Huntsville church, and did more or less pastoral work in outside churches. He took a decided stand in opposition to secret societies. His wife died September 10, 1878, leaving the following children: Andrew T.; Mrs. Margaret Davis, who died at San Augustine, Texas; Eleanor, who married Judge Benton Randolph of Huntsville, and died there; Mrs. Cornelia Smedes, a widow, living at Boulder, Colorado; and Dr. R. A. McKinney of LaGrange, Texas. Dr. Samuel McKinney after the death of his first wife married Mrs. E. L. Copes, who soon afterwards died.

Andrew Todd McKinney was twelve years old when his father came to Texas, and he grew up in this state was educated in Austin College at Huntsville, and was subsequently sent east and graduated from Princeton University in 1858. His studies for the law were pursued at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was under the supervision of Judge Robert J. McKinney, previously referred to. Mr. McKinney was admitted to the bar at Knoxville, and began practice at Huntsville, in January, 1866. Previously he had read law at New Orleans, had taught schools at Centerville, and assisted his father in educational work in Ascension Parish in Lousiana. During the war he served a short time with a Lousiana regiment. During his law practice at Huntsville, Col. McKinney was a member of the firm of McKinney & Hume, then Randolph & McKinney, McKinney & Leigh, and finally McKinney & Hill. He was one of the counsel in the famous Gaiza Eleven-League Grant litigation. That is one of the most famous land cases in Texas legal annals, and was in the courts for seven years. Colonel McKinney represented Mr. McMannus, the defendant in the case, and the McMannus contention was sustained.

Colonel McKinney comes of an old Democratic family and for many years was a factor in campaign work in Texas. He was a member of the Hogg-Clark car-shed convention at Houston in 1892, and one of the able supporters of Governor Hogg. His public career, began with his service in the constitutional convention of 1875. He was a member of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second and twenty-fourth, the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second legislatures. While in the legislature he was chairman of the International and Great Northern Investigating Company, one of the committee appointed to investigate the pentitentiary, a member of the committee of education in the eighteenth session, when a bill was passed for the partial endowment of the university, by a grant of one million acres of the public domain. For some time he was a member of the board of regents of the University. He was president of the local board of directors of the Sam Houston Normal school before the merging of the various boards. Colonel McKinney in 1875 was Grand Master of the Texas Odd Fellows, and belongs to the several bodies of Masonry, having membership in the Ben Hur Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Austin. He is an active Presbyterian, and has served his church in various official capacities.

On September 6, 1882, Colonel McKinney married Miss Mary L. Hill, a daughter of Col. John Hill of San Jacinto county a pioneer Texas family, coming here from Alabama. Mrs. McKinney died July 2, 1912. Their children are: Miss Mary Cornelia, Samuel, John Hill, and Andrew T., Jr.

Hon. William Owen Murray. Many years of conscientious public service have made the name of Senator William Owen Murray one of the most familiar in public life of Texas. Mr. Murray is now chairman of the state prison commission, having been appointed and taking office in September, 1913. This is an office involving the most taxing and onerous duties, and their performance in an intelligence and disinterested manner is one of the highest contributions which any citizen

can render to his home state. Senator Murray succeeded Chairman Cabbell. Mr. Murray has been identified with public affairs in Texas for many years, and came to Huntsville from Floresville, Wilson county, where his home has been since October 20, 1880.

William Owen Murray was born in Morgan county, Missouri, October 22, 1857, and was two years of age when the family moved to Texas in 1859. He grew up in Wilson county, received a common school education and continued the traditions of the family as a farming class. He began his business career as a clerk in LaVernia in Wilson county, then entered the county clerk's office in Floresville, and after three years went into business as a merchant there and continued therein until 1907. In the meantime he had branched out and established a general mercantile house in Fairview, and another business in Runge, Carnes County, Texas. As his interests expanded he invested in farms, ranches and banks, and among other affairs is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Floresville, and president of the Floresville Oil and Manufacturing Company.

However, it is with his political career that this sketch is most concerned, and his public service has been one of much eventfulness and prominence. Soon after acquiring the franchise, he became interested in practical politics, and the first state convention he attended enrolled him as one of its youngest delegates. He helped to nominate Governors Sayres, Lanham, and Colquitt. His first official place was as alderman at Floresville, and in 1898 he represented his district in the Twenty-Sixth Legislature, and was vice chairman and then chairman of the appropriation committee of the house. He continued to sit in the lower house of the legislature during the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eight, twenty-ninth, and he was then elected to the senate and served in the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third senates, until he resigned in August, 1913. His purpose in going to the legislature was to see that the school land legislation was properly enacted. He secured the passage of the Murray bill through the house in the twenty-eighth session, but the bill did not become a law until the twenty-ninth legislature. In the senate he represented the twenty-second district, embracing thirteen counties. His special work in the senate was to defeat iniquituous and trivial legislation, and he made a record in that capacity. He served as chairman of the committee on land and land office and in many ways made himself a leader of Austin and as one of the ablest of the states' legislators. Senator Murray left the senate with the expectation of being entirely rid of politics, but consented to serve on the state prison commission solely from a conscientious sense of public duty and as a compliment to his friend Governor Colquitt.

Senator Murray is a son of Asa W. Murray. The father, who was born in 1832 in Wilmington, North Carolina, was the son of Owen Murray, a planter. The Murrays in South Carolina were of the slave-holding class, were of Scotch stock, and some of the colonial ancestors were identified with the famous Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Asa W. Murray began his career as a merchant in Morgan county, Missouri, and on moving to Texas engaged in farming in Wilson county. Later he went into the Confederate army as a private, and was in the Trans-Mississippi Department throughout the war, and escaped without wounds or capture. Following his return from the army he took up farming, and was elected and served as sheriff and collector of his county, and on leaving office established a furniture store at Floresville, where he spent the remaining years of his active life. Mr. Asa W. Murray married Miss Annie Mobley, a daughter of William Mobley, who was an early settler in Morgan county, and a Baptist minister. Mrs. Murray, who died in Floresville in 1890, had children as follows: Senator W. O.; James S., of Wilson county; Mrs. Annie Boehmer of Eagle Pass; Mrs. Sue Ezell of Floresville; Albert C. of Lordburg, New Mexico; Nettie, wife of O. A. McCracken of Floresville; Asa B., of Floresville.

The Murray family have always been identified with the Presbyterian church. Senator Murray is affiliated with the Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order and with the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Floresville, October 10, 1883, to Miss Ella Peacock, one of four daughters of Thomas and Salima (Steele) Peacock, who came from Shelby county, Tennessee. The children of Senator Murray are: Mattie S., Ida May, William O., Jr., and DeWitt. Mattie and Ida May graduating from the University two and three years ago, Wm. O., Jr., graduates in June of this year and DeWitt will graduate June, 1915.

JAMES GOREE ASHFORD. For twenty-five years a merchant, banker, prominent business man and leader in public affairs, James Goree Ashford has probably been as closely identified with Huntsville and vicinity, as any other individual, and has been an important factor in commercial and civic life of that vicinity.

James Goree Ashford, who came to Huntsville as a young man from Grimes county, where he grew up, was born in Madison county, Texas, October 11, 1858. His father was Dr. James Goree Ashford, who died in Huntsville, during the sixties, and his wife, whose maiden name was Cornelia Spivey died about the same time. Dr. Ashford was a native of Alabama, and was a practicing physician until his death at a comparatively early age. He and his wife had only two children, and the daughter was Mollie, who died as Mrs. T. W. Reeves, leaving no children.

James G. Ashford was reared by his grandmother Ashford, who was a Goree, and whose people were prominent in Texas affairs. His education was acquired in a country school in Grimes county, and his first independent experience was as a farmer in that same locality. Leaving the farm he found employment as a clerk in the postoffice and drug store at Courtney, in Grimes county, then went to Graball in Washington county, where he continued clerking and marked and shipped cotton for James Baldridge for several years. His next location was at Whitehall, in Grimes county, and he clerked for George E. White, one of the ablest merchants in that locality and now a well known resident of Fort Worth. With this varied experience, Mr. Ashford came to Huntsville in 1888, and was employed by Cunningham & Ellis, who were the lessees of the state penitentiary. This firm employed him as outside storekeeper, and buyer for the prison. He was with that firm seven years, and when the state resumed control of the prison he continued in the same capacity for the state's financial agent, Hayward Brahan, and also under the second financial agent, W. G. Parish. He retired from this office to engage in the general merchandising business as one of the firm of Ball, Smither and Company. That was a partnership relation which was maintained for one year, and Mr. Ashford then started on a small scale in the furniture business on 12th Street. His business was conducted under his own name, and finally in 1896 he built his present store. The building had just been completed, at the time of a reunion of the surviving veterans of Hood's Brigade, and the new store was dedicated by being used for a ball given in honor of the old veterans.

Mr. Ashford has been prominent in many other affairs besides his individual mercantile business. He was one of the organizers of the Huntsville Electric Light & Ice Company of the Huntsville Canning Company, the Huntsville Telephone Company, the Huntsville Cotton Oil Mill Company, and helped organize and is president of the Huntsville State Bank. He is interested in agriculture, owns several farms in Walker county, and is chairman of the good roads committee. He has taken

much interest in the upbuilding of both county and city, and has done much building which has profited Huntsville, as well as himself. For the past ten years he has served as president of the school board of Huntsville, and during this time, a manual training school house has been built, and also a hall of music and a high school building, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Ashford for ten years has served as county chairman of the Democratic party. He is one of the Democratic leaders, has served as mayor of Huntsville, and while in that office the city installed the system of water works now in operation. During his active career he has missed only a few state conventions. He was a delegate to the famous car-shed convention of 1892, and remained with the Hogg faction. He has also been a warm supporter of Senator Bailey, and it is his opinion that the state lost a fine statesman when Bailey went out of public life. Mr. Ashford is affiliated with the Huntsville Masonic Lodge, has taken the Knights Templar degree, is a past master, past high priest and past eminent commander and was one time deputy district grandmaster of this district. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a charter member of the Pythian Lodge at Huntsville.

Mr. Ashford was married at Cuero, Texas, in 1889 to Miss Ella Claire Woodworth, a daughter of J. C. and Nannie (North) Woodworth. Her father was at one time mayor of Cuero, held the office of postmaster under President Cleveland, and is now postmaster under Woodrow Wilson, was a Confederate soldier, but had brothers who were on the Union side. The family of Mr. Ashford and wife are: J. G., Jr., of Brazoria county; Mary, wife of A. M. Barton of Midway, Texas, a merchant, and private secretary of Governor Campbell, and subsequently financial agent at the penitentiary; Claire and Nan, who are both at home.

John Wesley Robinett. A resident of Huntsville since 1885, John Wesley Robinett has lived in Walker county since 1856. His father, David W. Robinett brought the family to Texas from Russell county, Alabama. A wheelwright and carpenter by trade, he spent the last ten years of his life as a farmer, and died on the Walker county farm in 1878. His birthplace was about twenty miles west of Richmond, Virginia, where he grew up, going to Georgia at the age of twenty-two and settling in Fluvanna county, and from there going to Alabama. He brought his family to Texas by rail as far as Montgomery, Alabama, where they took boats to Mobile and there embarked on Lake Pontchartrain steamer to New Orleans, and thence by ocean vessel to Galveston. At Galveston they again changed and took passage on the "Bettie Powell" up the Trinity as far as navigation, getting off at Liberty and continued and completed their journey of many experiences by wagon and stopped at the old Cabiness place near Huntsville.

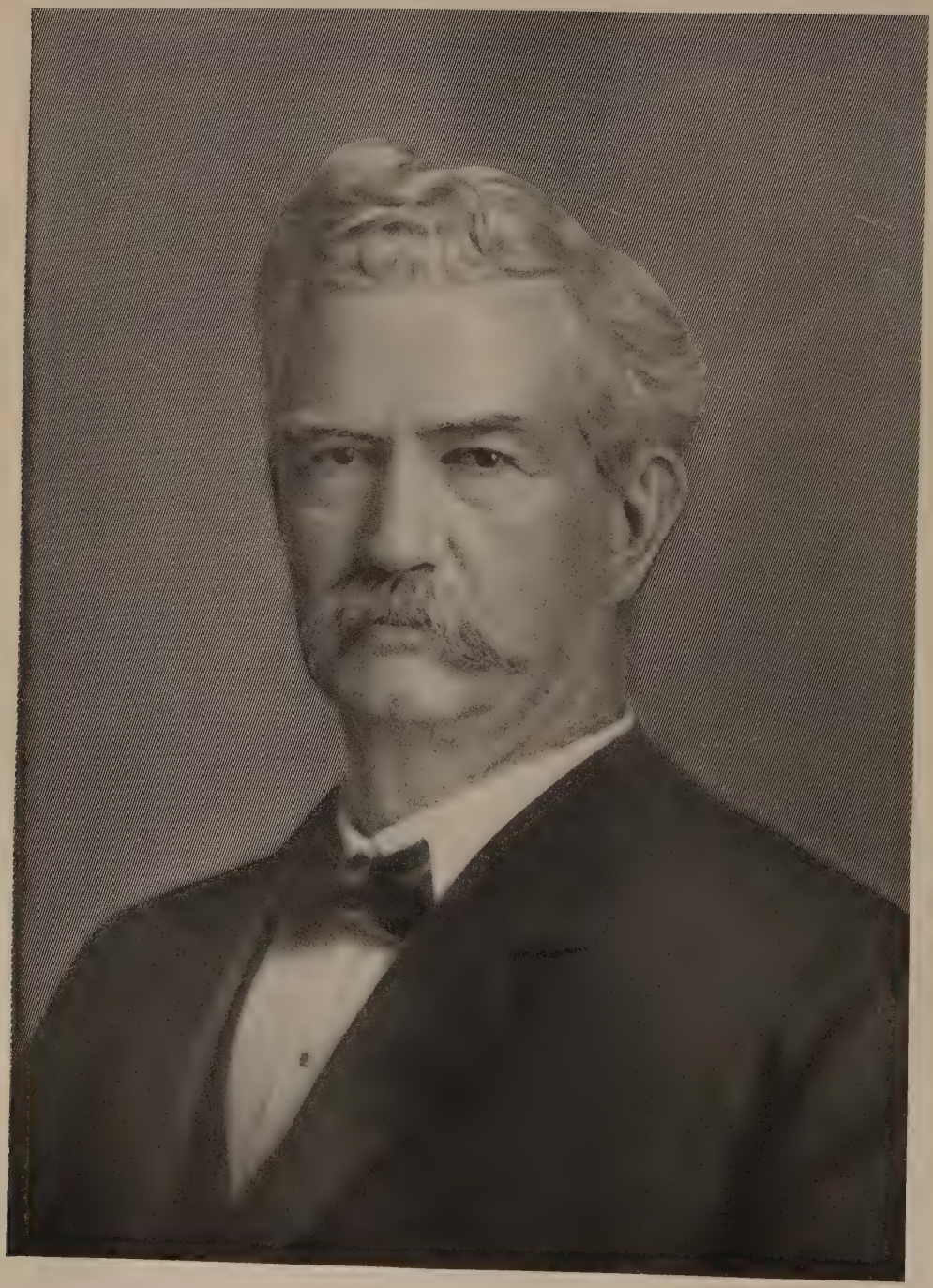
David W. Robinett had three brothers and a sister: Allen lived in Georgia; Granvil lived in Columbus, Georgia; William of Richmond, Virginia, was noted as a naval officer on one of the Confederate gun boats during the war; and Margaret married a Mr. Williams of Virginia. David W. Robinett married Elizabeth Clemmons, who was born in Alabama, and when she came to Texas had five children. Her death occurred in Huntsville in 1885. The children were: John W.; William, who died since the war, and saw service as a Confederate soldier with John W.; Victoria who married Chilton Rawles and lives at Graceland, Texas; Thomas died when eighteen years old; Andrew died in childhood; Katie married James H. Smith of Huntsville; Wiley Robinett, who was a child of David's first wife died in Huntsville, spent his life as a farmer and was also a Confederate soldier.

John Wesley Robinett was a boy of twelve years when the family came to Texas, and during his youth spent in the vicinity of Huntsville, he knew some old Texas independence veterans, including Sam Houston, Sam Calhoun, Captain Wright, and James Mason. He heard the last speech General Houston delivered from the hotel porch in Galveston at the beginning of the war, when he urged the necessity of Texas remaining with the Union, predicted the final overthrow of the South, and at the same time advising that Texans should remain loyal to their state whether it seceded or remained in the Union. At that time General Houston wore the famous Leopard-skin vest, which is among the collection of his relics at Sam Houston Normal School.

Mr. Robinett himself entered the army in May, 1862, in Captain Dickey's Company at the Twentieth infantry under Colonel Elmore. The company was sent to Galveston and assisted in retaking that city from the Federals. Later it was at Sabine Pass, where Dick Dowling made his command famous by its remarkable exploits. Company H to which Mr. Robinett belonged was stationed at Fort Orange when the firing of cannons was heard at Sabine, and they embarked on the famous river steamboat Florilda, and reached Sabine Pass in time to receive the prisoners from the Federal boats. The Clifton and the Sachem, two big boats, and four barges laden with soldiers and four hundred and eighty prisoners were taken by the forty-two Irishmen in command of the fort. That was an engagement which will always have a prominent place in the annals of the war. The prisoners were taken to Beaumont, thence to Houston, and marched through the country to Tyler, where they were confined in the stockade. After the battle at Sabine Pass, the company to which Mr. Robinett belonged returned to Louisiana, took part in the battle of Fordoshe and subsequently returned to Texas and was disbanded at Richmond, on June 8, 1865. At Galveston he received a flesh wound, and was once captured, but made his escape.

Following the war he returned to the quiet vocation of farming, but after a few years came to Huntsville and took up merchandising. His first stock was shoes, and with increasing business he expanded it to a general store. Mr. Robinett has continued in business at intervals ever since. At one time he went to Waco, and conducted a lumber yard there for eighteen months, when he sold at an advantage, and returned to Huntsville as the center of his merchandising. He has done his share towards the upbuilding and improving the town. He was the first man to lay a sidewalk in Huntsville. He built a business block, one of the best residences in the city, and other improvements have sprung up as a result of his capital and enterprise. Mr. Robinett has served as an alderman in Huntsville, is an active Democrat, has served in county and state conventions, and was a delegate to the San Antonio convention that nominated Governor Colquitt. Fraternally Mr. Robinett is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, has been twice to the Grand Lodge, and has taken the Royal Arch degrees. His church is the Christian.

His first wife was Amelia Drewry, a daughter of Sherman Drewry. She died in 1877, leaving three children two of whom grew up. Beulah, who married M. W. Consden, and died in San Antonio, leaving five children, and Sherman, who died unmarried at Huntsville. On October 20, 1881, at Huntsville, Mr. Robinett married Miss Annie H. Abernathy, a daughter of James Abernathy, who came to Texas from Pulaski, Tennessee; James Abernathy married Louisa Shelby, and both lived to an old age and died in Huntsville. The other Abernathy children were: James, of Huntsville; John, who died at Huntsville; Ida, wife of Jack Hampton of Huntsville. By his second wife, Mr. Robinett had the following children: James B., a book-keeper at the penitentiary in Huntsville; Minnie, the widow of Nanse Bowden; Katie, wife of Mr. Hopkins, an insurance man at Dallas; John O., a Huntsville merchant;



W. L. Davidson

Wiley, a book-keeper at Huntsville; Annabelle who married Mr. Litherland of Port Arthur, a railroad man; Horace; and Stafford.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON. The people of every state are especially jealous of the honor and integrity of their highest courts, and Texas has always had special reason to be proud of the attainments and personal character of its judges and the dignified, able and impartial manner in which justice has been administered from the state courts. During more than twenty years of membership as associate and part of the time as presiding judge of the court of common appeal, Judge Davidson has discharged his judicial functions with a degree of human and technical understanding that rarely comes to the public service. Judge Davidson comes from that hardy, courageous and splendid stock of Scotch-Irish people and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the Atlantic colonies. Through his own record he has added much to the lustre of the name of this country.

William L. Davidson was born November 5, 1845, near Coffeeville, Mississippi. The Davidson family was originally Scotch, and the Davidson clan was one of the strongest in Scotland. From the north of Ireland they emigrated to North Carolina, while Judge Davidson's maternal grandparents were of the Irish stock of Mitchell, who came to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war. Judge Davidson is a son of Rev. Asbury and Mary M. (Fly) Davidson. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a Methodist minister and was one of the delegates and members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1884, which inaugurated the division of the Methodist church into northern and southern branches. Rev. Davidson came to Texas in 1851, locating in Gonzales, and for many years was Presiding Elder of that district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His death occurred December 21, 1868.

Judge Davidson received his early education in the country schools, and was about sixteen years old when the war broke out between the states. Though little more than a boy, he bore a full share of individual service practically from the beginning until the close of the great conflict. He was with the troops in 1861, but did not regularly enlist until March 10, 1862, when he became a member of Cook's Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was transferred to Company B of the Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, attached to General Tom Green's Division. From that time until the close of the war he saw service in Louisiana and eastern and northern Texas. After the war he took up the study of law in Gonzales and in June, 1871, was admitted to the bar.

Judge Davidson carried on a successful private practice at Gonzales until January, 1887, and since then has been continuously in the public service. Governor L. S. Ross appointed him assistant attorney general of the state, and, by reappointment from the same governor in January, 1899, served four years in that office. On February 1, 1891, on the resignation of Judge Sam A. Willson from the court of criminal appeals, Governor Hogg appointed Judge Davidson as Willson's successor. He qualified for this high judicial position on February 5, 1891, and his service has been continuous for more than twenty-three years. From January 1, 1899, until July 1, 1913, Judge Davidson was presiding judge of the court.

Judge Davidson is a Past Master of Gonzales Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter and the Royal and Select Council. He is a member of the Austin Press Club. On December 22, 1870, Judge Davidson married Miss Susan B. Howard. Her parents, Dr. William and Sarah Catherine (Duval) Howard, came to Texas from Virginia in 1853, locating at Gonzales, where her father gained distinction by his service as a physician. The Howards were an old and prominent Virginia family, while the Duval family has likewise been prominent in the south, and one of its members was a governor of Florida. The seven children of Judge Davidson and wife are named as follows: Nellie, the widow of W. K. Clement, a former lawyer of Milam county, Texas, now lives at Georgetown, and is principal of the Art Department of the Southwestern University; Katy is the wife of George W. Graves, a lawyer of Houston; William Howard Davidson is now judge of the district court at Beaumont; Thomas P. Davidson is a member of the firm of Kirby & Davidson, lawyers, at Abilene; Frank Ross Davidson is in the oil business at Beaumont; Duval A. Davidson is a business man at Georgetown; and Susie A. Davidson lives at home. The family resides at 610 San Antonio street in Austin.

IRA S. SEWELL. The present mayor of the city of Vernon is a type of the enthusiastic and energetic young business men who are doing things in northwest Texas, and to whose ability and practical work this section of the state has owed its best development. The Sewell family has been well known in business affairs, and in civic life at Vernon for over twenty years, and was in fact among the pioneers of Wilbarger county.

Ira S. Sewell was born in Lavaca county, Texas, September 15, 1879, a son of Sylvester and Mary E. (McCown) Sewell. The father, who is a prominent Vernon business man, and sixty-one years of age, was born in Texas, was reared and educated in the state, and during his younger years was a close friend and companion of Temple Houston, the son of Sam Houston. He adopted the career of merchant, and in 1890 located at Vernon. He was in the gin business in Lavaca and Fayette counties for some years, operating one of the first gins to take care of the early production of cotton in this section of the state. He is still a live and enterprising merchant in Vernon, and is engaged in the feed and coal business with his son. His wife, also a native of Texas, was reared and educated and married in the state, and is now fifty-two years of age. There were three children, one of whom is deceased. M. Rupert Sewell is in business with his father and brother.

Ira S. Sewell, the oldest of the children attended school at Flatonia, and from the age of eleven until finishing his education was a student in the schools of Vernon. When he left his studies he went to St. Louis, and entered the college of pharmacy of that city, where he was graduated Ph. G. in 1901. He then entered the drug business at Vernon for one year, and pursued similar lines in Fort Worth during the next seven years. Returning to Vernon on January 1, 1909, he established himself in the feed and coal business, with his father and brother, and they have built up a large and successful trade.

Mr. Sewell has taken an active part in public affairs, served as alderman in 1911, and has recently been elected to the office of mayor. He is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and worships in the Presbyterian church. On July 3, 1898, at Vernon, Mr. Sewell married Miss Sadie J. Givens, a daughter of P. G. and Amelia (Sebastian) Givens, both of whom are now living and residents of California. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sewell are: Herbert Sewell, born at Vernon in July 1902, and attending school and Ruth Aileen Sewell born at Fort Worth, December 14, 1907. Mr. Sewell is not only well known in Vernon, but has many influential friends in all parts of the state. His enthusiasm is all for northwest Texas, and he can advance many reasons for his belief that the resources of Vernon and vicinity are unsurpassed in any other locality of Texas. Mr. Sewell is fond of all outdoor life, is an ardent fisherman, and takes his recreation easily in that form of sport.

GEORGE L. HAIDUSEK. Among the young men of promise in Seymour, Texas, George L. Haidusek is regarded by his elders as one of the coming men. He is a brilliant young lawyer, the son of a father of unusual intellectual attainments, and in addition to his natural gifts he has had the advantage of a fine legal training. Although he has been engaged in practice in Seymour only four years, yet he has built up a good practice with the prospects of increasing his clientele in the future. He is of that type of young man of today, upon whom the thinking men of the country are depending to drag the nation from the mire of political intrigue and degraded social conditions, for they have the knowledge that combats ignorance, and the high ideals which will cause them to use their knowledge rightly.

George L. Haidusek was born in La Grange, Fayette county, Texas, on the 6th of September, 1877. He is a son of August Haidusek, who was born in Moravia, Austria, but came as a boy to the United States and located in Texas. August Haidusek is also a lawyer, but it is as an editor that he is most widely known. He now publishes a newspaper in LaGrange, which has a large circulation. Mr. Haidusek has been very active politically, having been city mayor of La Grange at one time and also county judge of Fayette county, for a period of eight years. He was also a member of the legislature at one time and in addition to his political record he has a fine record for military service, having served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Mr. Haidusek was married after he came to Texas to Miss Annie Becka, who was born in the state. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Haidusek, of whom George L. Haidusek is the third.

George L. Haidusek was sent to school as soon as he was old enough, for his father was ambitious to give his children a good education. After completing the work of the public schools of La Grange, including the high school course, Mr. Haidusek took a course at Add-Ran College at Waco, Texas. After this he went abroad and spent a year in Bohemia, studying the language. After a short stay in La Grange on his return from the Old World, Mr. Haidusek matriculated at the state university where he took a special course in the literary department. After two years in this department he entered the law department of the same institution and took the three-year course, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. Not considering his preparation as yet complete, he then went to Harvard University where he did a year's work. He then returned to La Grange, opened an office and began the practice of his profession, remaining in his home city until 1909. In January of that year he came to Seymour and has here been engaged in practice ever since.

In religious matters Mr. Haidusek is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the S. P. J. S. T., a Bohemian fraternal order. In politics Mr. Haidusek has always taken an active part, being a member of the Democratic party, and one of the presidential electors in the campaign of 1908.

HOWARD J. REGER, M. D. A physician and surgeon with a broad and ample experience in his profession, Dr. Howard J. Reger since March 1911, has been practicing at Vernon, and is one of the leaders in his profession in northwest Texas. He is a grandson, through his mother, of Dr. Hillary Ryan, who was distinguished as one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of this state.

Dr. Howard J. Reger was born in Burleson county, Texas, April 11, 1870, a son of Granville Jarvis and Xanthia Zenobia (Ryan) Reger. His father, a native of West Virginia, came to Texas in an early date, after the Civil war, located in Burleson county, where he lived until his death in 1875. During the Civil war he had served as lieutenant of Cavalry in a West Virginia regiment, going through from the first year until the close of hostilities, and was in the command of Col. Cochran. He was well known as a merchant, and was also a musician of considerable ability. The doctor's mother was born in Texas, was reared, educated and married in this state, and is now living at Fort Worth at the age of sixty-three. She is now the wife of T. H. McMahan, of that city. Of the three children in the Reger family the doctor was the first.

He grew up in Burleson and Mitchell counties, attended the public schools at Caldwell, in the former county, and at Colorado City in the latter, and while still a boy took up the responsibilities of life and by his own labors found his way eventually into a professional career. He entered Centenary College at Lampasas, but left before graduation. Later he became a student in the Texas Christian University, now located at Fort Worth, and graduated in 1902. In October, 1903, he became an interne and house surgeon of St. Joseph's infirmary at Fort Worth, remaining with that institution until November 1904. At Fort Worth he was engaged in general practice until 1906, in which year he moved to Dalhart, but after a short time returned to the former city and became an assistant in practice to Dr. Saunders, the eminent surgeon of that city. In March 1911, Dr. Reger moved to Vernon, and since that time has built up an excellent local practice. He has membership in the Wilbarger county Medical Society.

Dr. Reger is prominent in Masonic circles, having taken his Blue Lodge and Royal Arch degrees at Fort Worth, Texas, and also the orders of Knights Templar there. He is a past high priest of the Fort Worth Chapter, and past commander of Worth Commandery, No. 19. He demitted and is now commander of Vernon Commandery No. 33, K. T. He is also a member of the Dallas Consistory of Scottish Rite Masonry, No. 2, and a Thirty-second degree Mason, and also a Shriner in the Hella Temple of Dallas. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and he worships in the Presbyterian faith.

At Fort Worth on October 23, 1906, Dr. Reger married Miss Lena May Smythey, a daughter of James and Ellen Smythey, both of whom are deceased. Dr. Reger is fond of outdoor life, and is a broad minded young physician, whose successful accomplishments presage a large field of useful service for the future.

KARL G. MCDONALD. One of the younger business men of Vernon, already successfully established in an enterprise of his own, Karl G. McDonald has made his success by following out one line of business, having started in before he had reached his majority, and being now proprietor of the Empire Laundry at Vernon. He owns the business, also a good home in Vernon, and by first-class service has made his laundry an institution in the city and over a large surrounding territory.

Karl G. McDonald was born at Somerville, Texas, October 4, 1884, the youngest of three children born to David C. and Elizabeth A. (Pearsons) McDonald. His father, who was one of the early settlers at Cleburne, Texas, is still living there a successful farmer and stock raiser, being now sixty years of age. The mother was born in Texas, where she was educated and married, and her death occurred in New Mexico in July, 1905, at the age of forty-six.

During his boyhood Karl G. McDonald attended school in western Texas, and finished a business course at Fort Worth in 1903. As soon as he was through school he found employment with a laundry company in New Mexico, and the four years that he spent there gave him a solid foundation for his business career. After working at different places he came to Vernon in 1909 and established the Empire Laundry. He has developed this to an important concern, which employs eight or ten hands, has a thorough equipment of up-to-

Yours Truly

Rt. Rev^d Msgr. J. Blum

date machinery, and a fine building, in which he conducts the business.

In politics Mr. McDonald is independent. At Vernon on March 25, 1910, he married Miss Lucy Belle Fletcher, a daughter of F. C. and May Fletcher, a well known family. Her mother is still living at Vernon. The one child born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald is Nora McDonald, born at Vernon in 1911.

FRANK P. MCGHEE. More than thirty years of continuous practice in the law at Vernon have constituted Mr. McGhee one of the oldest attorneys in northwest Texas, and his length of practice has been accompanied by a corresponding degree of success and prominence as a lawyer and man of affairs. All his success has been due to his own efforts, and he practically educated himself for the law, since he taught school in order to get the money to pay for his courses through the University of Missouri.

Frank P. McGhee was born in Walker county, Georgia, January 30, 1853, and was the third of nine children, five daughters and four sons, born to John Forrest and Nancy Elizabeth (Harris) McGhee. Both the parents were Tennesseeans by birth, the father born near Knoxville. A farmer by occupation, he spent some years in Georgia, and in 1856 moved to Wayne county, Missouri, where he spent many years in the quiet and substantial occupation of farming. His death occurred in that state in October 1881, at the age of fifty-seven. He went out to Missouri to serve in the Confederate army, became second lieutenant, and was in command of his company at his surrender on June 5, 1865. The mother received her education and was married in Georgia, and died in 1883 in Missouri at the age of fifty-seven.

Frank P. McGhee grew up in Missouri, where he lived from the age of three years, attended the local schools, later took a course in the State Normal, and after several intervals of teaching and farm work finally completed his education in the law at the University of Missouri in 1881. His first practice was done in Missouri, where he remained until 1882, and in March 1882 arrived at Vernon. Vernon at that time was still on the frontier. The Fort Worth and Denver City Railway had hardly been completed to that point, and he was well established in the confidence of local people before Vernon began to improve and grow to an important business and commercial center.

Mr. McGhee has performed much useful public service. In 1884-86 he was county attorney of Wilbarger county, and was again elected to that office for 1904-06, and in 1910-12. His influence and activities have been helpful factors in Democratic success in this section of the state. His church is the Baptist. In Wilbarger county, in January 5, 1888, Mr. McGhee married Miss Junia Miller, a daughter of John and Samantha (Switzer) Miller. Her mother was a native of Virginia, and her father of Pennsylvania, and both are still living being substantial farmer people of Wilbarger county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGhee as follows: James B., born at Vernon in October, 1888, is married and lives at Roswell, New Mexico, where he is serving as court reporter; Mrs. Lelia, born at Vernon in February 1892, is a graduate of the Vernon high schools; Frances and Alpha are twins, born at Vernon in December 1895, and Frances is a graduate of the high school; George Lee was born at Vernon in August, 1898, and is a school boy; Nanie McGhee, also in school, was born at Vernon in October, 1901.

RT. REV. JOSEPH BLUM. Where eminent abilities and unblemished integrity, combined with unimpeachable virtue, derivable from the daily practice of religion and piety, contribute to adorn the character of an individual, then it is most proper to be prominently set forth as an example to those who would make themselves useful to the rest of mankind. And the writer cherishes the belief that he will perform this acceptable service in giving a brief sketch of the reverend gentleman whose name here appears. Rt. Rev. Joseph Blum was born at Breyell, in the Rhineish Province of Prussia, November 17, 1847, and is a son of Peter Joseph and Anna Mary (Born) Blum, natives of that country.

Father Blum was educated by private tutors at Coblentz, in France, and in the government schools of Prussia, proving himself an apt and diligent student, studious and reflective. Coming to the United States in 1866, he located at Galveston, Texas, in October of that year, and there completed his studies for the church at St. Mary's Seminary, remaining there one year and being ordained at the age of twenty-two years, March 25, 1871, in the Cathedral at Galveston, by Bishop Dubuis. At that time he was made assistant at Houston, of St. Vincent's Parish, and one year later, when the new church was finished, took over the old St. Vincent's, which was converted into a German church, and of this he had charge for six years. He next went to Galveston and assumed charge of St. Mary's Cathedral, but after eight months came to Sherman, Texas, and was appointed to take charge of St. Mary's here, continuing for seven years. At that time Bishop Gallagher appointed him to take charge of St. Mary's Cathedral at Galveston again, but six years later resigned and went to Denison, Texas, remaining three months in charge of St. Patrick's Church, and then being called by Bishop Gallagher to take charge of the Sacred Heart Cathedral at Dallas, where he continued for four years. On resigning that charge, he took up his work at Munster, being the first priest ever in that section, where he remained for fourteen months. Again being called to Sacred Heart Cathedral, at Dallas, he remained eight years, and then resigned and again came to Sherman, where he intends to remain, feeling that the needs of this parish should receive his labors during the rest of his life. He has built a magnificent church, school and an infirmary, and has labored indefatigably in behalf of his congregation. Father Blum has endeared himself to all classes, regardless of creed or nationality. His philanthropic work alone would tax the strength and endurance of most men, and all of his charities are carried on in such a quiet, unostentatious manner that the extent of his benevolences will probably never be known. The biographer approached a little urchin on the street and asked him if he knew Father Blum. "Do I know him?" asked the youngster, scornfully. "Why, of course I know him. Say, do you know the best man in the world? Yes, and I love him, too. He knows all of us fellows every time." It is said that from the lips of a child comes truth. At any rate it seems that this is the general opinion where Father Blum is concerned. That because he knows the people and understands them, he is held in heartfelt affection.

CECIL STOREY. A young attorney who is rapidly making a name for himself in northwest Texas, Cecil Storey has been in practice at Vernon since 1909, and besides his important relations with his profession in that section, he is also prominent in politics. He belongs to one of the old Texas families, and has worthily lived up to the traditions and standards of both the old and the new generations of Texans.

Cecil Storey was born in Freestone county, Texas, December 21, 1884. His parents are William F. and Arabella Josephine (Johnson) Storey. The paternal grandparents were Captain J. W. and Anginetta (Wills) Storey. Captain Storey made a record during the Civil war as a Confederate officer, and was one of the pioneers of Freestone county. He died in 1900 at the age of seventy-four. His wife was brought to Texas as a child, and her family, the Wills, were among the first to make homes in the wilderness of

Freestone county. Dr. J. R. and Amarilla Johnson, the maternal grandparents, were likewise among the older settlers. Dr. Johnson practiced medicine in this state for fifty years, and died in 1897 at the age of seventy-seven. His wife is still living, making her home with her daughter in Freestone county. William F. Storey, the father of Cecil, was born in Texas in Freestone county, graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and became an important factor in the political life of Freestone county. He served as county clerk for a number of years, and afterwards engaged in banking at Fairfield. He is still a well known banker in that part of the state and is now fifty-two years of age. The mother who was born in South Carolina, came to Texas as a child of eight years, and was educated and married in Limestone county. She is now fifty years of age. There were six sons and two daughters in the family, of whom Cecil was the third.

As a boy he attended public school in Freestone county until the fall of 1905. For two terms he was a student of shorthand and commercial arts in the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas, and stood at the head of his class in that work. In 1906 he entered the University of Texas, and was graduated in the law department in June 1909. In the July following he established his office at Vernon, and has since been in active practice in that city. On locating at Vernon he became associated with Hon. R. W. Hall. When Mr. Hall was appointed on the Court of Appeals, at Amarillo, Texas, Mr. Storey succeeded to a large part of his practice, and now conducts a general and large corporation business, representing locally two railroads. In politics he is serving his second term as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Wilbarger county, is also on his second term as chairman of the Thirteenth Congressional District Committee, and is chairman of the Seventh Supreme Judicial District Committee. As to his political affiliation it is needless to say that he is a Democrat. Fraternally Mr. Storey's associations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masonic Order.

In Fort Worth, Texas, May 9, 1912, occurred the marriage of Mr. Storey to Miss Fannie T. Boger, a daughter of A. T. and Mattie (Fly) Boger. Her parents were both born in Georgia, and her mother taught the first school in Vernon. Mr. Storey, though he started out as a boy on his efforts has succeeded in establishing himself firmly in professional and civic affairs, and is regarded as one of the coming leaders of the bar in Northwest Texas. He is fond of outdoor life and during his college career and since has taken much interest in athletic sports.

Henry L. Coleman. County surveyor of Wilbarger county since 1908, Henry L. Coleman is a native Texan, represents the sterling qualities of the Texan and westerner, and both in business and in his profession has made a success. Henry L. Coleman was born in Harrison county, Texas, May 27, 1872. He was the oldest in a family of eight children, born to William H. and Ellen (Thrailkill) Coleman. The father was a native of Alabama, and the mother of Mississippi, both coming to Texas when young, and settling in Harrison county, where they were married. The father, a farmer and stockman, lived in Harrison county from 1853 to 1875. He then located in Coryell county, and now lives at Wellington, at the age of eighty-two years. Early in life he took part in the Civil war with a Texas regiment, and belonged to Longstreet's corps and Hood's Brigade. He was never wounded, although he served from beginning to end of the war. The mother is still living, and is sixty-one years of age.

Henry L. Coleman made his start in life a comparatively poor boy, and to his own efforts must be ascribed his rise in his profession, and in business. As a boy he attended school in Bell county, and then for several years was engaged in farming in this vicinity. By private study he perfected himself in civil engineering, and became well qualified for all the work of that professional art. In 1901 he moved to Wilbarger county, and for five years was engaged in contracting and building. In 1908 came his first election to the office of county surveyor, and by reelection he holds the office to the present time.

Mr. Coleman has done work as surveyor in all parts of Wilbarger county, and there is probably no man better informed as to the resources of this county. It is his opinion that the farmers cannot do better than to engage in mixed farming, combining the raising of grain and forage crops with stock, and with the building of silos and proper management this will eventually become one of the best agricultural regions in northwest Texas.

In politics Mr. Coleman is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family worship in the Baptist church. At Moody, Texas, October 14, 1896, occurred his marriage to Miss Ara B. Clarkson, a daughter of James and Rachel Clarkson. Her parents, who are farmers, now live at Blair, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have been blessed with a fine family of children, whose names are as follows: Ona Coleman, born in Johnson county, Texas, August 22, 1897, and now an assistant in her father's office; Lee, born in Johnson county in 1899; Erma, born in Johnson county in 1901; Floyd Coleman, born in Wilbarger county in 1903; Allen Coleman, born in Wilbarger county in 1905; Erwin Coleman, born in Wilbarger county, in 1907; and triplets T. Marvin, Roselyn, and one that died unnamed.

Dr. Charles P. Brokaw. When Dr. Charles P. Brokaw was graduated from the University of Kentucky at Louisville in 1904, he established himself in practice in Dalhart, Texas, where he continued from the first of January, 1905, until June 1, 1911. On the latter day he came to Electra, since which time he has been successfuly engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and his advancement in his profession here, as well as in his former location, has been noticeably good, each season gaining something to him in popularity and prominence and the confidence of the people. He has specialized somewhat in surgery, but as has been stated, his practice is general rather than otherwise, and he has made a creditable name for himself in professional circles since he began his life work.

Born in Pottawattomie county, Iowa, on April 9, 1880, Dr. Brokaw is the son of Isaac J. and Lucy (Mann) Brokaw, both natives of the state of Ohio. They were married in that state and made their way to Iowa in 1870, where they remained until 1882 and then moved to Florida, where the father became a prominent nurseyman. In 1899 he came to Texas, locating in the eastern part, and he died in Dallam county in 1908, at the age of sixty-two years. The mother is a woman of considerable education, and had been a school teacher in Ohio prior to her marriage. She is now living with her son at Electra, Texas, at the age of sixty-six years.

Of the five sons born to these parents, the subject of this brief review is the fourth born. He received fairly good educational advantages as a boy at home, and when he attended John B. Stetson University in Florida, he was graduated with the degree of A. B., receiving as well a scholarship from Stetson University to the University of Kentucky, at Louisville. He attended the latter institution in prosecution of his medical studies and in 1904 was duly graduated, soon after which he began his practice at Dalhart, as has already

J. S. Hill

been mentioned. His success there as well as in Electra has been of a high order, and he takes his proper place among the best known medical men of the county, reputed among his confreres to be one of the most successful surgeons in this section of the state.

Dr. Brokaw is a member of the Wichita County Medical Society, as well as the district and state societies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Dalhart Lodge No. 255, Royal Arch Masons. He is a Democrat, politically speaking, and is a member of the Methodist church.

On May 10, 1906, Dr. Brokaw was married to Miss Mattie Wiggins, of Dalhart, Texas, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Eola (Martin) Wiggins, of Clay county, where the father is living, but the mother is dead. The wife of Dr. Brokaw has also passed away, dying on the 25th of August, 1913. One child has been born to them, Charles Austin, born on May 23, 1909, in Dalhart, Texas.

ERNEST S. FLIPPO. In the list of commercial educators in Texas there is none with a better record and better accomplishments to his credit than Ernest S. Flippo, proprietor of the Vernon Commercial College at Vernon. Mr. Flippo has been engaged in this line of educational work all his career and has made a distinctive success.

He was born in Millsap, Texas, May 12, 1888, the second in a family of ten children born to George Washington and Maggie (Bly) Flippo, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of Virginia. Both father and mother came to Texas with their respected parents, and the father located and spent a number of years at Fort Worth, where he followed the trade of brick mason, and in the same line in different sections of Texas. He is now living at Whitt, Texas, at the age of fifty. The mother who was educated and married in this state is now forty-five years of age.

Ernest S. Flippo, as a boy, attended school at Mineral Wells, Texas, and after finishing his high school course entered the Tyler Commercial College, taking his diploma there December 5, 1907. His first work was as assistant principal in the commercial department at the Abilene Business College, where he remained nine months. He then organized a writing school, and did work along that line for five months after which he moved to Quanah, and spent several months as commercial and penmanship teacher. He was connected with the McKinney business college for two years, and then changed his residence to Vernon, where he was for some months associated with the Draughons Business College.

On September 3, 1912, he opened the Vernon Commercial College, an institution which has since met the needs of commercial education in this section of the state, has drawn a large number of pupils from the immediate and more remote sections, and is now a flourishing school.

Mr. Flippo is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and has membership in the Methodist church. At Vernon, on January 27, 1911, he was married to Jewel Murphy, a daughter of H. M. Murphy of Burnet, Texas. Her parents who are still living, were early settlers in western Texas.

JOHN S. HILL, M. D. With all of consistency may this well known and honored physician of Texas be termed one of the world's benefactors, for he has accomplished a great and noble work in the treatment of the unfortunate victims of the drug and liquor habits, to which phase of professional endeavor he now devotes virtually his entire time and attention. His success, through the medium of a course of treatment originated by himself, has been most definite and unequivocal, and for the proper care of the many who come to him for succor from the pitiable and baneful habits noted, he has established a private sanitarium in the beautiful city of Greenville, Hunt county. This institution is attractive in its appointments and is thoroughly modern in its equipment and facilities in all departments. It is known as the Hill Sanitarium and Dr. Hill is indefatigable, sympathetic and unselfish in his efforts to make the institution a veritable haven of refuge to those who seek freedom from the insatiable dominion of the drug and liquor addictions. The greater honor is due the Doctor by reason of the fact that he has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes and has achieved prominence and distinction in his exacting profession, as well as high reputation in his chosen field of practice.

Dr. Hill was born at Searcy, White county, Arkansas, on the 28th of June, 1854, and was a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Lamar county, Texas, in which state he has maintained his home during the long intervening years and in which his parents continued to reside until their death. He gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of Lamar county and supplemented this by ambitious self-discipline, as he devoted his otherwise leisure hours to careful reading and study. Through his own efforts he earned the money which enabled him to complete a partial course in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, but his financial resources reached so low an ebb that he was unable to continue his studies to the point of graduation. Upon his return to Texas he proved, by most successfully passing the required examination, that he was eligible for the practice of medicine, and he was granted the necessary license. He initiated his professional work in Delta county, and finally established his residence at Cooper, the judicial center of that county. He gained definite success as a general practitioner and through continuous study and research kept himself in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He was engaged in practice for some time at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, and finally he located at Waxahatchie, the capital of Ellis county, where he built up a large and representative practice and where he continued his earnest labors for a long period of years.

In 1897 Dr. Hill established his home in the city of Greenville, and here he has since given his attention almost exclusively to the treatment for drug and liquor addiction. About the year 1892 he began the use of a system of treatment which he himself had devised for use in such deplorable cases, and so successful did this system prove in practical results that the Doctor finally retired entirely from general practice to devote all of his time and efforts to the treatment of those addicted to the use of drugs, intoxicating liquors and cigarettes. Hundreds of victims to these habits have been permanently cured through availing themselves of the advantages of his sanitarium, which occupies two large buildings, and he has so improved his method of treatment that it represents virtually a specific agency for the cure of the disorders noted—a practical antidote for the poisons insidiously instilled into the human system through liquor and drugs and creating a pathological condition. The treatment is generously commended by the ethical medical profession, and a proposition has been made to bring about legislation providing for the use of the Hill system in the state institutions of Texas. A noteworthy feature of the Hill sanitarium is that its patients are entirely free from restraint and other strenuous methods of treatment commonly utilized in institutions where the drug and liquor habits are treated and, further than this, Dr. Hill shows his deep humanitarian spirit by doing all in his power to aid his patients through advice and admonition, to quicken conscience and bring forward high ideals of morality and Christian faith. He is generous, sympathetic and considerate, and aside from his regular life work he is liberal in the support and furtherance of charitable and religious

activities. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, of which he is a zealous and liberal supporter.

As indicative of the great work being done by Dr. Hill is given an account of the redemption through the medium of his treatment of a woman of culture and refinement who had fallen to the lowest depths and whose initial step toward the rehabilitation of her life was made under the sympathetic guidance of a Methodist deaconess in the city of Dalias, where the unfortunate woman, not yet old in years, had been found by this Samaritan Woman "in an old saloon in the city of Dallas, lying on a bed of filthy rags. She who had once graced the courts of kings had fallen into the depths, lost to all hope, forgetful of all things uplifting. She was given treatment in four different institutions, but each in turn failed to bring her back from the awful realm of fantastic figures, darkness and death. Despair had almost closed in on us in our fight to reclaim her, when we found Dr. Hill and here she has been won back to life." The foregoing words are those of the devoted deaconess who effected the rescue, and who later gave a brief record concerning the life of the woman whom she "plucked as a brand from the burning." From this record the following extracts are made, with certain paraphrase and elimination:

"Ada came of wealthy parentage and she was given every advantage to secure an education; she was graduated in Potters College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, where she made a splendid record. She was a beautiful girl and very fond of society. Eventually there came across her path an Austrian nobleman, Count Arthur Ford Blanther von Seipic. He was a man of winning ways and much affability, and within her young bosom, already set upon social distinctions, there came a beautiful vision of courts and kings beyond the seas. It was an easy matter to fall in love with the count. They were married and her dreams of the society of the east came true. She was presented at the Austrian court, to Emperor Joseph, and at the court of St. James she was presented to Queen Victoria.

"Eventually a daughter was born to the couple, at a country place near London. Soon afterward they began a tour around the world, but alas! though too late to help her, the wife learned that her nobleman was a gambler. They reached Chicago on their trip, but there the count indulged too freely his propensities for games of chance, and lost heavily. In his desperation he decided to end it all. He shot his beautiful young wife and, think he had killed her, he turned the gun on himself and was dead when his side was reached. For weeks the young widow lay in the hospital and under the influence of drugs. Much to the surprise of her physicians, she recovered from the wound, but, alas! a victim of drugs. Because of her inability at that time to care for her child she gave the babe to friends, and there she began her downward course. Her fortune was gone and it was necessary for her to gain a livelihood. She tried school teaching and stenography, but the battle was more than she could bear. She fell, and became the mistress of a well known Texas millionaire. After a time he tired of her. Her beauty was fading and she began dropping lower and lower until she reached the final depths of human degradation, lost to the world and associating with crime. She was such a being when I found her, and although she had taken treatment she was such when Dr. Hill took her into charge. She was cured and now she is in her right mind, clothed in reason, with hope in the eyes, and with bright prospects before her. Soon after she felt the return of consciousness of a better life she professed a faith in Christ. She says she is happy and overjoyed at the change in her career." A sad and awful story is this brief record and aside from all connection with the great service rendered by Dr. Hill, in Christian zeal and all of sympathy, the tale offers an object lesson that may well be read by fathers and mothers and by young men and women throughout the length and breadth of our fair land.

Dr. Hill married Miss Laura Duff in 1880. There has been six children by this marriage: Stanley, who conducts a sanitarium at Ardmore, Oklahoma, owned by his father; Clarence, assistant manager of his father's Greenville sanitarium; George, secretary of his father's Greenville institution; Wallace A., also associated with his father, attends to outside correspondence outside the state; and Joseph and Annie, deceased.

J. H. Marriott. J. H. Marriott, prominent grocer, one time hotel owner and proprietor in Electra, former mayor of the city and today financially concerned in the principal oil developments in the Electra field, where he is the owner of some two hundred and seventeen acres, is unquestionably one of the really big men of the city and county. His activities along every line have been particularly worthy and of inestimable value to his community, and he takes his place among the leaders of thought and action in the city that has long held his interests and been the scene of his activities. He is a son of William Edward and Ellen (Burtell) Marriott, and he was born on the 27th day of December, 1857. His father was a native of Maryland and mother of Kentucky, and they came to Texas soon after their marriage in the latter named state, settling in Dallas county among the earliest pioneers to that place. William Marriott was a farmer and stockman, prominent and prosperous, and during the Civil war he participated in the hostilities as a member of a Texas company and regiment. Later in life he moved to Wiley, in Collin county, where he died in 1903 at the age of seventy-six. The mother died in Collin county also, in 1904, when she was seventy-two years of age. Nine children were born to them, and of that number J. H. Marriott was the seventh in order of birth.

J. H. Marriott attended the schools of Dallas and Collin counties as a boy, and when he left off his studies he turned his attention to farming at home, then engaged in the business independently in Collin and Dallas counties, and continuing until 1904.

On July 11, 1904, Mr. Merriott came to Wichita county and settled at Electra, where he launched the Electra Hotel business and continued in the management of the hostelry for two years. He then built the Marriott Hotel, conducting the same for twelve months only, after which he started up in the grocery business. He undertook this enterprise in 1906, in association with Mr. Bob Cook and his son, and about that time he disposed of the Marriott Hotel, devoting himself to the grocery business. This establishment, begun on a small scale, is today one of the big grocery concerns of the place, and is managed and operated mainly by Mr. Marriott's son, he himself giving his time and attention to his other interests. In the past three years Mr. Marriott has come into a deal of wealth as a result of his interest in the oil operations of the Electra Oil belt, and his holdings of two hundred and seventeen acres net him aggregate royalties of from eight to nine thousand dollars a month. His one half interest in a two hundred and seventeen acre tract in the oil belt is leased by the Producer's Oil Company, and another tract of sixty-eight and one-half acres is leased by the Forest Oil Company, and the remaining forty acres by the Five Rivers Oil Company, besides which he has other holdings in land, and also owns an interest in the oil companies that are operating on his lands.

Mr. Marriott is a man of much public spirit and one who has since coming to Electra, shown himself to be a citizen of the most approved type. He served one term as mayor of Electra, and was elected to fill the office of chief executive for another term, but the press

of private affairs compelled his resignation. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

On January 13, 1880, Mr. Marriott was united in marriage with Miss Rosie Cotter, of Collin county, Texas, and the daughter of Edward Cotter and his wife, now both deceased. Six children have been born to them. Mrs. Annie Spurgin, the eldest, has three children; Mrs. Mary J. Dempsey, also of Collin county, has a family of five children; Edward Marriott, living in Electra, and his father's business associate, conducts the grocery business established by the elder Marriott some years ago and is a capable and rising young business man, and promises to do credit to his father; Mrs. Clara Turner lives in Electra; Robert Marriott is deceased, and John Marriott the youngest child, lives at home.

In Electra the Marriott family are leaders in the best social activities of the community, and enjoy the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Marriott is one of the most prosperous and high standing men of the state, and his success has been evolved from a lowly beginning as a farmer's boy. He has made a name for himself in these parts, and is justly entitled to the place he now occupies. The family resides on Wagner street, where they have one of the finest homes in Electra.

WILLIAM G. STANNARD. William G. Stannard is manager of the Western Union Office at Paris, a position he has filled here since 1885.

Mr. Stannard came to Paris, Texas, from Mount Vernon, Indiana, to which place he had accompanied his parents as a child from Jackson, Tennessee, where his father finished a long career as a railroad man with the Mobile & Ohio railroad, the same being terminated suddenly by the outbreak of the Civil war. Rome, New York, was the birth place of William G. Stannard, and February 15, 1855, his natal day. His father was Granville C. Stannard, a machinist, who went to Illinois in 1856 and worked for the first railroad built in that state. It ran from Chicago to Cairo eventually, but had its terminus at Centralia for a time. Just before the war Granville Stannard went to Tennessee, where secession and rebellion changed the whole tenor of his life. Being out of unison with the principles of the south, Granville C. Stannard crossed the Ohio river to loyal northern territory and located at Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he bought a small farm implement factory, and occupied himself in making farming tools during the few remaining years of his life. He died in 1866, when he was but forty years old. He was born at Syracuse, New York, and was of Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. He married Mary Vandenberg, the daughter of an early superintendent of the street railway of Binghampton. Mrs. Stannard died at Mount Vernon, Indiana, in 1888, and William G. is one of the six children of his parents, the others being named as follows: Charles, who died in Evansville, Indiana, in 1908, and left a family at his death; Lucy, who married Charles Mauss first, later marrying David Dooley, and dying at New Haven, Illinois; Ellen married John Wilkerson and resides at Mount Vernon, Indiana; Hattie married John Radcliffe and lives in Jackson, Michigan; Henry is manager of the Western Union business at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

William G. Stannard had but few advantages of schooling, attending school but a few years, and he had just entered his teens when he gave up his studies to become a messenger boy for the old Ohio River Telegraph Company at his home town. His first position as an operator was at Carlisle, Indiana, and he was but fifteen years of age at the time, and weighed ninety-six pounds,—but he was neither too young nor too light to faithfully discharge the duties of his office as operator for the railroad office. He followed this position with a period as relief operator for the railroad, and subsequently was made operator at Terre Haute. He quitted railroad work there in 1872 and continued with the Western Union at Mount Vernon, continuing with that office until he was transferred to Texas in 1885. His long and continuous service with the company gives him a prominent place on the pension rolls of the company when he chooses to retire, and ranks him among the few pioneer operators still handling the key. His millions of words sent over the wire and his volumes of messages taken in long hand have not destroyed the youthful cunning of his hand, and he is still quick and accurate in the handling of the key.

In 1872 Mr. Stannard married Catherine V. Moore at Mount Vernon, Indiana. She is the daughter of an old Ohio River flatboat pilot, George Moore. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stannard are Lillie, the wife of John Moore, of Paris, Texas; Eugene, chief operator of the Western Union at Shreveport, Louisiana; Mrs. Grace Stevens of Paris; Albert, who is operator for the Shreveport Cotton Exchange; Fannie, the wife of H. A. Bass, of Fort Worth; Marie, the wife of Fred Conley, lives at Terre Haute, Indiana; and Frank lives in Paris, Texas. Mr. Stannard has been an Odd Fellow since he was twenty-one years of age and holds the veteran's jewel from the Texas Grand Lodge for his record of twenty-five years of service without a mark against him. He has passed all chairs of the subordinate lodge. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM P. DUNCAN. A man who has borne a worthy part in the business activities of the city of Paris since 1889, as well as in those of a purely civic nature, is William P. Duncan, of the Conway-Duncan Company, of this city. Active, energetic and always an ambitious man, Mr. Duncan began his mercantile career with a clerkship, as have so many of the successful merchants the country has known, and prior to his association with John T. Conway, to whom is dedicated a sketch on other pages of this work, he had been a member of a number of mercantile firms, in addition to his varied service as a salesman in mercantile lines. His success has been in every way worthy of the man, whose character as man and merchant have never been assailed in all the years of his commercial activity, a fact which makes his career the more pleasing to contemplate. Mr. Duncan comes of an old and estimable Alabama family, he himself having been born in Talapoosa county, at Newsite, in that state, in 1869, and a son of Admiral Osborn and Laura Ann (Powell) Duncan, both natives of the state.

Admiral Osborn Duncan was born within a mile of the place where death overcame him. He was a son of L. Bryant Duncan, who settled in Talapoosa county, from Georgia, the latter being born in that state in 1820, dying in his Alabama home in 1904. He belonged to the aristocratic planter class and was the owner of many negroes. He was a Baptist, of the variety known as "Hardshell," and a man of weight and power in his community. He married Narcissa Carnifax, who was reared in Talapoosa county, near Horse Shoe Bend, where her parents settled, and where the back of the great Cherokee tribe was broken in 1814, in the famed battle of Horse Shoe Band. The family of L. Bryant Duncan and his wife were six in number, and mention is made of them briefly as follows: Allen, a resident of Bartlett, Texas; John, who died as a Confederate soldier; Admiral Osborn, the father of the subject; Wainright R., who died in Alabama after having spent many years in Cass county, Texas; Isa B., who married James Lindsay and Anna, the wife of John R. Irvin, both of whom passed away in the vicinity of the old Alabama home, leaving no issue.

Reverting to the earlier ancestor of the subject, it may be said that his great-grandfather, Allen Duncan,

was one of four brothers who were conspicuous in South Carolina as planters. They were: Miles T., Daniel, William P. and Allen. Of Scotch ancestry, which settled in New England and drifted into the south with the general movement in that direction following the days of the Revolution, the family has been since that time prominently identified with the activities of the southern states.

Admiral Osborn Duncan in early manhood married Miss Laura Ann Powell, a daughter of Jackson Powell, who lived in the vicinity of Wetumke, Alabama, when his daughter was born. Professor Jackson Powell was a man of considerable erudition, and he married the daughter of Benjamin Cogburn. Admiral Osborn Duncan and his wife reared four children, as follows: John Bryant, who passed his life at Bartlett, Texas; he married Lorena Jones, and at his death left two children; Edna and Harold Osborn Duncan; William P., of this review; Zoe L. married Joseph C. Manning and lives in Birmingham, Alabama; Narcissa F. is the wife of William McCrockland, of Gatesville, Texas, and has four daughters.

The education of William P. Duncan was a liberal one, gained in the public schools of Bartlett, Texas, where the family settled in 1885. He was twenty years old when he came to Paris and began a business career which is now approaching the quarter century mark. His first work in Paris was a clerkship with the old Paris Dry Goods Company, and he later became a member of the new firm of Lattimore & Duncan. After four years he became the senior member of the firm of Duncan, Pool & Hutchinson, a concern that went out of business in 1905, when Mr. Duncan entered the service of Fleisher Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a road salesman, and continued with them in that capacity for two and a half years.

Resuming active business operations once more, Mr. Duncan purchased the interest of E. H. Conway, the junior member of the firm of Conway Brothers, and the firm of Conway & Duncan came into being. The later addition of T. E. Jones into membership brought about the firm which has since been known as the Conway-Duncan Company, one of the most successful mercantile establishments in the county, with branch houses at a number of different places throughout the district.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Duncan married Miss Ida Terrell, a daughter of G. I. Terrell, who was a representative of one of the old southern families, having come into the state in boyhood from his native state, Kentucky. He is an old soldier of the Confederacy, and he married Fannie Patterson, from the Taladega Valley, in Alabama. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are as follows: Louise, born January 27, 1897; and Fannie Laura, born September 24, 1902.

Mr. Duncan's political activity has been in line with the prohibition Democracy of Texas, and he has long regarded the saloon evil as one of the greatest wrongs of our country. He is progressive and liberal in his ideas, and in this connection may be cited the fact that he was one of the first men in Paris to sign a petition in favor of womans' suffrage. His churchly relations are with the Presbyterian denomination, and he is one of the most estimable men of the city and county.

JUDGE G. WOOTEN. The month of May, 1913, rounded out a period of twenty years of continuous service as superintendent of the schools of Paris on the part of Judge Given Wooten, a period which covers an era of phenomenal progress and growth in the public school system of the city; and the brief facts presented here tell the story as it is, accurately and shorn of all elaboration. Such a record can not fail to impress a thoughtful reader with at least a comparative appreciation of the great agency for the training of the human mind in its formative period. A tenure of twenty years or more as the directing head of any enterprise, of whatever nature, indicates at once that he who has held that position has proven to the people that he has been the right man for the right place, and in Judge Wooten the city of Paris, Texas, has indubitably been justified in its long continued retention of his services as the head of its public school system. She has maintanied at the head of her educational system a man who has proven his abilities as a navigator in the waters of education, who has an accurate knowledge of the rocky points, the shoal waters and the floating derelicts upon which the ship of school administration is too often wrecked.

Judge Wooten was born in Warren county, Kentucky, not far from Bowling Green, on March 5, 1855, and is the son of Joseph W. and Ann (Brawner) Wooten. The father was born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1828, and was a brother of Dr. Wooten, one time president of the board of regents of the University of Texas. Joseph W. Wooten was a farmer and merchant in Warren county and belonged to a Virginia family, of which his father was an off-shoot. It may be stated here that the grandfather of Judge Wooten was orphaned early in his boyhood, so that it is impossible to give authentic data concerning the ancestry and origin of this interesting family.

Joseph W. Wooten, as mentioned previously, married Ann Brawner, a daughter of William T. Brawner, a man who came of the old Revolutionary stock of Maryland, and whose wife was a member of the Cooksey family of that state, well and prominently known. Mr. Wooten passed away in 1903 and his widow is now a resident of Owensboro, Kentucky. They reared four children: Judge Given, the educator of Paris, Texas; Mrs. Walter B. Hill, of Oklahoma City; Mrs. T. J. Townsend, the wife of a well known doctor of Owensboro, Kentucky; and W. B. Wooten of Gallatin, Tennessee.

Judge Wooten began his higher education at Bethel College in Russellville, Kentucky, and from that went to the University of Virginia, where he lacked but three months of his graduation when sudden illness seized him. He returned to Russellville, Kentucky, and there, upon his recovery, prepared for and engaged in the practice of law. He was chosen to membership on the county school board, and upon the occasion of a sudden vacancy in one of the county schools, he was asked to fill the place pending the engagement of a new teacher. Instead of dropping out of the work in the ensuing month, the young man stayed in the schools for three years, and thus identified himself with the teaching profession, discontinuing his connection with the law work that appealed with great strength to his instinct for service of the highest order. In his quite accidental acquaintance with the work of the school room, he discovered latent talent and possibilities along educational lines, and his work was soon recognized in the community, while his favor spread with the profession as well as with laymen. His ability as a disciplinarian was not less pronounced than his capacity as an instructor, and when he learned that Yazoo City, Mississippi, required a superintendent who, to quote their own terms, could govern "without regard to whether or not the children learned anything," Judge Wooten applied for the place. So readily did he adjust the difficulties that had beset this community in its educational work that he continued for three years, resigning then to accept the superintendency of the schools at Benton, Mississippi, subsequently passing on to West Point and Oxford, Mississippi. He was at the latter named place for five years and came to Paris direct from there. While in Mississippi he was president of the Teachers' Association of East Mississippi and secretary of the State Teachers' Association, and for some years he gave an added impetus to educational work in the state by his numerous addresses and contributions to educational

Mrs. W. Glasscock

journals, and by his especially telling and effective work in summer normals, a branch of school work that is coming to be more and more recognized as a necessary factor in the efficient training of teachers, aside from whatever educational advantages they may have previously enjoyed along those lines, and which was in its infancy in those days.

The facilities for education in Paris when Prof. Wooten assumed the duties of superintendent of the schools of the city were most primitive in contrast with present day conditions. There were two schools for white and one for colored people, and the high school department occupied a part of one of the ward buildings. There were seventy-three high school students, a total enrollment of about eighteen hundred, and a faculty of twenty-four teachers. There had been five annual graduations with a total of forty-nine pupils, and the system showed a deplorable want of reform and repair at many important points. Today, in 1913, seven buildings house the white students and four the colored, while the total enrollment is more than thirty-five hundred. One central high school building, with the most ideal equipment, enrolls four hundred and sixty-one pupils, with sixteen teachers on the high school staff, and the graduating class of 1913 numbered sixty-nine. There are four colored teachers in the colored high school and seventeen grade teachers of the colored faction, while there are forty-six grade teachers in the white schools. During the regime of Judge Wooten the course of study has been greatly extended and amplified, and today embraces a Latin and Scientific course, manual training, domestic science, and a new department in the form of two companies equipped for military drill composed of the high school boys. Graduates from the high school numbering more than eight hundred have gone forth in the business of life, some into the field of finance, some into merchandising and the professions, and a large percentage of the teaching force of the Paris schools comprise former students of the schools.

Judge Wooten's relation to education in Texas has continued earnest and active through the passing years, and the State meeting of teachers has always known him as a positive force for the onward march of progress in educational affairs. As previously stated, he has been president of the State Teachers' Association and also of the Association of School Superintendents of the State, and for many years has been active and prominent in the conduct of summer normal work.

In 1884 Judge Wooten was married in Adairville, Kentucky, to Miss Anna Paisley, a daughter of J. B. Paisley. Mrs. Wooten died in Paris in 1898, leaving him two daughters and a son: Lynne is a teacher of Latin, German and Spanish in Mary Connor College, in Paris; Lucile, a graduate of the Denton (Texas) Normal School; and Jo Paisley, who has just finished in the Paris High school.

In 1899 Judge Wooten married Mrs. Etta Read, a daughter of William C. Klyce. Judge Wooten is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and has also taken all the degrees in the York Rite branch and is Grand Commander of the Knights Templar body of Texas. He is a member of the Christian church, and a Democrat.

Looking back over the two decades of service of Judge Wooten in his high position in Paris, it would be difficult indeed to make any adequate estimate as to the depth and breadth of his work among the student body of the city in all these years. Certain it is that he has recognized to the fullest his opportunity and his responsibility, and Paris has in turn shown her recognition of his splendid capacity for good in the work he long since chose for his lifework. Whole-souled, generous in heart and in mind, with splendid capabilities and possessing an unbounded popularity, it is a pleasure to contemplate his work of past years, and Paris looks forward to many years of future association with him as the head of its educational system.

GEORGE W. GLASSCOCK. Many pages of this publication are in the nature of a memorial to the pioneer element of Texas citizenship, and as its chief author was "a leader of the Texas Revolution," it is eminently fitting that the lives of early patriots and pioneers should be given as much space as possible. Among prominent early Texans none was more honored among his friends and the several communities where he lived than George W. Glasscock, who was one of the founders of Georgetown, the county seat of Williamson county, where many years of his life were passed and most of his interests centered.

When he died in Travis county, February 28, 1868, it was said that no death since the close of the war had occasioned so much regret in that part of the state. George W. Glasscock was born in Kentucky, April 11, 1810, grew up in his native state and in 1830 followed the leadings of an adventurous spirit and left home, spending two years in St. Louis as a merchant. Soon after he located in St. Louis the Black Hawk war broke out, and called volunteers from every one of the middle western states. Mr. Glasscock was elected first lieutenant in Captain J. M. Early's company of volunteers, and saw service until the capture of the famous chief and the close of hostilities. After this experience he engaged in flat-boating on the Sangamon and Illinois rivers, and had no less a partner in that enterprise than Abraham Lincoln. From the river traffic he finally returned to his uncle near St. Louis, and remained there a year or more. The province of Texas was then exciting great attention throughout the country, especially on account of the troubles between the American colonists and the Mexican government, and in 1834 Mr. Glasscock located at Savalla in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, in what was then known as the Municipality of Jasper, later Jasper county. There he was engaged in merchandising with T. B. Huling and Henry Millard, and besides selling goods the firm did a large amount of land locating, with Mr. Glasscock as the surveyor. It was as a land looker and surveyor that Mr. Glasscock first became acquainted with western Texas. In that way he traveled all over the counties of Travis, Williamson, Burnet, Lampasas and Milam. He had many thrilling experiences and hardships, and at one time was a fortunate member of a party the other section of which was captured by Indians and all massacred.

Mr. Glasscock was one of the soldiers of the Texas Revolution, and was a part of the army in the fall of 1835 which besieged and captured San Antonio, and again responded to the call for troops early in 1836 and did service in the concluding months of the war. From Jasper county Mr. Glasscock, in 1840, moved to the present county of Bastrop. That was his home for three years, and he lived in Travis county until 1848. It was in the county of Williamson that his principal landed interests lay, and there in 1848 he took up his home. He was among the first to develop the wheat-growing interests of that section of Texas, and in order to carry out his plans and encourage the growing of that grain he put up the first flouring mill ever seen in western Texas. To advance the prosperity of Williamson county seems to have been his most cherished wish. Its county seat now bears a portion of his name, because of his donation of the beautiful ground upon which it is situated. He used his influence and oftentimes liberally contributed of his possessions to encourage settlement and to help many a pioneer family that otherwise would have been discouraged and could not have stood the test of the struggle for existence.

From 1850 until the close of his life George W. Glasscock filled a number of public positions. He represented the counties of Williamson and Travis in the tenth and eleventh legislatures; was for many years county com-

missioner for Williamson county; was one of the contractors of the lunatic asylum during the terms of Governors Houston, Clark, Lubbock and Murrah; and was president of the Air-Line Railroad Company, by which Austin first came into relation with the outside world by means of railway. A short time before his death he had perfected an arrangement with the Central Railroad Company for the completion of the line to Austin.

George W. Glasscock died as a result of injuries received when a horse he was riding fell and he was taken from life at a comparatively early age and when the promise of many useful years naturally remained for him. While living in Jasper county in 1837 he married Miss Cynthia C. Knight. They shared together the privations and difficulties of pioneer existence in Texas, and she died in the city of Austin in 1866. They were the parents of ten children altogether, three of whom died before the parents, and several of whom are still living. One of the daughters is Mrs. E. J. Talbott, of Georgetown.

The late George W. Glasscock was prominent in Masonry, was an active member of Austin Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and a portion of the tribute of respect drawn up and published by the lodge at the time of his death will supplement the brief facts already related:

"Our deceased brother was no ordinary man. There was a tireless energy in his character that entered into all his pursuits, and was the grand element of success. Possessed of a powerful native intellect and singularly clear perceptions, he understood human nature in an uncommon degree; and few combinations of circumstances surprised him or found him unprepared for any emergency that might present itself. Of a disposition singularly generous, a heart tenderly mild, he was open handed as the day to every call of charity made upon him either as a Mason or a man.

"He was a Mason of many years' standing; and those of us who have known him longest miss, and will always miss, his presence from our mystic circle, and as we cast our eyes around us, while we notice the absence of many with whom we have been associated in former years, the remembrance of no one will call forth a deeper sigh than we heave as we mark the vacant seat of him whose loss we now deplore.

"And the suddenness of his departure from among us increases the force of the blow under which we bend in unavailing sorrow. One day we saw him among us, living, strong, active, full of energy and vitality; and though slightly past the prime of life, with the apparent prospect of many years of active life and prolonged usefulness; the next, our hearts are chilled with the sad news that he is done with us, and life and time and that we shall no more see and associate with him till the great Author of life shall call us all from the grave. So stunning the event, that we hardly yet realize its actual truth. * * *

"Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother, George W. Glasscock, we feel that we have sustained a loss not easily repaired; and while we bow in humble submission to that Overruling Providence, more wise than we, we cannot but give way to the grief so great a misfortune is so well calculated to produce.

"Resolved, That while we forget the frailties of our departed brother, to which all are liable, we will cultivate the recollection of his many virtues, and emulate his example in all that was good and excellent in his character. * * *"

William W. Fitzpatrick. The medical profession of Paris, Texas, knows as one of its younger members and at the same time one of its most promising ones, Dr. William W. Fitzpatrick, who has here been engaged in practice since 1904. His training for his profession was most thorough, and the attention that the young doctor has since given to his work has designated him one of the coming men of the medical fraternity, and indeed, he has already won recognition of no small merit for his ability and achievement in his chosen career.

A native son of Paris, born here on November 25, 1876, Dr. Fitzpatrick comes of stanch and sturdy Irish stock, as his name indicates. His father, who came of a family of prominence in County Ulster, Ireland, was born in New York City in 1852. He left home as a youth of fourteen, thereafter maintaining himself chiefly as a clerk and salesman until he turned his face in a southwesterly direction. It was in 1872 that he first located in Texas, settling in Denison, and coming to Paris two years later. Here for some years the elder Fitzpatrick was occupied in a cigar business, but he eventually drifted in the cotton business as a shipper. Of late years he retired from that business, in which he achieved a pleasing success, and in recent times has identified himself in a more or less active way with the real estate business, although he is practically retired, his real estate operations being more of the nature of an avocation than otherwise. Mr. Fitzpatrick in his young manhood married Ella, the daughter of Dr. Withrow, of Denison, Texas, who located in that place from his native place, Springfield, Illinois. Dr. William W. and Miss Fay Fitzpatrick are the only issue of their union.

Although born in Paris, Dr. Fitzpatrick had but little acquaintance with the city until after he had finished his education and settled here as a member of the medical profession. After his knickerbocker days he was absent practically all the time in the pursuit of an education, first at St. Edwards College in Austin, Texas, and later in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where he carried on his literary studies. The year 1898 saw his graduation from that institution with his Bachelor's degree, and he then begun his preparation for his lifework in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1902. From that well known institution the young doctor began a thorough hospital training in St. Paul's Sanitarium, in Dallas, Texas, passing a year there in careful work and study, and thereafter spent a like period in the famous hospitals of New York and Chicago. Thus equipped with theoretical and practical knowledge, Dr. Fitzpatrick did not hesitate to present himself to the people of his native community as a member of the medical profession, and since 1904 he has enjoyed his share in the work of healing in Paris, and his practice has seen a continuous growth consistent with the meritorious work he has performed in the community. His interest in his profession is of a character such as to exclude him from all connection with business or affairs of ordinary public concerns. He is a member of the local and state medical societies, and likewise of the National Medical Association.

In February, 1907, Dr. Fitzpatrick was married in Paducah, Kentucky, to Miss Letitia Powell, daughter of W. W. Powell, prominent there as a man of business, and a grand-daughter of Governor Shelby of that state. Dr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have one son, William W., Jr.

Sam B. Gillett. A native son of the state of Texas, Sam B. Gillett, well known to the legal fraternity of El Paso and vicinity, has spent the best years of his life in his birth state, a period of something like sixteen years having been given to professional associations in New Mexico in unison with Hon. Harvey B. Ferguson, congressman from that state. He returned to Texas in 1903, and since that time has been active and prominent in professional circles, and has gained a place among the foremost among the legal men of the city and county.

Born in Gonzales county, Texas, on January 30, 1863, Sam B. Gillett is the son of Rev. James D. and Martha (Johnston) Gillett. The father was born in Matagordo county, this state, in 1833, in the days when Texas was a republic, and all his life from mature years on till retirement, has devoted his whole energies to the work of the ministry. He is now an honored resident of El Paso, where he is well known for his identification with

every charitable and philanthropic movement that has origin in the city. His devoted wife, who also survives, was born in Indiana, and she met and married her husband in the Lone Star state. Nine children were born to them, of which number the subject was the fourth born. The father of Rev. Gillett was Rev. Roswell Gillett, who likewise lived a life of the utmost usefulness in his sphere in Texas.

Samuel B. Gillett, it may be said, is essentially a Texas product, coming as he did from a father and grandfather who carried on their life work in the great southwestern state. He received his early education in the public schools, later attending the Southwestern University at Georgetown. Between his public school and college days, however, there elapsed a considerable gap of time, in which the young student was engaged in various activities which enabled him to make a start in his college career, and he finished that course by working his way so that his education came to him at the cost of many a personal sacrifice. None will be found, however, who will dispute that his training was none the less efficient or wholesome for that fact, and it is more than probable that he learned during that time lessons that have been of the greatest importance to him in his later life, and have been significant factors in the high order of success that he has achieved.

After Mr. Gillett had finished his hard won college course, he engaged in the sheep business, and continued in that work for about four years, when he turned his attention to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and soon thereafter began the practice of law in Silver City, New Mexico, where, as has already been mentioned, he was associated in practice with one of the most eminent New Mexico lawyers, Hon. Harvey B. Ferguson. It was in 1903 that he returned to Texas, locating at once in El Paso, and here he has achieved a success in every way worthy of the name, and one that has gained him a prominence and position that is indicative of the possession of a high order of ability. He has won distinction as one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the state, and it is a fact of record that during all the years of his practice in El Paso the jury only once returned a verdict of "Guilty." A remarkable instance of his unusual ability and success in criminal practice was an occasion when he was called to defend a man charged with a serious crime. Evidence against the accused was almost overwhelming, and Mr. Gillett was called on so short a notice that he had practically no time to prepare himself for the trial. It was the belief of the court and attorney for the prosecution that the man was guilty as charged, and they were confident that no other verdict could be returned, but the verdict of that jury was "Not guilty." The judge himself congratulated Mr. Gillett and assured him that if he ever had the misfortune to require the services of a criminal lawyer, Mr. Gillett might consider himself retained in advance.

Mr. Gillett is a stanch Democrat and takes an active part in the activities of that body, being recognized as one of the party leaders in this section of the state, although it is a part of his plan of procedure that he never accepts public office himself. His residence in El Paso has been fraught with activities in the best interests of the city, and as a member of the local school board he has performed worthy service in behalf of the educational system. No more enthusiastic Texan will be found when questions of its comparative opportunities are raised, and Mr. Gillett is prepared at all times to respond to any inquiries with reference to possible and certain opportunities that are to be found within the border lines of Texas.

Mr. Gillett is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has filled all chairs in the local lodge, as well as having served as representative to the Grand Lodge of Texas. He has been twice married. His first wife died in New Mexico, and is there buried. His second marriage took place at Silver City, New Mexico, on January 30, 1893, Miss Ruth Phelps becoming his wife, she being a native daughter of the state of Illinois. Five children were born to them—four sons and one daughter, named as follows: Idus, Rena, Clyde and Claude, who are twins, and Knox. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, in El Paso, and take prominent places in the many good works of the church with which they have affiliated since locating in El Paso.

Three generations of the Gillett family, which has long been identified with Texas in no uncertain manner, are thus established in El Paso, and while the activities of the subject are of a nature entirely different from the work that dominated the lives of his honored sire and grandsire, yet he is taking his place as an honored and honorable advocate of the law and as a citizen whose every instinct is in harmony with the growth and development of the best interests of his city.

J. Swain Ayres. Among the men who by their activities in the field of business have added to the commercial importance of Amarillo, J. Swain Ayres, president of the J. S. Ayers Ice Cream Company, holds prominent position. Coming to this city a poor man, less than ten years ago, he has during this time built up one of the leading industries of its kind in the Lone Star state, the business of which extends not only throughout Texas but into Oklahoma and Mexico. Mr. Ayres is a Westerner by birth and training. He was born in San Saba county, Texas, January 14, 1880, and is a son of W. E. and Josephine (Webster) Ayres.

W. E. Ayres was a native of Mississippi, and when two years of age was brought to Texas by his parents, the family settling on a ranch in Goliad county. There Mr. Ayres grew to manhood, following in the foot-steps of his father and adopting agricultural pursuits, ranching and stock raising as his life work. He is now retired from active pursuits and is living at Clarendon, Texas, being sixty-five years of age. He was married at Goliad, Texas, to Josephine Webster, who was born and educated in Texas, and who is still living at the age of sixty-two years. She and her husband have had four sons and three daughters, J Swain being the fourth in order of birth.

After attending the public school at Mason, Texas, Mr. Ayres took up ranching, but subsequently turned his attention to dairying, which he followed at Cleburne, Texas, for one year. During the next year he divided his time between ranching and attending school, and then went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he was engaged in dairying for two years. After six months spent in central Texas, in 1904 he came to Amarillo, where he purchased a dairy business, and this he conducted two years. During this time Mr. Ayres became convinced that there was a field for a concern which could furnish a first-class grade of ice cream, and accordingly in 1906, he began to manufacture this delicacy. His business grew so rapidly, that in 1910 he became the organizer of the Ayres Ice Cream Company, and erected the present modern buildings, which are equipped throughout with the most highly improved machinery for the manufacture of ice cream. His associate, J. W. Collins, secretary of the company, is one of the capable business men of the city, and ten experts are employed in manufacturing an excellent and wholesome confection. The business is conceded to be the largest of its kind west of Kansas City, and every precaution for sanitation is observed. The credit for the growth and development of this business lies with Mr. Ayres, not only because he was able to realize an opportunity and had the courage to grasp it, but because he also has had the perseverence, enterprise and inherent ability to build it up to extensive proportions. The greater part of his attention is centered in this business, but he has also interests in stock-raising operations, for he firmly believes

this to be one of the greatest sections for stock in the country. Like all typical Westerners, he is fond of outdoor life and sports, and is never happier than when on an expedition with rod or gun. His fraternal associations are with the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, he gives his support to Democratic principles and candidates, but he has had no public aspirations. With his family, he attends the Christian church.

On April 25, 1906, Mr. Ayres was married to Miss Mary E. Baker, daughter of John Baker, of Amarillo. To this union there has come two interesting children, Ralph H., born October 22, 1907, at Amarillo, and Ruth, born September 4, 1913, at Amarillo, Texas.

Rev. Robert E. Vinson, D.D. LL.D. As one of a family that has been distinguished by its services in the Presbyterian ministry, Rev. Robert E. Vinson, D.D., LL.D., has especially gained prominence in the work of the church, not only through his activities in a ministerial capacity, but as president of Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, to which office he was elected in May, 1909, after seven years of work in the seminary as an instructor in various branches.

Robert E. Vinson was born in Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, on November 4, 1876, and is a son of John Vinson, a South Carolina merchant and cotton buyer, born in that state in Sumter county, in 1839. Andrew P. Vinson, grandfather of the subject, was a Virginian by birth, who moved to South Carolina when a boy, and who was a very prominent lawyer in the Ante Bellum days. He died in 1846. John Vinson served in the Confederate army under General Beauregard. He enlisted at the beginning of the war from Citadel Academy where he was a student, and served throughout the entire four years. He was taken prisoner at Fort Sumter, but barring a few months imprisonment, was active in the service throughout the entire period of hostilities.

The Vinson family, it should be said, is one of the oldest in America today, the first of the name to settle on American soil having come from France in company with General LaFayette and they rendered valiant service during the revolutionary war.

John Vinson, father of the subject, married Mary Brice, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, her people having come originally from the North of Ireland, settling in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. Two of Mrs. Vinson's brothers fought under General Longstreet throughout the war, and two brothers of John Vinson also gave service to the South during that unhappy time. Walker Vinson was killed in Pickett's Brigade at Gettysburg and the other, A. P. Vinson, still lives in Sumter, South Carolina. He served with the rank of Major during the war, and is still known by his military title. Another brother, W. D., was for twenty years a professor of mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina.

To John and Mary (Brice) Vinson were born the following children: Walter H., a lawyer of St. Paul, Minnesota; William A., also a lawyer, engaged in practice in Houston, Texas; John W., missionary to China; T. Chalmers, a missionary in Luebo, Belgian Congo, Africa; Mrs. W. J. Culver, of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. W. A. McLeod, of Austin, Texas; Miss Brice Vinson, teaching in the public schools of San Antonio; and Rev. Robert E. of this review.

Robert E. Vinson came with his father's family to Sherman, Texas, in 1887. He had his education in the public schools, followed by attendance at Austin College, from which he took his B.A. degree in 1896. In 1899 he had his B.D. degree from Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, after which he became Associate Pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Charleston, West Virginia, continuing until 1902 in that connection. In 1902 Rev. Vinson took a special course in Hebrew and Archaeology in the Divinity School of Chicago University, under Dr. Harper, and in September, 1902, he came to Austin, Texas, as professor of Old Testament languages and Exegesis. In 1906, at his own request, he was transferred to the Chair of English Bible and Practical Theology, which he still holds, and in May, 1909, he was elected president of the Seminary, his present office.

In 1905 Austin College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1910 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Southwestern Presbyterian University of Clarksville, Tennessee.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to Dr. Vinson for his work along educational lines in the state of Texas. In 1909 he formulated the plan under which the Presbyterian church in Texas has since operated its educational work, and he has been chairmen of the executive agency of the Synod since 1909. This commission has under its jurisdiction seven schools in the state, and Dr. Vinson has been field secretary since that time, raising all the money for the support and equipment of the schools—a work that has won for him especial prominence in the church and out of it.

Dr. Vinson was married on January 3, 1901, to Miss Katherine Kerr, of Sherman, Texas, a daughter of John S. Kerr, a nurseryman who has been prominently identified with the horticultural and agricultural interests of the state of Texas for the past quarter century. The Kerrs came originally from Scotland, as the family name would inevitably indicate, and they made their first settlement in Mississippi. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Vinson was one of the earliest settlers in Collins county, Texas, and that district is still the recognized seat of the family. Her maternal grandfather, of the family name of Murray, was a pioneer Presbyterian Missionary to the Trans-Mississippi country of Arkansas and Texas, and her maternal grandmother was a Rutherford, also of Scotch descent, and a native of South Carolina.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Vinson are Elizabeth, born December 26, 1901; Helen Rutherford, born July 9, 1906; and Katherine Kerr, born April 5, 1911.

James Harvey Davis. This publication will contain few more suggestive and interesting biographies of living Texans in public life than the following sketch of "Cyclone" Davis. It is an appreciative tribute and description well justified by its contents, and requires no further editorial comment.

In the domain of politics the name of James Harvey Davis, of Sulphur Springs, has a renown far beyond the limits of Texas. Mr. Davis regards himself as a private citizen and yet none of the conspicuous leaders in public affairs better deserves the distinctions and honors which have come to his career. He is a man who has reached his zenith of political influence, after years of fighting against special privilege, unfair competition, political bossism and trickery, and may properly take to himself a goodly share of the victories won in the renovation of politics during recent years. He takes special personal satisfaction in the enthronement of a national administration pledged to the execution of policies of government of which he is and has been for twenty years a leading, active and forceful exponent. Victory does not always come to the brave, nor is the race always to the swift, but a combination of the qualities of courage and speed avail much when enlisted for humanity and directed toward the destruction of political and economic evils. "Cyclone" Davis, as he is familiarly known, is a man of rare qualities and services in these modern times of politics.

The remote ancestors of Mr. Davis were Welsh, and the family name was originally "Davies," when introduced into the colonies of the south. The exact rank and station of the Welsh progenitor is not a matter of knowledge, but appeared in the Carolinas as a subject of the English king and lived to raise up a small army of posterity to help beat back the soldiers of his sovereign. They fought under Francis Marion and with

J. H. Davis

ther squads and troops engaged in the Revolution, and even great-uncles of William B. Davis, father of James H., were all engaged in the struggle for national independence.

As a family they have been civilians by nature, soldiers only to meet a public necessity and to defeat a public calamity. The industry of the farm and conformity to the established customs of the south seem to have afforded the regular channels of their energies. As planters of the old school, they employed the labor of the bondmen, and when their title to this property was threatened they met the emergency with an offer of their lives. Strong convictions were a feature of every character, and "love their neighbor" as themselves was a ruling principle of every nature.

Col. Harvey Davis, grandfather of James Harvey Davis, was born after the Revolution and passed his life in South Carolina, his home being in the Pickens District. He manifested strong characteristics as a citizen, was an enthusiastic follower of Andrew Jackson, and his posterity have brought up their sons in the same political faith. He married a Miss Barton, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of the Palmetto state, and six sons and two daughters were born of their union. Young Davis, his oldest son, was a Confederate colonel and was a member of the Georgia State Senate many years.

William B., founder of the Texas branch of this family, was born early in the century in Pickens District of South Carolina, and was married there during the forties. He reached Texas in 1857, after the manner of the early settlers of that time. He was uneducated as the manner of education is today, but had learned the essentials and was fond of reading. He possessed no ability as a speaker and evinced no ambition for a political office. He asserted an independence that is strongly reflected in his descendants, and though not a Christian in the accepted sense of the word, was a veritable "blue stocking" in the observance of the Sabbath day. He held slaves and was a planter when the war came on. He used his influence for the success of the Confederacy, and saw his sons offer themselves as a sacrifice in the army of the gray. Although old and feeling the weight of years, he did some service upon the "old men's call" toward the end of the war. He died at Winnsboro, at the age of eighty-three, while the mother of James H. died in 1859.

William D. Davis married Miss Salina Moore, a daughter of James S. Moore, who owned a water-mill near Raleigh, North Carolina, where Mrs. Davis was born. Their children were David B., who died in the hospital as a Confederate soldier; Commodore Decatur, who at the time of his death at Anson, Texas, was district attorney; James Harvey; Warren L., of Abilene, Kansas; R. Sampson, of Sonora, California; Dr. Jeff D., of Roby, Texas; John and Jarrett, who both were cruelly slain when young men engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico; and Mrs. Ritta McGee, of Anson, Texas.

James H. Davis, subject of this sketch, was born in Pickens District, South Carolina, December 24, 1853. His memory of events did not begin until his parents reached Texas and settled near Winnsboro. This period of the war furnished a serious obstacle toward the acquirement of an education, since at that time he was giving his youthful strength toward the support and maintenance of his mother and younger children. His part in bread-winning and the situation during and following the war called for more serious work than attending school. In spite of these handicaps, he applied himself with such vigor to study and the knowledge of books that he was in time qualified as a teacher himself. His work as school-master was as educative to himself as to his scholars, since he found it necessary to train himself thoroughly in advance of his pupils over all the ground covered by them. When finally relieved of the burdens of home, he gave his energies full play in making up for lost time and eventually had mastered the common branches, had prospected some in the field of general literature, and also possessed himself of the basic principles of the law. The tallow candle and pine knots had served him while a student, until the invention of the oil lamp, and it is said he purchased the first glass lamp for the use of kerosene that came to Winnsboro.

He found himself ready for examination for the bar in 1879, and took his examinations before Judge B. T. Estes at Mount Vernon. Among the local talent who composed the committee of examiners, were the chairman, Judge Baldwin, now one of the leading lawyers of Rock Port, Texas; Judge W. P. McLean, of Fort Worth, one of the first railroad commissioners of Texas; and Hon. S. O. Moody, now of Colorado. Mr. Davis was already serving as county judge of Franklin county when admitted to practice law. After his admission he won a unique victory in the very first case with which he was connected as counsel. This case was tried before a justice and Mr. Davis was defending a man charged with drunkenness. He set up the claim in behalf of his client that the defendant owed the state nothing, and that there was no proof of "intent" to commit crime. He owed the state nothing because the state had collected its dues for the license which permitted the saloonkeeper to sell the liquor and make the defendant drunk and that fact, coupled with the fact that the fellow did not intend to get drunk when he took the drinks, ought to clear his client of the charge and, to the astonishment of the defense itself, it did.

Mr. Davis practiced law regularly until 1904, although the law had apparently always been more of a secondary matter with him. Nature endowed him with strong powers of speech, and his ability in debate and argument and in forceful, logical presentation of facts, and native rugged eloquence, has found expression through the press and also in public debate. To bring his ideas and utterances directly before the people he bought a newspaper at Mt. Vernon, the Franklin *Herald*, a Democratic paper, and while he affiliated with the old party he was the mouthpiece of that organ. In early life he joined his brother in making a study of the politics of the country through the leading dailies of the United States. They read the New York *World*, Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, and several other metropolitan newspapers of both political parties, and for several years his own political convictions were shaped and ripened by the assimilation of the editorials of able students of government. Between his ownership of the *Herald* and the *Vindicator* at Sulphur Springs, Mr. Davis become a Populist, and he closed his fourteen years of newspaper work there as the editor of the latter paper. He also spent a year in Greenville, as the editor of the Greenville *Herald*, and soon afterwards came to Sulphur Springs to practice law and carry on his political propaganda.

His interest in the Farmers' Alliance Movement and his sympathy with it were made practically useful through his services as a political leader and debater, in explanation and defense of its economic policies. Following the Ocala convention of the Alliance, the National Grange, the National Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, and the Federation of Labor issued a call for the presence of all who believed in the principles of government as announced in the Ocala demands of the Farmers' Alliance, to meet with them in Cincinnati. Mr. Davis was one of the five lawyers in the United States to respond to that invitation. Ignatius Donnelly of Minneapolis and Mr. Davis were of the party, and became a member of the committee on platforms. Meeting with different bodies organized with grip and password, but with a common purpose, was a new situation for lawyers, apostles of the law and against the practice of clandestine gatherings for political purposes, but they put themselves in harmony with the situation by organizing themselves into a similar

body, adopting a sort of schedule of "demands," made the "hand strike" their grip, and added the sixteenth beatitude, "Blessed is he that expects nothing for he shall not be disappointed." They agreed to defend the platform made at that conference, and pledged each other to come to the relief of either who chanced to come into conflict with the law while carrying on their campaign.

The platform prepared by that conference formulated the doctrines most prominent in the platforms of the Democratic and Progressive National parties today, and they included some principles as physical valuation of railroads, popular election of United States senators, initiative, referendum and recall, graduated income tax, a stock and bond law, and other planks, now thought to be progressive but not radical. With the formation of the Populist party, Mr. Davis spent five years in its organization, covering the United States from Pennsylvania west and from Baltimore south, speaking in nearly every county seat in the whole territory. During the life of that political party he was a factor in all its councils and conventions, and infused confidence and courage into his associates by the clearness of his conception of government and the sincerity with which he advocated its cause. He was one of the populist committee of six along with such men as Thomas Patterson, of Colorado; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Harry Tracy, of Texas; Herman Taubeneck, of Illinois; Colonel Harvey, of Florida; and Col. John G. Rankin, of Indiana, treasurer of the party. It was Senator Tom Patterson who wrote the first plank into a national platform demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Mr. Davis opposed the methods of stating the ratio because it necessitated an explanation to the average voter and proposed instead that the language be changed to read "Free and unlimited coinage as per the Coinage Act of 1873, and expressed in the credit-strengthening act (25 8-10 grains of gold to 412 1-2 grains of silver)," which is the ratio of sixteen to one. His suggestion was voted down, and his prophecy as to the effect of the "Sixteen to One" declaration in the campaign came true.

In 1896 the Democrats made a bid for popular support of their ticket by offering to take Mr. Sewell's name from their ticket and substitute James H. Davis for vice-president as a running mate for Mr. Bryan. Having determined to accept no honors for himself, but to devote his energies to the welfare of popular principles, he declined the offer and advised his Populist friends not to indorse Bryan as they afterwards did, but to nominate a presidential candidate along with Watson, and make a combination with the Democrats in the division of electors. This program he contended would save two hundred thousand votes in doubtful states, which would give the fusionists control of the electoral college and result in the choice of Mr. Bryan for the presidency. The result of the election of that year shows that if his advice had been followed, Mr. Bryan instead of Mr. McKinley would have been the successor of Grover Cleveland in the White House.

In 1900 an effort was made by the Democrats to unite the forces opposed to the Republican party, and Mr. Davis was requested to take charge of the unionizing of the Populists and silver Republican party with the Democrats in support of Mr. Bryan. Being wedded to the principle of the initiative, referendum and recall, Mr. Davis demanded that these be made a part of the National platform of the Kansas City Democratic Convention in consideration of his service in unionizing the elements above named. The Democratic leaders consented to this program, and Mr. Davis spent the months of that campaign in a task that proved hopeless of accomplishment.

At his home in Texas Mr. Davis' influence was as paramount as in the national convention of his party. In 1892 he was nominated without his approval as attorney general on the ticket with Mr. Nugent for governor. He and Mr. Nugent were the only lawyers on the ticket, the others being farmers, and both polled about one hundred and eight thousand votes, some ten thousand more votes than the farmers polled. He was nominated for Congress against David B. Culberson, then one of the leading men of the South, and carried all but three counties of the district. Mr. Culberson lost his own county of Marion by several hundred votes. Many gross irregularities and dishonesties were perpetrated by his old political enemies, which resulted in his being declared defeated for the office.

Mr. Davis' aim has been to bring back Democracy to its former home and not to win office for himself. He prefers to fight as a private, not as a candidate, although in Texas it was necessary for him to declare himself for high office in order that he might meet in discussion those candidates who opposed the platform demands of initiative, referendum and recall and other fundamental principles which must be a feature of the Democratic declaration from his standpoint.

In his sphere as a campaigner, Mr. Davis has discussed in joint debate the income tax, railroad commission, sixteen to one, and the other Populist demands, with the brains of the United States, and students of politics and economy understand how important has been his influence in the moulding of public opinion around these principles. It was in one of these discussions that he earned the name of "Cyclone." The event occurred early in his career as a public debater, and his efforts at that meeting made him both a name and fame. He was pitted against General Watt-Hardin, of Kentucky, a regular Democrat, a famous word-painter, and a political debater of renown. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was also one of the Populist advocates at the meeting, but when Mr. Hardin got through with the modest but honest senator the latter was so completely unhorsed that his effort only the more discouraged his followers. Not so with Mr. Davis. He was master of the constitution of the United States, knew the history of its making, was perfectly familiar with the "Madison papers," the life and history of Thomas Jefferson, and other documents bearing on the work of the constitutional convention, and he had these books all with him. After answering Mr. Hardin by showing the fallacy of his argument, the inaccuracies of his statements and so on, by quoting from his authorities, Mr. Davis beat down on him with withering sarcasm, then soared above him with inspiring eloquence. Before he had finished, Kentucky's favored "orator and intellectual giant" looked the wreck he was. The long, gaunt and awkward countryman from Texas, bedecked in a linen duster and with alligator boots, had torn his speech to shreds, set his friends to cheering the Texan, and put the Populist part of the audience into a frenzy of partisan outburst. Sam Carey, a son of General Carey, was the reporter for the Associated Press on the occasion, and in his article he referred in strong terms to the wonderful effect of Mr. Davis and called him a "Cyclone" in forensic debate.

December 25, 1878, Mr. Davis was married in Rusk county, Texas, to Miss Belle Barton, a daughter of Col. J. M. Barton, who was the first sheriff of that county. The Bartons were from South Carolina, and their ancestors were of the same Bartons into which family Mr. Davis' grandfather had married. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are: Arlon B., Valton G. and Landon V., who lives in Texas, and Leroy, of San Francisco, California. Mr. Davis believes in the religion of humanity, in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He is liberal in thought and has brought up his family in the Christian church.

Rev. Bernt Howe. Rev. Bernt Howe came to Austin, Texas, in response to a call from the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of this city in 1908, and he is still serving the church acceptably and faithfully. He came

here after a pastorate of fourteen years in various churches in the middle west, and brought to his duties here an experience that fitted him most admirably for the work of his pastorate.

Born in Ödalen, Norway, on October 6, 1868, Rev. Howe is a son of Kjostel Haugen, a farmer of that country. He had his education in the common schools of Norway, and came to Racine, Wisconsin, from his native land, in the year 1887, when he was nineteen years of age. Soon after his arrival on these shores the young man changed his name to Howe, and has since borne that borrowed patronymic. Four years after his settlement in America, he entered the Swedish Methodist Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and in 1894 he was graduated from that institution, an ordained minister. He took up his active work in the ministry as pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church in Tacoma, Washington, remaining there for two years, after which he was transferred to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church at La Conner, Washington, where he remained for two years. His next pastorate was at Norway, Michigan, and he held the pastorate of the Swedish Methodist church of that thriving mining town for three years. His next service was performed as pastor of the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where for six years he rendered faithful service to his church, and then responded to a call in 1908 to Austin, Texas, where he is still pastor.

Rev. Howe has had a busy career in the ministry of his church, and his activities have taken him into the difficult fields of the church, as well as into those where prosperity and well being was the keynote of the parish. In every pastorate he has acquitted himself admirably, leaving a regretful church whenever he has responded to a call to other fields, and his work in Austin has been no exception to the rule that has characterized his ministerial services throughout his entire active career thus far. In addition to his regular church work, Rev. Howe is a member of the directorate of the Texas Wesleyan College of Austin, organized under Scandinavian auspices, and one of the most successful schools in the state, concerning which further mention will be found elsewhere in this work.

In September, 1898, Rev. Howe was married to Miss Nanie Hedberg, of Tacoma, Washington. She is a daughter of P. S. Hedberg, who was born in Sweden, but who has been an American citizen for a good many years. Rev. and Mrs. Howe have three children—Serena, Beatrice and Eulalia. Rev. Howe has two brothers and a sister, all of whom are residents of the state of Wisconsin, and are there identified with the agricultural activities of the state.

Dr. Hans Harthan. In the labors to which men devote their activities, not the least in importance or the most insignificant in their impress upon character and destiny are those which minister to our aesthetic tastes. There are many diversities of art, wide variations in the display of artistic gifts. The painter transfers his fancy to canvas, the player holds the mirror up to nature, the sculptor carves his inspiration in living lines in bronze and marble, and the poet has the rare faculty of couching his thoughts in rythmic measure. And, standing preeminent among these, the musician reproduces in glorious melody the emotions which make our lives sad or joyous, despondent or hopeful. Who shall question, then, the right of the musician to a place in the temple of fame and to rank among the benefactors of mankind? Such thoughts arise while contemplating the career of one whose life has been spent in constant effort, not merely to amuse the public, but also to cultivate the popular taste for the higher forms of musical art.

Dr. Hans Harthan is a native of Bavaria, where he was born in 1855. He studied at the University of Munich, where he came in close relation with Lachner, Rheinberger, and von Buelow, and upon their recommendation he was appointed conductor of orchestra and chorus in Magdeburg. Rubinstein made his acquaintance, while in Berlin, and this meeting resulted in Doctor Harthan's nomination for leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Odessa. In St. Petersburg he met his great countryman, Adolph Hensel, who made him accept the position of musical director at the University in Derpat in 1885. In 1893 he resigned his position on account of the Russianizing of that famous university, and after a two-years' stay at Dresden, where he conducted the Bach Society and the Dresden School Teacher Singing Society, he was engaged by the Chilean Government as the director of the Conservatorio National de Musica, in Santiago, with a five-year contract. Doctor Harthan came to the United States in 1902 as judge of a singing contest at the Musical Festival, Baltimore, Maryland, spent one year in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as director of the German Singing Society, and three years as director of music at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and then again became judge of the Singing Festival, held at Newark, New Jersey, in 1906. In 1907 he came to Belton, Texas, as director of the musical department of Baylor College. Looking for a broader field of activity, he came to Austin, Texas, in 1909, and here he still lives, at this time holding the positions of organist and choir leader of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and professor of music at Texas Wesleyan College. He has concertized for many years on piano and organ and has been the leader of orchestras for more than a quarter of a century. In addition to having composed over 1,500 selections, he edits music for a number of large publishing houses. It little becomes the layman to attempt an enumeration of the accomplishments of one who has so indelibly impressed his ability and genius upon the music-loving public. That were a task better fitted to the pens of those whose understanding of the art has been gained through years of study and training, and it is for this reason that the following extracts are quoted from the musical columns of some of the country's foremost journals, as well as those of other lands:

"Through Raff's Concerto for piano and orchestra we learned to know Doctor Harthan as a very cultured, educated and refined pianist, who also in the following solos showed himself to be a spirited interpreter."—*Tageblatt* (Leipzig). "It must be said straightaway, that Doctor Harthan, who made his first appearance on this occasion, passed the ordeal triumphantly, and proved himself a fine and very able cultured and sensitive musician.—*Deutsche Wacht* (Dresden). "What immediately won the public in Doctor Harthan's piano playing was his high intelligence and refined musical taste. At the same time he is a great master of technic, as witness his wonderful performance of Rubinstein's Etude."—*Posen Zeitung* (Posen). "Doctor Harthan pleased me extremely, not only in the sonata by Gade, but also in his other selections. He is an excellent pianist with an extraordinarily fine technic, elegant touch and keen observation, which give him the power to play every composition in the peculiar style of the composer. He proved himself a master and delighted all his hearers."—*Frankischer Kuri* (Nurnberg). "In his second concert Doctor Harthan, director of the National Conservatory, played a wonderfully brilliant concerto for piano with orchestra by J. S. Bach. We have never heard Bach played in such a glorious, harmonic manner, and we never dreamed that the music of this Titanic composer could raise the mighty enthusiasm which we noticed last evening in the crowded assembly.—*Ferrocaril* (Santiago de Chile). The following notices came from the Montreal papers. Herald: "Montreal finds a great pianist. Dr. Harthan's recital proves him an authority of international rank. Montrealers have often paid two dollars a seat to hear important pianists; none of them had Doctor Harthan's excellencies. True, they excelled him in mannerisms and in the copiousness of their press agency—two factors which Doctor Harthan seemingly scorns. He is

a Teuton in playing as in appearance and as in nationality. Doctor Harthan is a master of tempo rubato when he likes, as witness the exquisite effectiveness of the momentary suspense upon the upper note of each phrase in the Chopin prelude, played by way of preliminary to an encore. It was Beethoven, however, in which he showed his power. His reading of the Kreutzer Sonata was massive, authoritative and above all intensely clear, and his tonal quality exquisitely beautiful at all times." *Daily Star:* "Doctor Harthan came to Montreal with a European reputation, and his recital was looked forward to with much interest. While not being in the least sensational or extravagant, and while he seemed to let his head govern his emotions, his interpretations are always meritorious and interesting. One of the most enjoyable features of Doctor Harthan's playing is a sympathetic touch noticeable in pianissimo passages. His technique is admirable for all requirements, and accuracy is one of his strongest points." *Daily Witness:* "Dr. Hans Harthan gave his first public piano recital in the Royal Victoria College last evening. Seldom in Montreal have music critics been so charmed with the art. Accuracy of technique and sympathy of rendition made it brilliant throughout." *Herald:* "Doctor Harthan is perhaps the most finished pianist in Canada. Certainly we know of no one who could approach the liquidness of his finger-passage in the Mendelssohn Spinning Song, or the intellectual clarity of his playing of the old polyphonic music.

The *Mail and Empire*, of Toronto, commented as follows: "There was a personality about his work that made it unique. He has a touch of wonderful firmness and tender delicacy, and is completely free from the distracting mannerisms of the average piano soloist. Seemingly, he plays abstractedly, forgetting himself, and devoting every thought to the music. In a Chopin prelude he did his best work, bringing out the resonant, swaying rythm with a peculiar force and beauty. Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 8 was given after the Chopin, and served as a contrast, in which his delicacy and clear-cut technique were predominant. Doctor Harthan also gave Beethoven's Allegro, op. 31, No. 2. The rapidity of the changes in expression, and the individuality of interpretation shown in this number, stamped Doctor Harthan as a Master." The New York *Musical Courier* said: "Doctor Harthan has been enjoying a round of formal receptions in New York and Philadelphia since his arrival. He is one of the best choral leaders now in the country. And again: "Doctor Harthan is one of the finest of European pianists and a composer of high reputation for voice and instrument." He was received enthusiastically in Philadelphia, as witness the extract from the *North American* of that city: "Doctor Harthan is a pianist and composer of high rank and world-wide recognition." The *Houston Chronicle* expressed its appreciation of his genius in the following manner: "Doctor Harthan's accompaniments were perfect gems. He accompanied the songs in their every feature with artistic effect, and many expressions of pleasure were given by the large number of listeners present. Both artists were repeatedly called out." At Dallas he was no less enthusiastically received and appreciated, as is chronicled by the *Morning News:* "Dr. Hans Harthan, with an unstudied simplicity, offered several piano numbers and won immediate appreciation. With that charming unaffectedness, characteristic of the German scholar, for which Doctor Harthan stands, aside from his musical worth, he played on, unmindful of his audience. His is the sort of liquid tone music that is unhampered with superfluous technique that so often mars. He played and the people loved the real music of the liquid touch. He is a real lover of Bach, and the influence of that master is felt keenly in the sustained work of the voices that sing throughout his own selections. It is not to intimate that technique or power was wanting—such was not so—but emphasis should be put on the charm of quietude in the man and his work. The Liszt Hungarian Rhapsodie awakened all the talent, power and brilliancy of hand work, and the tonal elision that constituted the value of his other numbers was for a time forgotten."

In 1883 Doctor Harthan was married to Miss Anna Fell, of Mainz, Germany, who at that time was his piano pupil. She is his faithful and able co-worker in his musical labors. Mrs. Harthan was a voice teacher in the conservatory of Chile, South America, and also taught in Baylor College for a year. Their daughter, Elsie Harthan Arendt, is one of the best singers in America, residing in Chicago and coming to Austin every winter for a few months, where she won much admiration, both as a singer and teacher of a large class. She was born in Odessa, Russia. Hans, the elder son, was born in Durbat, Russia, and is now a successful architect in California, while the younger son, Eric, born in Chile, is now a student in the Austin public schools, being thirteen years of age. Doctor Harthan is a member of the German Lutheran church. His pleasant home is situated at No. 1208 West Sixth street.

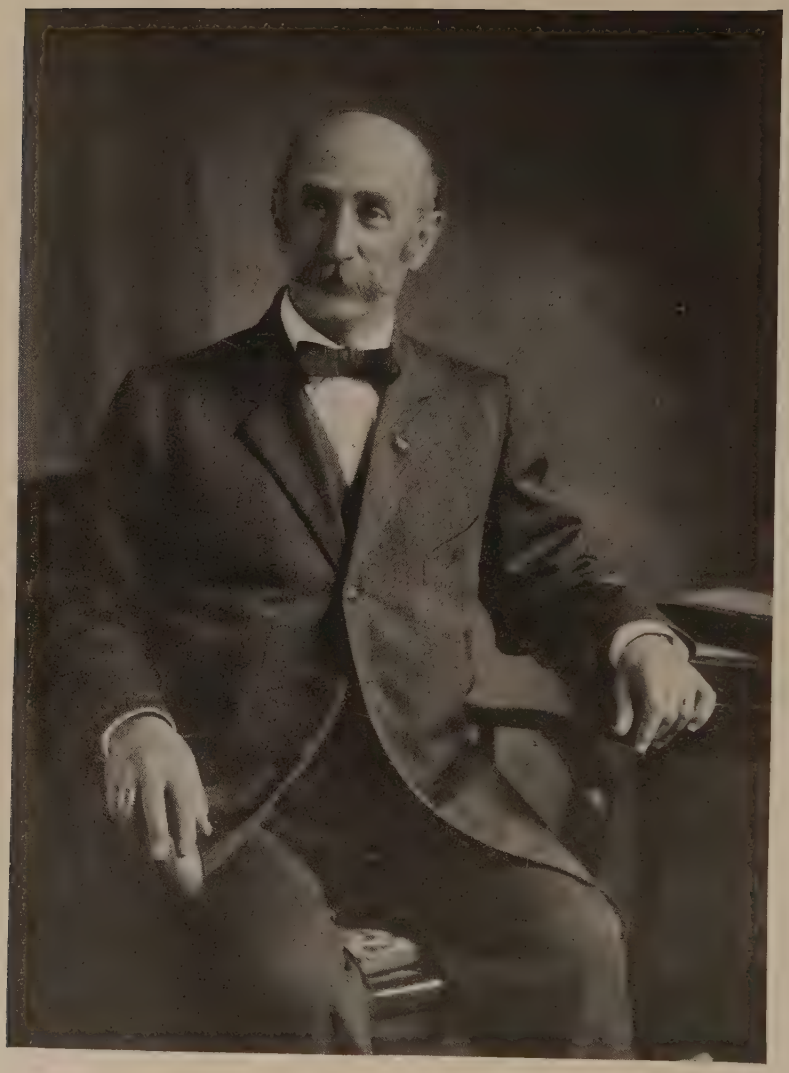
Rev. H. Johannes Romberg. The life of Rev. H. Johannes Romberg has been one devoted to the ministry of the German Evangelical church in various places since he came to America from his native land in 1890. His work has been of an especially worthy order, entering largely into education service, and his ministry thus far has yielded rich returns in the young lives that have come into daily contact with him, as a result of his precept and practice.

Born at Berlin, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on March 20, 1856, H. Johannes Romberg is a son of Hermann and Therese (Fischer) Romberg, the father a Lutheran minister all his life. To one interested in names and their derivations, it will be of interest to know that the name Romberg means Rome Mountain, that being the name of a mountain peak in the Tyrols on which was situated a castle inhabited by the family from which the Rombergs spring. The family is an old and honorable one in its native land, and Rev. Romberg does honor to the family name in the nature and purpose of his work in his adopted country.

Rev. Romberg had his education in Germany, and it was of a particularly thorough order, indeed. When he had finished the Gymnasium course, comparing favorably with our best high school training, he entered the University of Leipsic, from which he went as a student later to the University of Tubingen and still later to the University of Rostock, finishing the latter in its theological department. In 1890 he came to America, here entering into active service in the ministry for which his long years of study had carefully prepared him, and he has since that time filled pastorates in the following places, in the service of the German Evangelical Lutheran church: Earlville, Iowa, 1890 to 1895; from 1895 to 1897 he was pastor at Sheffield, Iowa, and in 1897 he came to Texas, and at Breman took up the duties of president of the German Lutheran College, continuing as president and as teacher Theology and German from then until 1903, when he came to Austin to accept the pastorate of St. Martin's Evangelical church, which he still holds.

In 1905 Rev. Romberg was elected president of the First German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas, and he is still serving in that capacity, having under his supervision and direction sixty-five ministers and one hundred and twenty-five congregations, numbering 4,688 members.

In December, 1891, Rev. Romberg was married to Miss Emma Theda Ommen, daughter of Peter Ommen, a prosperous farmer of Monticello, Iowa. The home of Rev. and Mrs. Romberg is at 105 East Fourteenth street, this city. They have no children.



Wm. Kowalski

HON. J. W. ROBERTSON. The late Col. Robertson was far many years following the close of the Civil war and until his death one of the ablest lawyers and distinguished public leaders of Texas. His home was at Austin from 1872, and his widow still lives in that city, an esteemed member of Austin society and enjoying the regard paid to the memory of her late husband. Mr. Robertson by gallantry and efficiency as a soldier won his title to command a regiment in the Southern army, and his qualities as a soldier were more than equalled when he became active in the law and in public affairs in Texas.

Col. Robertson was born under the shadow of the Allegheny mountains in Washington county of East Tennessee in 1840. When he was five years old his parents moved to Roane county, in the same part of the state, and his early years until manhood were spent on a farm. In 1857 he became a student in Hiawassee College near Madisonville in East Tennessee, an institution of learning which graduated many young men subsequently distinguished in Tennessee and national history, and Col. Robertson came out from that college at the head of his class in 1861, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution after the war. It was also in that institution he raised his regiment.

As a young college man he almost at once took his place as a fighter in the Confederate ranks, entering the service as first lieutenant in the Forty-third Tennessee regiment. In 1862 came his promotion to Captain in the Sixty-third Tennessee regiment, and there followed a long and arduous duty in many campaigns and on many battlefields. He was present in the battle of Chickamauga, at the siege and assault on Knoxville, and in the battle of Beans Station. In the spring of 1864, Bushrod Johnson's Brigade, to which the Sixty-third was attached, was sent first to Virginia, and Col. Robertson was present in the battles of Walthall Station, Swift Creek, and at Drury's Bluff, where three-fourths of his regiment were killed and wounded. He was in all the battles along the lines around Petersburg during June and July of 1864, and at New Market Heights and Fort Harrison in front of Richmond during the fall of 1864. On June 17, 1864, in the midst of a great battle, Colonel Robertson succeeded to the command of the Sixty-third Tennessee regiment and continued its leader until the fall of Petersburg, when he was made a prisoner of war. Col. Robertson was on several occasions mentioned for distinguished gallantry, and in the early part of 1865 was promoted to the rank of colonel of a consolidated Tennessee regiment, on recommendation by the brigade commander, Gen. McComb, and by Gen. Heth and Geo. A. P. Hill. However, he did not receive his commission in time to take command of that regiment. He remained a prisoner of war at first in the old capitol building at Washington and later on Johnson's Island, until paroled in June, 1865. From Johnson's Island he went to Huntsville, Missouri, spent the rest of the year in teaching school, and on March 28, 1866, was married in that town to Miss Sophronia M. Austin. She was a young woman of many accomplishments and proved an effective inspiration and practical adviser to her husband throughout his subsequent career.

Following his marriage Col. Robertson returned to Tennessee, had charge of the Academy at Sweetwater in eastern Tennessee, but in the latter part of 1867, came to Texas, and lived in Bryan and at Calvert until 1872. In that year his home was moved to Austin, and he remained a resident of that city until his death on June 30, 1892. Col. Robertson was soon prominent in public affairs, served a term in the legislature, and for a short time was district judge of the Austin District. The older citizens also remember his two terms as mayor of the city. In 1888, he was a delegate from the tenth district to the National Democratic convention in St. Louis, assisting in the nomination of Grover Cleveland in that year.

As a lawyer Col. Robertson possessed thorough learning, marked ability both as a counselor and advocate, and gained a record of many important successes in the Texas bar. Much of his time for a number of years was taken up in important litigation in the courts of Austin and in adjoining counties, in the state supreme court, and in the United States circuit court. With his ability to comprehend and work out the details of a complicated case he united splendid powers as an effective pleader and logical speaker, and attained a more than ordinary reputation for his literary accomplishments, possessing an incisive and fluent style which made all his work with the pen valuable both from the literary standpoint and for its effectiveness in reaching the object desired. At the time of his first sickness he was attorney for the English syndicate that built the state capitol. Col. Robertson was an honor to the Texas bar, and one of the distingished figures in the state during his generation. Mrs. Robertson now lives at 1710 Pearl street in Austin.

BENJAMIN KOWALSKI. Conspicuous in business circles and prominent in the public affairs of Brownsville, Benjamin Kowalski, an ex-mayor of the city, is a true type of the energetic and enterprising citizens who have been influential in advancing the best interests of this part of Cameron county, his enthusiastic zeal, unquestioned ability and strong personality making him a leader among men. A son of Bernard Kowalski, he was born, in 1854, in New Orleans, Louisiana, of thrifty ancestry.

Bernard Kowalski, a native of Poland, was born in 1821 in Inowrazlaw, where he received excellent educational advantages. Immigrating to the United States in 1841, he located in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he became highly successful as a business man and where in 1847 he was naturalized as an American citizen. He joined the Washington Artillery, a famous military organization of New Orleans, in which he was much interested. He subsequently enlisted for service in the Mexican War, and went with General Taylor's army into Mexico, on the way passing through Brownsville, Texas. He served with gallantry throughout the war, taking part in many engagements. In 1849 he went with the gold seekers to California, making an overland journey, but not meeting with the success he anticipated in that country he returned to New Orleans in 1850, and resumed business in that city. In 1861, being burned out, he came to Cameron county, Texas, and embarked in mercantile pursuits in Brownsville. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and having been commissioned major of artillery under General Bee took an active part in the defense of Fort Brown (Brownsville) and when the fort was captured in 1864 by General Herron, Bernard Kowalski was taken prisoner and carried to New Orleans where he was kept a prisoner until the close of the conflict. Returning then to Brownsville, he resumed his business operations in this city, and was here an honored resident until his death, June 24, 1889.

While in California Mr. Kowalski was a member of Terry Vigilantes of that state and helped drive bad characters out of the state. He was intensely patriotic to the cause of the south, and was never "reconstructed." As a husband, a father, and a citizen, he was a man of the finest type, charitable and unselfish to an unusual degree, oftentimes taking greater interest in the troubles and discouragements of others than he did of his own. Beloved by all who knew him, his death was a cause of general regret. The maiden name of his wife was Sophia Bernstein. She was born at Posen, Poland, and survived him but eleven months, dying in May, 1890.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in New Orleans, Benjamin Kowalski subsequently attended Soula Business College and the Brothers' College in Brownsville. At the early age of fourteen years he began his busi-

ness life, becoming a clerk in his father's store, and later was engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account. Taking an interest in local affairs from early manhood, he was for many years prominently connected with various branches of the public service in Brownsville, from 1869 until 1877 serving as assistant postmaster under Edward Downey. Nine years later, upon the death of Postmaster Hopkins, Mr. Kowalski was appointed as his successor, his commission bearing date of November 27, 1886. That was under President Cleveland's first administration, and Mr. Kowalski has the distinction of having been the first Democratic postmaster that ever Brownsville had. He served in that capacity for four years with conspicuous efficiency, and to the satisfaction of the public.

When Mr. Kowalski left the postoffice the first time, in 1877, he accepted a position at Fort Brown, first as army quartermaster's clerk, and later as paymaster's clerk. Subsequently he was employed as clerk to General Sutton, United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico. He is quite talented and accomplished, and an excellent linguist, having conversational knowledge of Spanish, French and German, as well as of English. It was almost entirely due to Mr. Kowalski that Brownsville obtained its Federal Building, his preliminary efforts in that direction having been begun through a letter to Congressman Crane in 1888, and continue until successful. He has likewise served most acceptably as United States Commissioner, and as deputy district clerk for the Southern District of Texas.

In 1910 Mr. Kowalski was elected mayor of Brownsville, and served the regular term of two years with credit to himself, and to the honor of his constituents, rendering the city service of inestimable value, his achievements having been noteworthy in every respect. Among those of especial value to the community are the following named: The granting of franchise and building of spur line by the Saint Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway from West Brownsville, extending around the northeastern part of the city, to the Little Indiana Canal Company's property; the extension, improvement and enlargement of the Municipal Water and Light System, putting in entirely new machinery with double units for all motive power, including new and larger water mains, fire hydrants and street lights, also new buildings and sheds for water and light plants and boiler sheds; the building of an up-to-date Filtering Plant, water ninety-eight pre cent pure; the building of a new market and city hall, with sheds to Fire Department Building; the extension of water and hydrants to the City Cemetery; the building of over twenty-five blocks of street paving, and the levy of a tax of one-third on the first paving district on all streets paved, to continue the street paving; the building of more than fifteen miles of concrete sidewalks; the granting of a franchise, and the building of the Robertson Street Railway; the granting of a franchise, and building a new street railway on Twelfth street, from the International Bridge to the Rio Grande Railroad Depot; the granting of a franchise, and building a spur line of the Saint Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway on Fronton street for the business houses; the building of a drainage pipe line for surface and overflow water; the purchase of a fire wagon, and three thousand feet of fire hose; and there is still on the docket, and to be voted on, a measure for three thousand dollars for the erection of a slaughter pen. During the two years, from May, 1910, until May, 1912, that Mr. Kowalski was at the head of the municipal government, there were more buildings erected in Brownsville, both for business and residence purposes, than at any other equal length of time in its history. The sewerage plant was also completed under his regime.

Mr. Kowalski married Miss Corinne Wilson, a daughter of Dr. A. H. Wilson, who came to Brownsville from Georgia, where she was born. A woman of culture and refinement, whose purposes are in harmony with his, Mrs. Kowalski has proved herself a worthy helpmate in every sense implied by the term, cheering him in his hours of discouragement, and aiding him by kindly words and acts in the many struggles that inevitably come to every enterprising, progressive and conscientious public servant. Six sons have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kowalski, namely: M. B., a graduate of the N. M. College, is a civil engineer in Dallas, Texas; G. L., county attorney of Kleberg county, is a university graduate; Dave, in the abstract business; Paul O., teller in the First National Bank of Brownsville, is a college graduate; Alexander, with Cooper Grocer Company of Waco is a college graduate, and Clarence, a student.

Fraternally Mr. Kowalski is a member, and past master of Rio Grande Lodge, No. 81, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; a member, and past patron of Hope Chapter, No. 124, Order of the Eastern Star; a member of Texas Consistory, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of Galveston; of El Mina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Galveston; a member, past chancellor and commander, of Brownsville Lodge, No. 339, Knights of Pythias; and a member, past consul, and commander of Acacia Camp, No. 690, Woodmen of the World. Mr. Kowalski is prominent and active in each of the orders to which he belongs, being especially active in Masonry, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. All the sons are members of the Masonic Order with the exception of the youngest.

Rev. Ernest Severin. The one Swedish newspaper in the state of Texas is under the management of Rev. Ernest Severin, who came to Austin in 1911 to take charge of the paper at the request of its proprietors, who recognized in Rev. Severin those qualities that were best calculated to bring enduring success to the paper. Rev. Severin served in the ministry of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years, until 1901, and though his work among his people was effective and highly creditable from every standpoint, it is generally conceded that in his present position his influence is of a more far reaching and penetrating character than ever before, so that he is best serving the Scandinavian people of the state as manager of the *Texas Posten*.

Rev. Ernest Severin was born on September 7, 1872, in Roda, Sweden, and is a son of A. G. Peterson, an architect of that place and a man of considerable prominence. When young Peterson came to Chicago in 1892 he found so wide an array of men of his same family name as his own that he considered it advisable to change his surname, and he accordingly took the name of Severin, under which he has since been known. Rev. Severin had his early education in the public and private schools of Sweden, and his parents gave careful attention to the matter of his training. He was twenty years of age when he came to America and going at once to Chicago Illinois, he entered the Swedish Methodist Theological Seminary at Evanston, remaining there for a year, when illness prevented further attendance to his theological studies. Soon after that time young Severin came to Texas and entered Fort Worth University, which he attended for three years. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1898, following which he held pastorates in the Swedish Methodist churches of Fort Worth, Hulto, and Taylor, all in Texas, the time of his service being three years in the Fort Worth church and one year in each of the others.

This service was discontinued by reason of his declining health, and in 1901 he retired from the ministry, and when he had recovered sufficiently to make it possible for him to resume work of any sort, he engaged as a bookkeeper for a mercantile house in Taylor, Texas, continuing thus for four years. His health again began to play truant, and the young man withdrew from his clerical activities and retired to a ranch in McCullash county, where, after a period of roughing it, he felt

himself so far renewed in physical well-being as to be able to accept, in 1898, a call to his former Fort Worth pastorate. He resumed his work there in the year named and continued in active and effective service for three years, when he came to Austin and assumed charge of the *Texas Posten*, as has already been mentioned. Concerning this popular and constantly growing publication, fuller details of an interesting character will be found in the life sketch of Rev. John M. Ojerholm, of this city, so that further details on that point are not requisite at this writing.

Rev. Severin was married on March 10, 1900, to Miss Ida Christina Johnson, of Fort Worth, a daughter of C. W. Johnson. She was born in Sweden, as was also her husband, and she was but one year old when her parents emigrated to these shores. They settled first in Rockford, Illinois, but later moved to Texas, where they still reside.

To Rev. and Mrs. Severin four children were born: Evelyn Victoria, Ernest Oliver, Alice and Walter Henry.

Rev. Severin is interested in educational work along various lines, and in addition to his other activities he is a director of the Texas Wesleyan College, a Swedish institution, of which more extended mention is made in the sketch of Dr. Ole Olander, also of Austin. Rev. Severin is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, with affiliations in Congress Camp No. 11929 of Austin. He has no other fraternal association, being one who devotes his best attentions to his work and having scant leisure for social activities. His work in the state has been a praiseworthy one thus far, and it is expected that he will make continued progress along the line of his present endeavors.

Rev. John M. Ojerholm. The life and work of Rev. John M. Ojerholm, editor of the *Texas Posten*, the only Swedish newspaper ever established in the state, was devoted without a break to the ministry of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, in which he began his service as early as 1881, in his native land. He was born in Nykoping, Sweden, on July 29, 1858, and is a son of Andrew Ojerholm, who was long engaged in the iron industry, and who came to America in the year 1882, settling in Worcester, Massachusetts, in which place he passed the rest of his life, death coming to him there in the year 1910.

John M. Ojerholm had his early education in the public schools of Sweden, followed by attendance at the State College of Sweden, after which he began his ministry in his native land in 1881. He continued there for two years, and then followed his father to America. He had been in America but a short time when he entered the ministry of the Swedish M. E. church and he filled the following appointments in a creditable and praiseworthy manner: Providence, Rhode Island, one year; Lindsborg, Kansas, one year; Rockford, Illinois, two years. In the autumn of 1887 he came to Waco, Texas, for a time filling the pulpit of the Swedish M. E. church at that place, but later being transferred to the Fort Worth church, and still later to Georgetown, Texas. He was two years in the Decker, Texas, M. E. church, and in 1896 came to Austin to assume the editorship of the *Texas Posten* which had been established a short time before. Rev. Ojerholm is at the head of the editorial department, and has a financial interest in the paper as well. Under his editorial direction the paper has grown in prominence and popularity with the Scandinavian population of the state, and he is ably seconded in his work by the offices of Rev. Ernest Severin, who is the manager of the publication, and who is mentioned at greater length in a sketch devoted to him elsewhere in this work.

Rev. Ojerholm was married in 1881 to Miss Mathilde Wiel, a daughter of Truls Wiel, a native of Norway. She was one of thirteen children born to her parents, and was highly educated. She was the author of a number of Swedish poems which have been brought before the public in a volume that has met with considerable favor among people of her nation. She died in 1903. In 1906 Rev. Ojerholm married Miss Olga Olsen of Austin, Texas, who came to this country from Sweden when she was about fourteen years old, in company with her father, Ole Olsen, who is now a resident of Austin. They have three children: Julia, Elizabeth and James.

The family home is at 807 East 14th street, Austin, Texas.

Rt. Rev. George Herbert Kinsolving. The present bishop of the Diocese of Texas of the Episcopal church was elevated to this high position twenty years ago, and is one of the best known and ablest churchmen of his denomination in America. A member of an old Virginia family which has stood high in professional, business and public life in that state for generations, Bishop Kinsolving was reared in an atmosphere of fine ideals and was liberally educated. His father before him made a notable record as a minister in the same church, and a half-brother, Lucien L. Kinsolving, has for a number of years been missionary bishop of the Brazilian Episcopal church.

George H. Kinsolving was born in Bedford county, Virginia, April 28, 1849, and is a true son of the old Dominion. His parents were Rev. Ovid A. and Julia Heiskell (Krauth) Kinsolving. His father, who was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, and was graduated from Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, was for over fifty-three years an active clergyman of his church in Virginia, and died in 1894. The Kinsolving family dates back to the early Colonial epoch of Virginia. Mrs. Kinsolving, mother of our subject, who died in 1858, was of a family which originated in Germany. Her father, Charles Philip Krauth, who was of the second or third generation in this country, was president of the Pennsylvania College and of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, while his son, Charles Porterfield Krauth, was Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Kinsolving finished his literary education and graduated from the University of Virginia, being a student there from 1868 to 1870. In 1874 he graduated from the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, and has since received, in 1892, the degree of S.T.D. from Griswold College of Iowa, and in 1893 the degree D.D. from the University of the South. Made a deacon in 1874, he was assistant in Christ church, Baltimore, Maryland, during 1874-75. In the latter year he was ordained a priest, and was rector in St. Mark's church in Baltimore from 1875 to 1878. From the latter year to 1881 he was rector in St. John's church at Cincinnati, and then became rector of the Church of the Epiphany of Philadelphia, where he remained from 1881 to 1892. He served as a member of the Standing committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and in 1892 was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. While at Philadelphia he also served as Overseer of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity school.

In 1892 he was elected assistant bishop of the Diocese of Texas, and in that year removed to Austin, which city has since been his home. On July 11, 1893, he succeeded the late Bishop Gregg as Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, and his work has thus been continued in that office for more than twenty years. The journal of the church reports a steady progress and large growth of the Episcopal church in Texas during his administration and probably no protestant bishop in the country stands higher in the esteem of both the clergy and the laymen than Bishop Kinsolving. He is the author of both "Church's Burden," published at New York in 1902; and "Volume of Memorial Sermons," published at Ogden in 1912, besides being author of various ad-

dresses and notable sermons preached on special occasions.

Bishop Kinsolving was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1879, to Miss Grace Jaggar, a daughter of Walter Jaggar. Her father was a native of New York and during his lifetime one of the prominent bankers of that city. Mrs. Kinsolving is a sister of Bishop T. A. Jaggar, of the Southern Ohio Diocese. To their marriage has been born one son, Walter Ovid Kinsolving, who is now a curate at the Church of the Intercession in New York City. Bishop Kinsolving's residence is at 2607 Whitis avenue, Austin.

HON. CHARLES H. JENKINS. Since 1910 an associate justice of the court of Civil Appeals for the third supreme judicial district of Texas, Judge Jenkins has filled this high position with admirable efficiency and with credit to his long career as a lawyer and citizen. Judge Jenkins still has his legal residence at Brownwood, where he was one of the early members of the bar, and where he gained his reputation as a lawyer and public official. At Brownwood Judge Jenkins is regarded as one of the men who has done most for that city, especially in the improvement and development of its educational system. Before he gained recognition as a lawyer he was a surveyor, did a great deal of practical work in his profession in northern and western Texas, and there is probably not another member of the higher state courts who possesses a more thorough and exact knowledge of land boundary laws and conditions than Judge Jenkins.

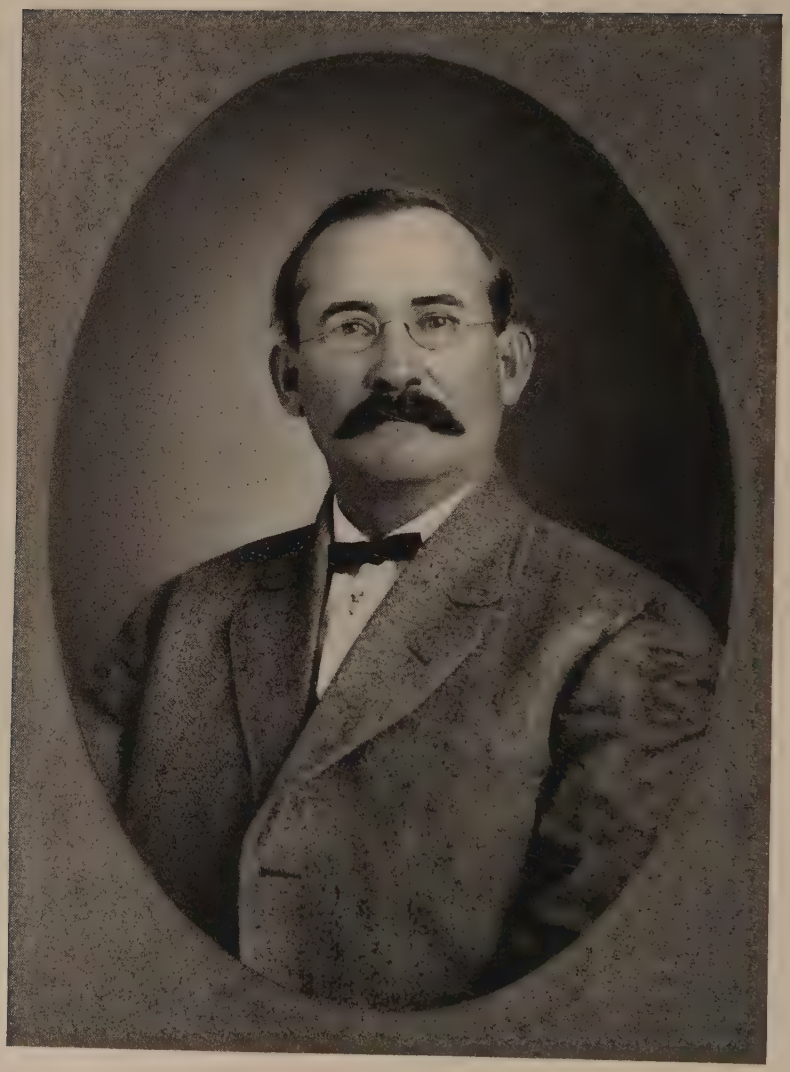
His was one of the pioneer families in north Texas. Judge Charles H. Jenkins himself was born in Dallas county May 17, 1852, a son of Colonel Jonathan E. and Mahala R. (Bonner) Jenkins. His father, a native of Alabama, was a surveyor and merchant in that state, and while living there served with the rank of colonel in the state militia. In 1851 he came to Texas, settling first in Dallas county, and in 1854 moving to Parker county, where he followed his profession as a surveyor, and at the same time was one of the early ranchers and stock raisers in that then frontier county. He moved to Dallas county in 1861, and early in the war between the states enlisted in the Confederate army and remained with the forces of the south until the end of the war, when he returned home broken in health and died soon afterwards. His widow survived him nearly half a century and died in November 1912 aged eighty-two years.

Judge Jenkins as a boy attended a private school conducted by Rev. Mr. Carlton in Dallas until the fall of 1866. In that year, being fourteen years of age, he was sent to Cedar Springs and placed under the instruction of W. R. Smith. While there he studied the profession previously followed by his father, of surveyor, and perfected himself both in the theoretical and practical phases of this work. His ambition was soon directed to the law, and in 1870 he began its study in the office of Kendall & Ault at Dallas. His studies were interrupted in 1871 when he was placed in charge of the surveyor's office of Dallas county. The duties of that office kept him quite busy for a year and a half, and early in 1873 he was made city engineer of Dallas, being associated in this work wtih Commodore S. W. C. Duncan and Major John H. Brown. It will be recalled that Dallas at that time had recently become the terminus of its first railroad, and was rapidly developing as a commercial center, so that city engineer Judge Jenkins had a great deal to do with the planning and introduction of many municipal improvements. While serving as surveyor and city engineer, he managed to keep up and continue his studies in the law, and in March, 1874, was admitted to the bar.

While Judge Jenkins began his practice in Dallas, he remained there only about five years, and in 1879 moved to Brownwood, which was then a frontier city, just about to become a point on a railroad, and at the beginning of its real growth and development. Judge Jenkins has accordingly been identified with Brownwood through practically its entire progress from a frontier hamlet to one of the best cities in central west Texas. His public services there comprised several terms as an alderman and one term of Mayor. It was during his administration of the city as mayor that his leadership and influence were important elements in bringing about the construction of the Brownwood waterworks. However, his fellow citizens regarded his most important achievement his faithful, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing labors as a member of the school board. He served as a member of the board for twenty-six consecutive years, and during fourteen years was president of the board. When he first came into this relation with the public schools of Brownwood, there was a small frame building of two rooms, where all the educational facilities of that community were centered. Judge Jenkins with several of his loyal associates realized and took the lead in the matter of securing proper school buildings, not only to accommodate the immediate population, but to provide and look ahead for the future. Under his leadership the board went ahead and erected a stone school house, known in that city as the "Coggin school." The finances of the city did not justify the expenditure of sufficient funds to erect such a building, and the members of the board took the matter upon their own responsibility, and gave their own individual notes aggregating about six thousand dollars to provide for the erection and finishing of the school. It was the second school building and the first modern building of its kind in Brownwood. The board at the same time also increased and remodeled the original school, known as the Central school, by the construction of an addition which converted the house into one of five rooms instead of two. The board went still further, secured a large lot of ground, and erected a modern high school building at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The city appropriated for this purpose six thousand dollars, while again the individual members of the board gave their notes to secure the balance, ten thousand dollars. These notes were subsequently paid off from year to year as the board was able to save from the school funds. Then in a few years the Central school had been outgrown, and the board determined to replace the old structure with a new at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The city allowed the board ten thousand dollars, and once more the former process of financing was resorted to, and the board members made themselves individually responsible for the balance of ten thousand dollars, an indebtedness which was finally cleared off in the same manner as had been done in the former case.

As a lawyer Judge Jenkins in a few years gained first rank not only at Brownwood but over the entire surrounding district. His practice extended to all the adjoining counties, and in two special fields he probably had no peer in that part of the state. His early knowledge of surveying naturally brought about a decided specialization of his practice in boundary cases, and for many years he has been a recognized authority on boundary law and facts. He also gained prominence as a lawyer of special skill and success in defending boundary and homicide cases, and his practice also included important civil litigation in every branch of the civil law.

In 1907 Judge Jenkins was elected a member of the Thirtieth Legislature, and was re-elected in 1909, representing the Brown county district. In the thirtieth legislature he introduced a number of bills covering judicial reform, among which might be mentioned a bill "Requiring pleadings to be verified and abolishing the general denial," and also a bill to "Abolish the degree of murder and creating it one offense instead of three offenses." He also introduced a bill "Creating



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a Legislative Commission,'' which failed of passage, although at the present time seven states have a similar statute, and eventually Texas is sure to adopt such a plan. The purpose of the bill was to create a commission, whose office and records should serve as a legislative reference bureau, with a permanent and also elastic file of data and statistics which should be at the service of members of the legislature in preparing bills, while the commission itself should pass upon all bills offered, irrespective of whether the legislature was in session or not, and report as to the constitutionality, the general scope and purpose, and feasibility of any current piece of legislation.

Judge Jenkins in March 1910 resigned from the thirty-first legislature to accept an appointment given by Governor Campbell to fill a vacancy as associate judge in the court of Civil Appeals for the third Supreme Judicial District. In the following November he stood as a candidate and was elected for the unexpired term, of four years.

Judge Jenkins is one of the prominent members of the Odd Fellows in the state of Texas, and has been identified with the order since 1880. He is Past Noble Grand of the lodge, a member of the Rebekahs, is Past Presiding Officer of his Encampment, a member of the Cantonment, and has been a delegate to the State Grand Lodge of the order. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, an order he joined about twenty years ago, and belongs to the Woodmen's Circle. Judge Jenkins is an honorary member of the Austin Press Club, and belongs to the Texas Historical Association.

In September, 1873, Judge Jenkins married Miss Annie E. Smith, a daughter of John W. and Sarah A. Smith, of Colorado, but who were among the pioneer settlers of Dallas county. Mrs. Jenkins was a schoolmate of Judge Jenkins at Dallas. Her death occurred in 1909, and their three children are as follows: Willie, who is the wife of E. J. Miller, a lawyer of Brownwood; Annie May, wife of J. A. Johnson, of Brownwood; and Roberta J., who married B. L. Shropshire, of Brownwood. Judge Jenkins while in Austin has his residence at 204 East Tenth street.

HOWELL W. RUNNELS. In the spring of 1912 Mr. Runnels was elected to the office of mayor of the progressive and thriving little city of Texarkana, Bowie county, and not only has his administration been marked by liberal policies and careful use of his executive functions but also by such decisive popular approval as to make sure beyond all peradventure that there can be in his case no possible application of the scriptural aphorism that ''a prophet is not without honor save in his own country,'' for he is a native son of Bowie county and has ever maintained his home within its borders. Mayor Runnels is one of the loyal and influential citizens of the county, where he is the owner of the fine old homestead plantation on which he was born, and he is a scion of a family whose name has been prominently and worthily linked with the annals of Texas since the days when it was an independent republic. Thus there are many points which render specially consistent the definite recognition accorded to him in this history of his native commonwealth.

Howell W. Runnels was born on the old homestead now owned by him and situated twelve miles northwest of Texarkana, Bowie county, and the date of his nativity was January 1, 1867. The fifth child and second son in a family of fourteen children, he is now the only one living, and in his generation he is effectively carrying forward the industrial enterprises and civic activities that were ably instituted by his honored father. He is a son of Howell W. and Martha C. B. (Adams) Runnels, both natives of the state of Mississippi and the latter a representative of the Adams family of Georgia that has given two presidents to the United States and that has been one of great prominence in the annals of American history. In 1840 Howell W. Runnels, Sr., in company with his brothers Hardin R., Edmond S., and Hiram A., came from Madison county, Mississippi, to the southwestern frontier and first settled on the Brazos river, in Southern Texas, but they shortly afterward came to the northeastern part of the republic and established permanent homes in Bowie county, where they had instituted successful operations in the development of the agricultural resources of the district by the time of the admission of Texas to the Union, in 1845. One of the four brothers, Hardin R., who was familiarly and widely known as ''Dick'' Runnels, became specially prominent and influential in political and other civic activities in this part of the state, and finally he had the distinction of being elected governor of Texas, an office of which he was the efficient and popular incumbent for consecutive terms of one year each. Runnels county was named in his honor and he was in a true sense one of the distinguished men of his time in the Lone Star commonwealth. It may be noted that Hon. Hiram Runnels, an uncle of the Texas governor of the name, had served as governor of Mississippi, and that Colonel Harmond Runnels, a great-uncle and a prominent citizen of Georgia, was a gallant patriot soldier and officer in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. The ancestral history, in both direct and collateral lines, is one of which the mayor of Texarkana, Texas, may well be proud.

Howell W. Runnels maintained his home near the old town of Boston, judicial center of Bowie county, until 1876, when he removed with his family to Texarkana, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1897, his cherished and devoted wife being summoned to eternal rest in his 73d year, and both having held membership in the Baptist church. Howell W. Runnels, Sr., was a man of strong individuality, broad and well fortified views and much business ability. He was a prominent factor in the social and industrial development and upbuilding of Bowie county, was one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of the county and was inflexible in his adherency to the Democratic party. He was a member of Legislature of 1857. At the time of the Civil war he did all in his power to support the cause of the Confederacy and thus showed his loyalty to the South, under whose benignant influence he had been reared.

Howell W. Runnels, Jr., now the only surviving members of the immediate family, was a lad of about eight years at the time of the family removal from the old homestead plantation to Texarkana, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, after which he continued his studies in the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Bryan. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, and still gives his active and appreciative supervision to his old homestead plantation, which is doubly endeared to him through the gracious memories and associations of the past. This property is equipped with the best of permanent improvements, comprises 2,200 acres, seven hundred under cultivation and, as previously noted, twelve miles northwest of Texarkana. In addition to his successful enterprise in this connection Mr. Runnels is also engaged in the timber business, in which his operations have been somewhat extensive.

For a number of years Mr. Runnels has been a decisively influential figure in the local councils of the Democratic party and has shown deep interest in public affairs. He never consented to become a candidate for public office until 1908, when he was elected city assessor and collector, a dual office of which he continued the efficient and acceptable incumbent for four years. He was almost immediately called to the highest office in the gift of the people of his home city, as in April, 1912, he was elected mayor of Texarkana, by an overwhelming majority over all opposition. This was an emphatic testi-

mony to his personal popularity and to the confidence reposed in him by the voters of the city. His policy as chief executive of the municipal government has been at once progressive and duly conservative, and he has bent every energy and thought to the furtherance of wise administration of all departments of the municipal government, as well as to insistently advocating measures and enterprises of progressive order, especially in the expanding of the scheme of permanent public improvements. His regime has met with approval and commendation and within the same Texarkana has been prospered along both civic and material lines.

In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mayor Runnels has received the ancient-craft, capitular and chivalric degrees, his affiliation being with Clarkesville Commandery, Knights Templar of same place, where he also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 18th of April, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Runnels to Miss Katharine M. Neely, who was born in the state of Mississippi, and who has proved a most popular acquisition in the representative social activities. Mr. and Mrs. Runnels have six children, Howell R., Jack N., Martha Octavia, George Elizabeth, Hardin Richard, and Patsy Darden.

Major George W. Littlefield. The founder and president of the American National Bank of Austin is one of the honored veterans of the great war between the states. His gallantry as a fighting member of the famous Terry's Rangers earned him the rank and title by which he has been familiarly known to a large portion of Texas people for nearly fifty years. Among the cattlemen of the southwest Major Littlefield has also long held a conspicuous position, and a great variety of experience and incidents as well as financial achievement and success have characterized his career.

Though born in Panola county, Mississippi, June 21, 1842, Major Littlefield's home has been in Texas for nearly sixty-five years. His parents, Fleming and Mildred M. (Satterwhite) Littlefield, natives respectively of Tennessee and Georgia, in 1850 settled at Gonzales, Texas, where the father was a cotton planter and merchant until his death in 1853. The mother died in June 1880.

George W. Littlefield had a few years of public school training, and subsequently attended the Baylor College while it was located at Independence, Texas, and also at Gonzales College. With the outbreak of the war in 1861 his services were enlisted as Second Sergeant in Company I of the Eighth Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Rangers. In January 1862 came his promotion as second lieutenant of his company, and in May 1862, following the great battle of Shiloh, he was made captain. He continued in active service during the great campaign between the northern and southern armies in Tennessee and northern Mississippi during the years 1862-63, and after the battle of Chickamauga in the latter year was made acting major of his regiment. On December 26, 1863, on the battlefield of Mossy Creek in eastern Tennessee, a portion of a shell cut his left hip, making a wound eleven inches in length and disabling him from further service. While he was lying on the battlefield, Brigadier-General Thomas Harrison and Colonel Patrick Christian rode up, and General Harrison, on seeing Captain Littlefield lying wounded, exclaimed: "I promote him to the rank of major for gallantry on the field." The wound kept Major Littlefield in his bed for four months, and he had to use crutches until 1867. Resigning his command in 1864, he was unable to get back to Texas for nearly a year, and after the war turned his attention to farming.

With the rapid development of the live stock industry after the war, Major Littlefield became one of its most prominent operators. Since 1871 his investments and enterprise have extended to a large part of the district in west Texas and New Mexico, where he has owned outright or held under lease many thousands of acres, and has been one of the most extensive cattle raisers. At one time seventy thousand head of cattle roaming over the range were marked with his brand, and forty and fifty thousand acres of land were owned or controlled by him. In the seventies and eighties probably most of his cattle were taken from the west Texas ranges over the old cattle trail through the Indian territory into Kansas, and from 1887 his ranch headquarters were in west Texas, with operations through Mason, Menard and Kimball counties. He had previously become interested in a large cattle ranch in New Mexico. In 1901 Major Littlefield bought upwards of three hundred thousand acres of land in Hotkley and Lamb counties in the Panhandle, from the Farwell interests of Chicago. This land, bought at two dollars an acre, has since risen to five or six times that value. At the same time he retains his large land and cattle interests in New Mexico, and has owned a large amount of irrigated farm land near Roswell. His Hereford cattle ranch in that vicinity has long been a feature and one of the most valuable properties of its kind in the southwest, Major Littlefield having refused the sum of three hundred thousand dollars for the land and its improvements.

In 1890 Major Littlefield organized the American National Bank of Austin with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, which has since increased to three hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of six hundred thousand dollars. He has been president of this strong financial institution since its organization. He built one of Austin's finest business blocks, the Littlefield building, has served as president of the Central Bank and Trust Company of Austin, is a director of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company of Texas, a director of the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Company of Texas, and has numerous other financial and business relations with the state.

Probably every visitor at Austin has admired the splendid statue on the Capitol grounds constituting a monument to Terry's Rangers. This monument was erected in 1907 and Major Littlefield was chairman of the monumental committee and personally paid the greater part of the expense of having the bronze figures executed and placed in its present commanding position. Major Littlefield has long been closely identified with the affairs of the United Veterans of the Confederacy. Since 1910 he has served as a regent of the University of Texas, is a Master Mason and also affiliated with the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees. His social relations are with the Austin Club, the Austin Country Club, and the University Club. Major Littlefield on January 14, 1863, married Miss Alice P. Tiller, a stepdaughter of W. Harral of Houston, Texas. Mrs. Littlefield was born in Mississippi, and her parents came from Virginia. The Littlefield home is at 300 West Twenty-fourth street, Austin.

Frank Taylor Ramsey. It has long been a way of praising the work of the agriculturist to say that he has made two stalks of wheat grow where only one grew before. But in proportion as a perennially fruitful tree is more valuable than the stalk of wheat, so must a still greater tribute be paid as an adequate reward for the man who introduces an orchard where before was an unproductive waste, and who by his knowledge and skill in horticulture increases the fruitfulness of a country by the perfection of new varieties of fruit and those more adaptable to local conditions. In this field has been the distinction of Frank T. Ramsey of Austin, and Ramsey's Austin Nursery has for twenty years been one of the thriving industries of that locality.

It was in 1858 that his father, Alexander M. Ramsey, set out an orchard in Burnet county, which was the

first one of any size or importance in the county, and was one of the pioneer undertakings in the growing of orchard fruits in western Texas. In Burnet county Frank T. Ramsey was born June 15, 1861. His father and mother, A. M. Ramsey and Ellen Taylor, were born and married in western Pennsylvania. They moved to Burnet county in 1860, but had bought a farm there in 1858, and had sent peach seed for an orchard from Mississippi, which state had been their home for eight years. The sheep business was the principal occupation of A. M. Ramsey for some years, combined with general farming, but hard winters and absence from home while engaged in scout service against the Comanche Indians, and the natural consequences of war left him in a poor condition financially when the war was over. A. M. Ramsey died in 1895, and his wife passed away in 1890.

Frank T. Ramsey received a common education in the country schools. When sixteen years old he became a partner with his father in the nursery which had been established by the latter in 1875, and so continued until his father's death at Austin, the nursery having been moved to the capital city in 1894 in order to secure better transportation facilities. Mr. F. T. Ramsey was married in 1884 to Miss Belle Sinclair, and another reason for his moving to Austin was to better educate his children, four of whom subsequently enjoyed the advantages of the university. After the nursery business was established in Austin it grew enormously, and Mr. Ramsey was the mainspring of its development until 1908, when his son, John Murray Ramsey, became a partner in it.

Their location was on the south margin of the range of peaches of the Persian strain and on the north margin of the south China strain, so they had to test and grow a larger list of peaches than is usually necessary. Besides the conditions imposed by local climate, Mr. Ramsey possesses a love for securing and testing any new varieties of fruits that promise to be valuable, and it is said that he could from memory name and describe probably five hundred varieties of peaches and three hundred of plums.

He has the reputation of having secured and budded more varieties of pecans, English or Persian walnuts, American persimmons, Chinese and Japanese jujubes, and various other fruits than any one in the United States or in the world.

Mr. Ramsey thought out and discovered many new methods in handling, growing and planting of trees of all kinds. He had a natural love for the hardy wild shrubs and flowers of West Texas, and has collected, tested and introduced many of them; and accidental hybrids, and crosses, and new seedlings in the nursery gave him some valuable and beautiful new trees, among which is a pyramidal tree that looks like a pyramidal cypress, but came from a seed of an arborvitæ, which he calls Gracegreen Hybrid, and another that he calls Beauty Green that came from seed of a horizontal cypress and has the outlines of its mother tree, but in its foliage shows it has arborvitæ blood.

Mr. Ramsey is a member of the noted Ramsey family, widely known not only in Texas but elsewhere in the United States, and its members have been prominent in the various walks of life for generations. The authentic history of the Ramsey family commences with the invasion of England by the Norman Conquerer, A. D. 1066. The common ancestor was an officer in the army of William, and participated in the decisive battle of Hastings, and from this family all the present Ramseys and Ramsays of the British Empire and America are descended. At the same date the Stewart family appears in history, and the Stewarts and Ramseys have been closely related, having intermarried for many generations. Some of the family came over in the Mayflower, from whom probably came many of the name in New England. Toward the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century quite a number of the family came to Pennsylvania. These sought religious freedom and were at variance with the established church. They were known as Seceders and Covenanters, and the two sects afterwards uniting then were known as the United Presbyterians. A few years later these were followed by quite a number of Ramseys as exiles after the defeat of the Stewart pretender at the battle of Culloden. These Ramseys, with the banished Stewarts, landed together in Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century. From these families probably descended the majority of the Ramseys in the United States today. From Pennsylvania the families went south and west and founded the numerous families to which the greater number of the Ramseys belong. As to religion most of the Ramseys in the north are Presbyterians and in the South all sects are represented. The Ramsey and Ramsay families have organized the Ramsaey Family Association of Texas, and the Ramsaey Family Association of the United States, and Mr. Frank T. Ramsey has participated in the annual meetings, and a portion of his address at one of these family conventions in which he spoke of the tendencies of inheritance deserves a brief quotation: "But we inherit the traits and desires of a hundred generations of forefathers and foremothers. Seven hundred years ago unselfishness was hardly understood. A certain percent or ratio of our minds are influenced by those generations. The tendencies we inherit are closely related to instinct. Psychologists may keep on saying that only animals have instincts, but I notice the average American boy wants to go West if his mother did before him, just as naturally as the little duck goes into the water. The more generations a trait or quality has passed through, the harder it is or the longer it takes to change it. The Indian mother of fifty generations of black eyes does not often raise a family of blue-eyed children. Future generations will inherit our traits and desires whether they end in fruition or disappointment. May we, of this generation, in our hearts, abhor all things that do not enhance the mind of the citizen. May those of the future generations treasure this saying in their hearts. This, truly, is labor and sacrifice without hope of reward; the kind that brings tenfold reward, perfect happiness."

Incidentally Mr. Ramsey is a lover of beautiful language and occasionally writes an article outside of horticultural subjects of interest and sometimes with a strain of exquisite humor. The late Elizabeth Ney, the maker of statues of Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston that stand in the corridor of the Texas capital and in the Hall of Fame at Washington, was passionately fond of the flag of the Republic of Texas. When she had executed these commissions, the ladies of Austin, led by Mrs. A. C. Goeth and Mrs. Johanna Runge, of Austin and Galveston, presented her a large silk flag and had Mr. Ramsey write the presentation, which was read by his daughter, Jessie (now Mrs. R. V. Murray), and is said to be the only occasion on which Miss Ney was ever known to have shed tears.

The lines as they appeared in the Austin *Statesman* at the time are given below. Mr. Ramsey's innate love of schools and learning made him place on a par with the Declaration of Independence the resolutions adopted by the pioneer settlers of Texas when refused the public free schools by the Mexican government, in which appeared this sentence: "Any government that fails to provide free schools for the education of the children of its citizens is unworthy of the loyalty of those citizens, and will sooner or later fall in decay." Hence the expression "for principles grander than ever before."

"We, daughters of Texas, love Texas and Texans,
And the chief of our joys is to honor the men
Who laid down their lives on Liberty's altar,
Let the story be told again and again,

For principles grander than ever before
Declared or defended by freemen or king;
For right and for Texas their weapons they bore—
The best of our songs for them we will sing.

"We fain would make Texans grow kinder and nobler,
When the Alamo-Goliad stories they hear;
Grow fonder of freedom and truer to Texas—
Shall our story strike faintly posterity's ear?
Your marble will last when our songs are forgotten,
When our lips are all stilled and the ink has grown pale,
Your marble will prompt the child as he gazes
To ask of his mother to tell him the tale.

"We give you this flag as a sign that we love you,
For the work you have done for history and art;
You will know when it waves triumphant above you
We rejoice in its waving with a patriot's heart.
Because you love Texas, we love you the better—
Wave, wave, the Lone Star—wave, red, white and blue;
Wave emblem of freedom, wave, flag of our fathers,
Wave, flag of our Texas, forever for you."

JOHN PRESTON, M. D. Placed at the head of a great state charitable institution, carrying the responsibility for the welfare of hundreds of unfortunates whose reason has been shattered, and imbued with an earnest desire to restore his charges to health and friends, Dr. John Preston, superintendent of the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, is carrying on a work that entitles him to recognition, not alone among the members of the medical profession, but by the general public of the state in which he has labored so long and faithfully.

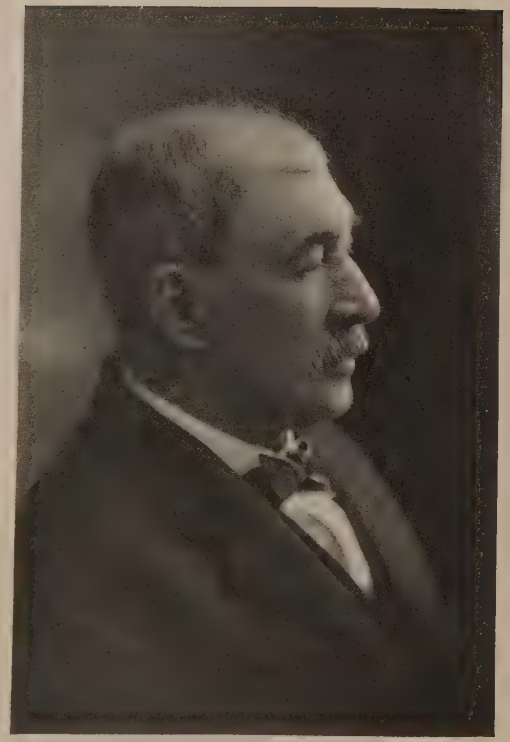
Doctor Preston comes of a family which was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which his great-grandfather, William Preston, of Virginia, took a prominent part as captain of a company of patriot volunteers. On his mother's side he belongs to the Rhea family, of Tennessee, whose members were for many years important factors in the development of that state, where Rhea county is named in their honor. James T. Preston, the father of Doctor Preston, was born in Washington county, Virginia, and for a number of years was a prominent attorney of the Old Dominion state, dying there is 1884. During the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, and served valiantly throughout that struggle, holding the rank of colonel. He married Miss Fanny Rhea, of Tennessee, who passed away in 1888.

John Preston received his early education in the common schools of his native place, in Washington county, Virginia, where he was born July 12, 1851, and subsequently became a student in Georgtown University, Washington, D. C. Following this he entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and this was supplemented by a course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he graduated in 1873. He began the practice of his profession in Washington county in 1873, and in 1878 came to Texas, locating at Seguin, Guadalupe county, where he remained until 1887. At that time he was appointed first assistant physician of the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, at Austin, but resigned in 1890 and located in San Antonio, where he resumed the general practice of his profession, but at the end of four months was offered, by Governor Hogg, and accepted, the position of superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, at Terrell, Texas, where he remained in charge for four years. In 1895 Doctor Preston located at Lockhart, Texas, in the general practice of medicine, continuing there until 1903, when he was appointed by Governor Lanham superintendent of the Texas State Epileptic Colony, at Abilene, Texas. He established this colony and was reappointed by Governor Campbell, continuing as superintendent for five and one-half years. On January 15, 1909, Goveror Campbell appointed him superintendent of the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, at Austin, and he was reappointed by Governor Colquitt, the present governor, when he took office. Here he has 1,500 patients under his care. Doctor Preston is recognized throughout the medical fraternity of the Southwest as an authority on nervous and mental diseases. Those who have conversed with him upon his specialty in the science of medicine realize how devoted he is to the study of the human, both in its normal and abnormal conditions. A broad investigator, he is constantly striving to discover and put into practical use new means and methods of successfully treating the mental ills of those upon whose reason a cloud has fallen, and in his chosen field he has been eminently successful, the number of cures that have been effected at the asylum being truly remarkable. Nothing of gloom or despair pervades this institution, but throughout each department there exists that spirit of helpful co-operation among the superintendent, physicians and employes which makes for a determined effort to seek and find the best means of aiding in the restoration of impaired reason. Doctor Preston is a Master Mason and a member of the Pretorians, the Woodmen of the World, and the Austin Press Club.

In 1879 Doctor Preston was married to Miss Annie Lewis White, daughter of the Hon. John P. White, who was one of the three original members and presiding justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, and chief justice of that court. Seven children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Preston, namely: Walter W., who is chief accountant of the firm of W. H. Richardson & Company, of Austin; Dr. John L., a successful dental practitioner with offices at Forney, Texas; James R., who is connected with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in the main office at New York City; Fanny Rhea, a graduate of the University of Texas, and now a teacher in the high school at Marble Falls, Texas; Robert W., who is accountant for the wholesale grocery firm of H. O. Wooten Company, at Abilene, Texas; and Annie Lewis and Margaret Lynn, who reside with their parents. The pleasant home of Doctor and Mrs. Preston is located at No. 4110 Guadelupe street.

WILLIAM J. MCINTYRE. One of the men of real business leadership in West Texas is William J. McIntyre, owner of thousands of acres of land in Brewster county and vicinity, the head of a large freighting establishment at Marathon, and occupying a place of such influence in his vicinity that it is proper to say that where he leads others follow.

William J. McIntyre was born in Rankin county, Mississippi, on November 5, 1860, and spent the first twenty-two years of his life in his native state. He then moved into Texas, first locating in Wilson county, where he made his home for about twelve years and followed ranching and merchandise. In 1893 he came further west to Brewster county, and has built up a large business as a rancher and cattleman in this section of the state. He owns a splendid ranch, and continued actively in the live stock industry until 1910, at which time he formed a partnership with his two sons and bought his present general merchandise store at Marathon. Under the firm name of W. J. McIntyre & Son, they handle a full line of general merchandise, both wholesale and retail, and supply a patronage over a broad extent of country surrounding Marathon. Besides his interests in mercantile business and his extensive realty holding, Mr. McIntyre is also vice president of the Marathon State Bank. Mr. McIntyre has always depended upon his own ability and exertions to get what he wanted in life and, after leaving the public schools of Mississippi, where he obtained most of his education, he has made his own way and never troubled any man for his help or influence. Most of his



A B Palm Mrs. A B. Palm

success has come through farming and ranching, and he is withal a very shrewd and energetic business man.

In Lavaca county, Texas, on January 9, 1884, Mr. McIntyre married Virginia Griffith, daughter of L. M. Griffith, of Lavaca county. Three children have been born to their marriage, two sons and one daughter, namely: Vernon, who is associated with his father in business, and is assistant cashier of the Marathon State Bank; Wells, also in the mercantile firm, and Gesna, now a student in school at Austin. The son Vernon is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and before entering business was a student at the State University, where he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity. Mr. McIntyre and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and she takes very active part in the women's organizations of the church. Mr. McIntyre is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat, though not a party man. He has given his share of service to the welfare of the community and served as a member of the Alpine school board for a time, and acted as president during that period. About once a year or oftener, Mr. McIntyre enjoys a hunting trip, and is also interested in many of the other amusements and entertainments and social joys of life.

AUGUST B. PALM, whose name has long been identified with Austin and the Lone Star state, won fame in the business world of Texas as a planter, a pursuit from which he retired but a few years ago. But especially is he to be mentioned in this historical and biographical work because of the excellency of his services to the state and nation during the reconstruction period following the Civil war. No man in Austin displayed a finer spirit or one better calculated to bridge with kindly thought the great gulf that divided the northern and southern parts of our country at that time than did August B. Palm, and that credit should be awarded where credit is so manifestly due is wholly in accord with the spirit and purpose of this work.

August B. Palm was born in Besthult, Sweden, August 19, 1834, a son of Andrew Palm, a civil engineer in the King's service. Bringing his family with him, Andrew Palm came to Fort Bend county, Texas, in 1848, but soon after the immigration of this family to America the father died. Not long afterward August B. Palm came to Austin. He was one of six brothers, three of whom are now deceased, the other two surviving sons being Andrew Jackson and William Swante Palm. John, Carl and Henry Palm are the three who have passed away. All of these six sons with the exception of Henry served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate service.

August B. Palm received his educational training to the age of fourteen in private schools in Sweden, and after coming to Texas attended the State Military College at Reutersville, at that time under the principalship of Colonel Forshay. When the war came on he promptly enlisted with his brothers and served throughout the conflict.

Then it was that the fine enthusiasm and splendid spirit of the man shown forth the brightest. The war had so crippled the state that Morgan Hamilton, state comptroller, announced that it would be necessary to close the State Institution for the Blind and the Insane Asylum, owing to the total lack of any funds wherewith to carry on the work, his plan being to send all inmates back to the homes from which they came. Mr. Palm was then engaged in the mercantile business in Austin, and he promptly came to the front with an offer to supply all the needs of the two institutions in the way of supplies, but it developed that without $50,000 to pay the salaries of officials and attendants the places could not be kept up. Here again did Mr. Palm step into the breach, and wiring to his first cousins, the Swensons of New York City, he asked for $50,000. They sent the money without a question, the sum total coming in checks signed by the Swensons, ranging in size from fifty cents to fifty dollars, and payable in gold. Mr. Palm deposited the check book with the state treasurer, Samuel Harris, with instructions that it be used for the maintenance of the asylums for the blind and insane only. One year later, the treasury being in somewhat better shape, the loan was returned to Mr. Palm, but instead of in gold the payment was made in United States currency, a circumstance that caused a heavy loss to the benefactor of the public, because of the fact that currency at that time was worth only seventy-two cents on the dollar. However, Mr. Palm, like the true sportsman that he has ever shown himself to be, pocketed his loss without protest, feeling amply repaid in the knowledge that he had been the means of helping a class of people utterly without means of helping themselves in any way and at all times at the mercy of the public.

Early in the conflict which raged between the North and the South Mr. Palm joined the Confederate service, becoming a member of Fred Moore's Company, Flornoy's Regiment, and was detailed to furnish supplies. When Galveston was demanded to surrender he joined his company at Virginia Point, across the bay, and on the following day was ordered to go up into the country for supplies. He labored valiantly in the cause which he espoused, and endured the untold hardships of the struggle.

After the close of the war many men of prominence in Texas, and especially in Austin, left the state, taking refuge in Mexico, fearing imprisonment. But Mr. Palm was not of these. Though he had been an ardent Secessionist and had fought with valor throughout the war, when the struggle was finally ended he placed himself strongly upon the side of the Union and thereafter applied his every energy to the business of reconstructing a new South. Among those men who felt that it would be the better part of valor to leave Texas was Captain W. H. D. Carrington, but Mr. Palm, who was the warm personal friend of General Reynolds, secured from the latter a permit that released Captain Carrington from the possibility of apprehension, so that he was able to remain in Austin, and thereafter he joined Mr. Palm to a large extent in the worthy work of the period.

Mr. Palm also did much to promote a friendly feeling in the city toward the officials of the United States government. One instance was that of a banquet given in his home to the United States officers and their families. No effort was spared to make the function an agreeable and pleasant one, and though feeling against the officials ran high in the city, all who were invited to the banquet accepted, recognizing in Mr. Palm's action an honest attempt to smooth out the situation in some degree. In this admirable spirit did this patriot continue his work of establishing feelings of friendliness toward the government in Austin, and in no city of the south to-day exists a more wholesome and honest spirit of loyalty than is everywhere apparent here. All his life that has been spent in Austin and in Texas has been redolent of a fine spirit of devotion to his adopted country, which has had its unconscious reflection in the activities of those who were unknowingly influenced by him and his work.

Gustave and Swante Palm, two uncles of this Austin resident, were other early settlers of Texas. Gustave came over with his brother Andrew, the father of August B. Palm, Swante having arrived a few years prior to that time. All were prominent in early Texas affairs, and their families are still justly recorded as among the First Families of Texas.

August B. Palm was the first man to plant cotton in Williamson county, Texas, and he erected the first cotton gin, on his seven hundred acre farm. To-day Williamson is the banner county of the state in its production of cotton, and Mr. Palm was known for years as one of the most extensive planters within its borders.

He retired from the business in 1908, and has since devoted himself to other interests in that city that has long been the center of his activities in a public way.

On the 26th of June, 1861, Mr. Palm married Miss Adela Belle Atwood, of Travis county, Texas. She is a daughter of W. W. Atwood, who came from Bolivar, Tennessee, to Texas in the year 1838, and was long identified with the affairs of Travis county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Palm are as follows: Rufus Atwood, a well known farmer and stockman; Mary Josephine; Adela Belle, the wife of Dr. Henry L. Hilgartner, of Austin, Texas; and Irene, wife of Captain L. S. Morey, of the United States army, now in the Philippines.

HENRY J. LAAS. Few men in Colorado county have a more substantial place or exercise stronger influence on local affairs than Henry J. Laas. For a number of years he has served as county tax assessor. He is the owner of a splendid farm estate, comprising more than one thousand acres of land, is a banker with stock in several financial concerns in this section of the state, has done much development work on his own account, and in co-operation with others, and his energy and enterprise can always be counted upon in assisting the forward movement in Colorado county.

Henry J. Laas was born near Sublime, in Lavaca county, Texas, August 22, 1872. His parents were C. J. and Emma (Pelser) Laas. His father, who was born in Germany, was four years of age when the grandfather brought his family across the ocean and landed at Galveston, finding their first home at Cat Springs, in Austin county, and after several years moving to Lavaca county. The mother was a native of Texas. In Lavaca county, C. J. Laas grew to manhood, and when the Civil war broke out enlisted in Company H of Cavalry, Bates' Regiment, and afterwards served in Brown's Regiment, in the cause of the South, in the Brigade of the famous Tom Green. He saw much hard and dangerous service in Mexico and later in Louisiana, especially in the campaign, including the bloody battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and other engagements. His service as a soldier in the uniform of gray continued nearly four years. He returned to Lavaca county in the year 1865 and was married in the fall of the same year to Miss Emma Pelzer. He then turned his energies to farming and stock raising. He soon afterwards, in the year 1873, moved to Colorado county and bought a large tract of land near Oakland, where he died. One thousand acres of that land is now owned by his son Henry. The father was a man of great energy, very public spirited, and through his enterprise was a public benefactor. For many years he owned and operated a saw and grist mill, and also a public gin. His death occurred in 1904. Besides being commercially active, he took much interest in the German Lutheran Church, of which both he and his wife were members, and they contributed liberally of their means to its support. Through the liberality of himself and two other planters of that neighborhood, a church of the German Lutheran faith was erected. Mrs. Emma Laas, the mother, died when her son Henry was a baby. The father later married Catherine Brune, who is still living. Henry J. Laas was one of two children. His brother Charles lives at Skidmore, where he is engaged in the mercantile business and in farming. There are three half-brothers, Chris, August, and Louis, and a half-sister, Minnie.

During the boyhood of Henry J. Laas, he lived at home on the farm, attended the local schools, and had the opportunities and advantages of a school at San Antonio. When he was seventeen years of age he started out working for himself, securing a clerkship in a store at Weimar. After one year he returned here and spent two years assisting his father.

On January 3, 1893, Mr. Laas married Miss Clara Buske, a native of Texas, and a daughter of C. Buske, who was born in Germany and was one of the German settlers of Texas. Mr. Buske operated a public gin and a mill for many years and is now living a retired life. Following his marriage, Mr. Laas engaged in farming for one year and then entered merchandising at Weimar, where he did a large and successful business up to 1900, in which year came his first election to his present office of tax assessor of Colorado county. By repeated elections since then, in which the people have shown their confidence in his integrity and official ability, he has remained in that office to the present time. During his residence in Weimar he served as a member and secretary of the city council, resigning that place when elected assessor. As a Democrat he has always been a willing worker for the welfare of his party, and has served as chairman of the county and of other committees.

Mr. and Mrs. Laas are the parents of one child, Olga. All the family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Since he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Laas has held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has held all the chairs in his local lodge, and several times has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, having held all the chairs in that order. His other affiliations include the Woodmen of the World, the Sons of Hermann, the Pretorians, the Modern Woodmen of America, and at the present time he is taking the preliminary degrees in Masonry.

Mr. Laas was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Columbus, and, besides his extensive land interests in Colorado county and city and town real estate, he owns stock in the State Bank of Garwood and Rock Island. He has interests in several bonding companies, and is easily one of the most prominent and influential men of Colorado county. Mrs. Laas is a member of the Civic and other local clubs and takes much part in church affairs, and is an active worker in the mission and aid societies. Their daughter Olga is a member of Shropshire-Upton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a worker in the Sunday school and church, and quite a distinguished musician, having studied several years in the conservatories of the South.

CHARLES LOW. Forty years a resident of Texas, Charles Low has had a varied career of activity, beginning as a cowboy, later as an independent cattle man, from that branching out into commercial activities, and about a year ago retired from business as a manufacturer at Brownwood to take up the management of his ranch near that city.

Charles Low was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, September 11, 1866, the only son and child of Robert and Mary (Bell) Low. His father, who learned the trade of machinist in his native land, emigrated to the United States soon after the birth of his son, and for a time was employed in the Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson, New Jersey. In 1874 he became one of the pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Brownwood, Texas, bought land, and has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. Robert Low has been content to devote his entire time and attention to his private interests, and has never sought nor cared for public office. He is inclined to support Democratic candidates, but is very independent, and being well posted upon current events uses his discretion in voting, the man in his estimation always coming before the party.

Eight years of age when the family moved to Brownwood, Charles Low finished in the local schools the education which had begun in New Jersey. His independent career began in boyhood, in riding the old range as a cowboy, and fully ten years were spent in the saddle, though at the age of eighteen he had invested a small capital and taken up the cattle business on his own

account. His capacity and energy for hard work, a genial disposition, and a thorough business integrity has been his distinctive qualities from young manhood to the present. After four years as a cattle man, Mr. Low sold his interests and moved to San Antonio to engage in business, and subsequently was located at both Fort Worth and Ballinger. Returning to Brownwood in 1905, Mr. Low organized the Alamo Manufacturing Company, and was its president, active manager and largest stockholder until he sold out on July 1, 1913, and moved to his ranch four miles from Brownwood. The Alamo Manufacturing Company at the beginning was a modest bottling establishment. In 1907 it began to manufacture ice cream, and two years later a creamery was established. It has been one of the chief local industries of the city of Brownwood. While looking after the interests of the manufacturing plant, Mr. Low also conducted his fine dairy farm in Brown county, where he makes a specialty of breeding dairy cows. A lover of the hunt, his hobby is the raising of bird dogs, and he is widely recognized as a fancier in that line. An alert, active, energetic citizen, thoroughly alive to every opportunity that presents itself and a stanch supporter of progress in its every form, he has contributed in no small degree to the welfare of his adopted community. Since the organization of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose he has been a valued and popular member of that order.

Mr. Low was married in 1888 to Miss Willie McMahan, of Williamson county, Texas. Her father, W. L. McMahan, was a pioneer and an old Indian fighter of the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Low have eight children, as follows: Bob, successfully engaged in irrigated farming in Brown county; William, a college student; Mary, the wife of C. L. Pouncey of Dallas; Annie, in the Brownwood high school; and Nat, Jack, Nellie and Gertrude, in public school.

Ignatius George Gaal. His position as superintendent of the County Hospital at El Paso, which he has held since 1899, is only one of many relations of interest and value which Ignatius G. Gaal sustains to West Texas, and particularly El Paso county. He is one of the real pioneers of that district, having located there before the advent of railroads, and his own life story is an important chapter in the local history of that part of Texas.

Mr. Gaal was born at Somolnok, in the Department of Sepeshi Varas, Hungary, July 13, 1847. His parents were Frank and Elizabeth Gaal, his father a tanner by trade. His early training for life was unusually varied and efficient. For a time he studied medicine under Dr. Jacob Heidel, who was later one of the able corps in the General Hospital at Vienna. His commercial experience included work in general merchandising and in the drug trade, and at the age of eighteen, in 1865, he came to America. A short time was spent in New York looking for work, and from there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and for some six months was employed in a furniture factory. Having acquired considerable familiarity with the English language, he then bought a wagon and team and began selling goods as a peddler over Northern Ohio. With a Mr. White as partner, he was for several years head of the firm of Gaal & Company, wholesale liquor dealers in Cleveland.

The career of Mr. Gaal has led him into many states and sections of America, and in 1869 he became one of the pioneers of Washington county, in Northern Kansas, locating in the valley of the Little Blue when there were very few neighbors in that region. While in that section of Kansas he helped to lay out the town of Hanover and part of the town of Waterville. After two years of residence in Kansas, he went to St. Louis in 1871, and later in the same year set out for California. After a brief residence in San Francisco, he located at Sacramento and became connected with the Central Pacific Railway, now a part of the Southern Pacific system. Mr. Gaal acquired large and valuable real estate interests in the vicinity of Sacramento and Humboldt county and continued to prosper as a resident of the Pacific coast until 1880.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Gaal first became identified with West Texas and with the vicinity of El Paso. El Paso as a city had not yet begun. The village of Franklin was all there was to distinguish the locality. The Southern Pacific Railway had not yet been completed to the town, but was finished in 1881. On coming to West Texas, Mr. Gaal bought 6,000 acres of land in El Paso county, but first gave little attention to its management or development, and lived in town and had charge of the construction work on the Southern Pacific car shops until the shops were completed. For about a year he managed the furniture store of Robinson & Carrico, on San Antonio street, and thus became identified with some of the very earliest enterprises of the present city of El Paso. At that time the county seat of El Paso county was Ysleta, and in the summer of 1883 Mr. Gaal bought some property in that town and established a general store there. It was the largest town in El Paso county, and largely due to the commercial leadership and the civic enterprise of Mr. Gaal it developed into a city, and he was instrumental in changing its public free school into an independent free school district. With the prospering of his business, he extended his operations to include general contracting for the Southern Pacific Railway. He sold the company thousands of cords of wood, and besides a good deal of work along the Rio Grande River in protecting the road from wash-outs, he built twenty-one miles of railroad tracks when the line was changed from the river valley to the foot hills.

Mr. Gaal is a veteran whose reminiscences cover every detail of the early political life of El Paso county. He first entered actively into politics when it was proposed to move the county seat from Ysleta to El Paso, and naturally enlisted himself with all his energy and enthusiasm to keep the seat of justice at his home town. The ensuing election, however, resulted in the removal of the court house to El Paso in 1885. Mr. Gaal, on locating in Ysleta in 1883, found that his position in politics was practically unique. A Republican, he was able to find only one other citizen of his political faith in the town. That was a Mexican named Pablo Romero, who confessed to Republican principles, but was afraid of his life if his politics should become a part of public knowledge. Mr. Gaal has always been a man of convictions and did not allow considerations of personal danger or partisan prejudice to influence him, and for several years was active in promulgating and spreading his political belief, and reformed a good many Democrats into Republicans, and by 1886 had a following of several hundred men of that party. As a leader of a large section of citizenship, in 1886 Mr. Gaal's name was presented as candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket, and his defeat was due to a very small majority. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Ysleta and county commissioner by a Republican majority of six to one over his opponent, and was elected mayor again in 1890 and also in 1894.

It will illustrate some of the vicissitudes of early political life in that section of Texas to recount what has already been published concerning Mr. Gaal's administration as mayor of Ysleta. His last election to the office in 1894 was in the nature of a vindication of his previous work. Mr. Gaal was engaged on the reconstruction of the Acequia Madre irrigation ditch of Ysleta for the use and benefit of the citizens of that corporation, and as mayor of the town had many men in his employ. That was in 1890. In this irrigation project a number of people were opposed to him, giving their support to another company who sought to construct another ditch. The matter was largely one of politics rather than one of engineering or business judgment or opinion. The troubles between the two factions kept growing until they almost resulted

in civil war. Mr. Gaal went on regardless of personal safety, and at one time was barricaded in his own home with his family for several hours, while his enemies fired thousands of shots, but the siege was finally raised by the friends of Mr. Gaal. Out of the turmoil and excitement Mr. Gaal came with the complete respect and esteem of all better classes of citizens, and for his course had the indorsement of county officials and many prominent men. Many of those who were his bitterest opponents in those days have since become convinced that his way was the right way, and have given him their warm friendship and regard.

While his business interests have always been important, Mr. Gaal has been more or less closely identified with public affairs ever since coming to El Paso. In 1891 he was appointed inspector and deputy collector of customs, in charge of Ysleta under Webster Flannagan, who was then the chief collector of customs for the El Paso district. He held that position until 1895. He also served as president of the school board of Ysleta for seven years, and in 1899 was chosen superintendent of the County Hospital at El Paso. His administration of the hospital for fifteen years has been one of economy and efficiency, and, while never neglecting his duty in any way to the inmates, he has regulated the fiscal affairs of the institution in such a way as to constitute the least burden upon the taxpayers.

Outside of business and public life, Mr. Gaal is also prominent in connection with fraternal affairs. Several of his relations with the older orders were begun during his residence in California. At Sacramento he joined Industrial Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., and also Lodge No. 11 of the Knights of Pythias at Sacramento, having become a member of both lodges in 1873. He is also a member of the Veteran Knights of Pythias Association of Sacramento. Since June 28, 1905, he has been a life member of El Paso Lodge No. 187, B. P. O. E., and since 1910 has had affiliations with El Paso Lodge No. 289, T. F. B. He has a position on the executive committee of the Pioneer Society of El Paso, and belongs to the El Paso Club and the Cactus Bowling and Athletic Club of El Paso.

On May 29, 1878, at Sacramento, California, Mr. Gaal married Frances Concordia America Rademacher. She was born in Willimantic (Connecticut). The names of their children and brief record are as follows: Rose Gaal, born in Arcata, Humboldt county, California, on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1879, died the same day, that date being also the birthday of her grandfather, J. C. Rademacher; Charles Bismarck Gaal, born in Arcata, Humbolt county, California, April 16, 1880; Ignatius George Gaal, Jr., born in El Paso on the McKinley birthday, January 29, 1882, died August 10, 1882; Lillian Mary Gaal, born at Ysleta, El Paso county, December 16, 1885, on the birthday of her grandmother, Maria Rademacher; Frank Felix Gaal was born in Ysleta January 14, 1888; George Washington Gaal was born at Ysleta, February 22, 1895, that being the birthday of his aunt, Mrs. B. Ostendorf.

LANDON CLAY CHAMBERS. A member of one of the leading families of Liberty and Southeast Texas, Landon Clay Chambers is a nephew of Gen. Thomas J. Chambers, who was the Alcalde of Texas under Mexican rule, and the only judge of a superior court in this province while Texas remained under the jurisdiction of Mexico. General Chambers raised a regiment of soldiers at his own expense for service in aid of Texas independence, and equipped the regiment with two cannon, guns which now stand at the entrace to the capitol in Austin. Chambers county was named for this eminent Texan.

Landon Clay Chambers, who was born at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, June 6, 1842, is a son of Landon G. Chambers, an educator who was born in Culpepper county about 1785 and died in 1853. His father, an Englishman, was the founder of the Virginia family of the name and among his nineteen children was Gen. Thomas J. Chambers above mentioned. Landon G. Chambers married Mary G. Allen, a daughter of William G. Allen, a Virginia auctioneer. Of that marriage there were nine children, and the family are briefly mentioned individually as follows: Judge William Chambers, who came to Texas at the age of twenty years, spent the greater part of his long life in Chambers county and Liberty county, was a lawyer by profession, served as district judge, and was for some years intimately associated with his uncle, Gen. T. J. Chambers. Judge William Chambers married Bettie Keys and their two children were L. G. Chambers, of Galveston, and Mrs. Mary Evans of Shreveport, Louisiana. Jane, the second of the children, married Rev. Phelps, and spent her life in Virginia. Caroline married James Wood and also lived and died in her native state. Columbia A., wife of W. L. Herr, died in Virginia. Sallie, who married James D. Skinner, now lives in Galveston. Cumberland C. spent his life in Texas from early manhood, died at Liberty, was a farmer and public official, and married Fannie De Blanc. Thomas Jefferson Chambers, who was the eighth child of Landon G. and wife, has been for more than fifty years engaged in the newspaper business, and is probably the oldest newspaper man still active in his profession in the state.

Landon C. Chambers, the youngest of the family, grew up in his native county until he reached the age of sixteen years. He received a very limited education and had entered as an apprentice in the office of the *Blue Ridge Republican*, at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, edited by G. M. Garland, before he left his state. Mr. Chambers' trip to Texas was made with his mother, oldest brother and youngest sister, and they made the trip by mail to New Orleans and by ship to Galveston, and again by boat up the Trinity to Liberty Landing, within a mile of the court house at Liberty. Here Mr. Chambers entered in with his brother, T. J. Chambers, Jr., in the editing of a weekly paper caller the *Liberty Observer*. He was embroiled in it with the rest of his family as a Confederate. He enlisted in Wall's Texas Legion, in 1861, as a private soldier, doing service in the eastern department of the Confederate government. He belonged to Pemberton's army, and his first engagement was at Yazoo, following which came Big Black and skirmishes all the way from the Yazoo River to Vicksburg. He was cooped up in the city for forty-eight days and nights and surrendered with his army comrades July 4, 1863, and was paroled. After about sixty days the regiment was exchanged and came to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Mr. Chambers finished his army experience on this side at Mud Island, thirty miles west of Galveston, being located there when the war ended, and concluding his long experience without wounds.

Taking up civil life again, Mr. Chambers resumed newspaper work with his brother at Liberty. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Day, a daughter of Isaiah C. Day, a prominent stockraiser of this locality. In 1870 Mr. Chambers entered the mercantile business at Liberty, and continued therein for nine years. During his career as a merchant he was elected county treasurer of Liberty county as the successor of W. S. Partlow, and continued in that office until twenty-two years had passed, with some interruptions. While so serving he was appointed postmaster of Liberty by the Harrison administration, and filled the office for four and one-half years, being succeeded by Mrs. Jo Morgan. Retiring from that office, Mr. Chambers completed several years of his long service as county treasurer, and left the public arena in 1900.

In politics, nationally, Mr. Chambers is a Republican, but in state and county affairs he has always voted with the Democrats. He was repeatedly elected to office upon his merits rather than upon his political views. He was

J. O. Mathews M. D.

in several of the state Republican conventions and was nominated once for state treasurer on that ticket and received about 28,000 votes out of about 45,000 cast by the party in Texas. In his town Mr. Chambers has been alderman many times and is present secretary of the council. He belongs to only one fraternity, the Masons, in which he is past master of Liberty Lodge.

Mr. Chambers was married January 28, 1868, his wife being a native of Liberty county. Her father came from Memphis, Tennessee, where he was born June 12, 1812. He married (first) Alice D. Stuart, July 27, 1835, and had some issue to reach mature years. His second marriage was to Rachel Whitlock, August 31, 1842, and to this union there were born children as follows: Amanda, who married Young L. Ridley and resides at Hillsboro, Texas; Mrs. Chambers; and James C., who died in Liberty without a family. Mr. Day married a third time, his wife being Mrs. Martha Orr, and there was a daughter by this union, Mrs. Mattie E. Davis, of Dayton. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are: Thomas Day, who is constable and with the Texas & New Orleans Railway Company here, and Mittie P., wife of Joseph F. Richardson, of Liberty.

JOHN O. MATHEWS, M. D. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Mathews has practiced his profession in Grayson county, and for several years has been located at Sherman, the county seat. Most of his practice in the earlier years was in the country. He is a product of the best schools and in his ability and attainments would suffer none by comparison with the leading city physicians.

John O. Mathews was born in Collin county, Texas, November 27, 1857, a son of Owen and Annie (Oyler) Mathews. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, coming from that state to Texas about 1851 and locating in Collin county. The parental ancestor is English and the maternal is Irish. The doctor's father was a surveyor, a teacher and a farmer, and during his active career became well known in Collin county. In his declining age he lived largely retired, devoting his attention to the supervision and oversight of his farm. When the war broke out between the states he volunteered for service with the Confederate army, and was a member of Hood's Brigade, and saw service in many important battles. He was once slightly wounded, but his service from beginning to end was practically uninterrupted by sickness or wounds. He died at his home in Collin county in 1910, while his wife passed away in 1886. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, seven of whom are still living.

Dr. Mathews, who was the second in order of birth, received most of his education in private schools, taught by his father, and later was student in the admirable institution at Thorp Springs, known as Add-ran College, where he was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Art. On leaving school he taught for three years in this state, and thus paid for most of his professional training. Entering the medical college of Louisville, Kentucky, he came out with the class of 1886, getting the degree of Doctor of Medicine and being graduated valedictorian. His first practice was at Allen, Texas, and in 1887, he moved to Pauls Valley in the old Indian territory, now Oklahoma. He returned to his native state in 1889, and for the following twenty years he practiced at Howe in Grayson county. Since 1909 Dr. Mathews has been located at Sherman, and now enjoys a large city practice. In 1905 he took post-graduate work at Louisville, and during his residence at Howe he served as local surgeon for the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company.

Dr. Mathews has always been a stanch voter for the Democratic party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Honor. His church is the Christian.

Dr. Mathews was married in February, 1888, at McKinney, Texas, to Miss Antha Coe, a daughter of John A. Coe, who came from Kentucky to Texas during the early days, and was a substantial farmer at this date. During the war he was a Confederate soldier, and fought from 1861 until toward the close of the great war. He is now living retired at Allen, Texas. Mrs. Mathews was liberally educated and was a successful and popular teacher until her marriage. Mr. Mathews and wife are the parents of three children: Maidee, the wife of J. L. Mitchell, manager of the Texas Seed Breeding Farm of Grayson county, at Sherman; Miss Helen Mathews, who is a member of the senior class of the Sherman high school; John O. Mathews, Jr., twelve years of age and attending school.

In the course of his residence in north Texas, Dr. Mathews has witnessed many notable changes. One illustration of this is that when he was a boy his father sold 100 acres of land at a dollar and a half an acre. The doctor protested against this sale, predicting that some day the land would be worth fifty dollars an acre, and as a matter of fact his prediction has been doubly fulfilled, since the land would now sell for from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Dr. Mathews is too busy a man to take a vacation, and for many years has rendered capable and efficient service in his professional capacity, and is one of the liberal and public spirited citizens as well. His home is at 1220 South Crockett street, in Sherman.

JACOB J. BARKMAN, No. 1608 West Eighth street, Texarkana, Texas, was born in Bowie county, this State, in 1866, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the Southwest.

Johnny Barkman, the grandfather of Jacob J., was a Virginian who, in early life, emigrated to the Southwest and settled at Lost Prairie, Arkansas, where he remained for several years, and from whence, in 1840, he removed with his family to Bowie county, Texas, and took up his residence on what became known as Barkman's Creek, twelve miles northwest of the present city of Texarkana. Here he spent the closing years of his life and died. While the Barkman home was at Lost Prairie, in what is now Clark county, Arkansas, James W. Barkman, the father of Jacob J., was born in 1825. He came with other members of the family to Texas, and for fifteen years continued a member of the home circle on the Bowie county farm. He studied medicine at Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, where he graduated in 1848, after which he entered upon the practice of his profession at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. A few years later he returned to his old home in Bowie county, and here he passed the rest of his life, and died in April, 1906, having rounded out more than half a century in the practice of medicine. Few citizens, if any, of his locality were better known or held in higher esteem than Dr. James W. Barkman. One of his younger brothers, Jerome B. Barkman, was at one time sheriff of Bowie county. He died in 1892.

Jacob J. Barkman was born and reared at the old home place on Barkman's Creek, and has been a farmer all his life. He now operates three farms in Bowie county. In 1908, for the educational benefit of his children, he moved into the city of Texarkana and established a home at No. 1608 West Eighth street, where he and his family have since resided.

Mr. Barkman married Miss Laura Jones, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Bowie county. They have three children, a daughter, Charlscie, and two sons, Morris S. and Rollin J.

HARRY W. MCGEE. Both through his own family and by his marriage, Mr. McGee represents some of the oldest and best known families of northeast Texas. The McGee family has been honorably known in this section of the state for considerably more than half a century. Mr. McGee himself represents a younger generation and

has for a number of years been one of the active and progressive business men of Marshall.

He was born in Panola county, Texas, in 1870, and is a son of Dr. John C. and Laura (Anderson) McGee. An honored pioneer physician whose service was given to many of the early settlers, and who always held a high place in their esteem. Dr. McGee was a native of Tennessee, from which state he came into Texas in the early fifties, settling in Panola county, and in 1871 brought his family to Marshall, in Harrison county, where he died. His wife was born in Panola county in 1833. The Anderson family, as this date would indicate, were among the earliest of American families to locate in this part of Texas. The late Dr. McGee served throughout the war between the states in the Confederate army.

Harry W. McGee was reared in Marshall and received most of his education in Colonel Bass' school, and now for some years has been successfully engaged in the land business. He handles his own property exclusively and does no brokerage business. The business which has been under his efficient management for some years, is perhaps the oldest of its kind in northeast Texas, and was founded by the eminent Dr. James H. Starr at Nacogdoches, in 1842, during the existence of the Republic of Texas. The business was transferred to Marshall in 1870. A more complete account of this interesting enterprise and of the career of Dr. Starr and his family will be found in succeeding paragraphs.

Mr. McGee was married in Marshall to Miss Sarah Clapp Starr, daughter of the Dr. James H. Starr above mentioned. The four children in their home circle are named Sallie Starr McGee; Harry W. Jr., Laura Jane and Frank Starr McGee.

Dr. James Starr. Among Texas families who became identified with this state preceding the time of the Revolution and independence from Mexico and who have been continuously identified to the present time, none has been more prominent in affairs of Northeast Texas than that of Starr, whose founder was Dr. James H. Starr. His distinguished career is to a large extent a matter of history in every thorough and comprehensive account of this state, and his is one of the names that is familiarly associated with the founders of Texas' liberty and the organization of its Republican government. He was for many years associated with such men as Lamar, Houston, and others whose names are household words in this state. Dr. Starr was born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 18, 1809. His family is one of the oldest of the New England states, and he was directly descended from Dr. Comfort Starr, who emigrated from Ashford, England, in 1635, settling in the Massachusetts colony in the vicinity of Boston. Dr. Starr's grandfather was Nicholas Starr, a settler in Connecticut, who resided at Groton and was one of the citizen volunteers who fell in the defense of Fort Griswold, on September 6, 1781, when that fort was stormed and captured by a British expedition under the command of Benedict Arnold. James Starr, the father of Dr. Starr, was born in Connecticut, where he married Miss Persia Shaw, a daughter of Jabez Shaw. Their home was for some time in New Hartford, Connecticut, but from that place the family in 1815 emigrated to Ohio, settling near Worthington, in Franklin county, where James Starr died in 1824.

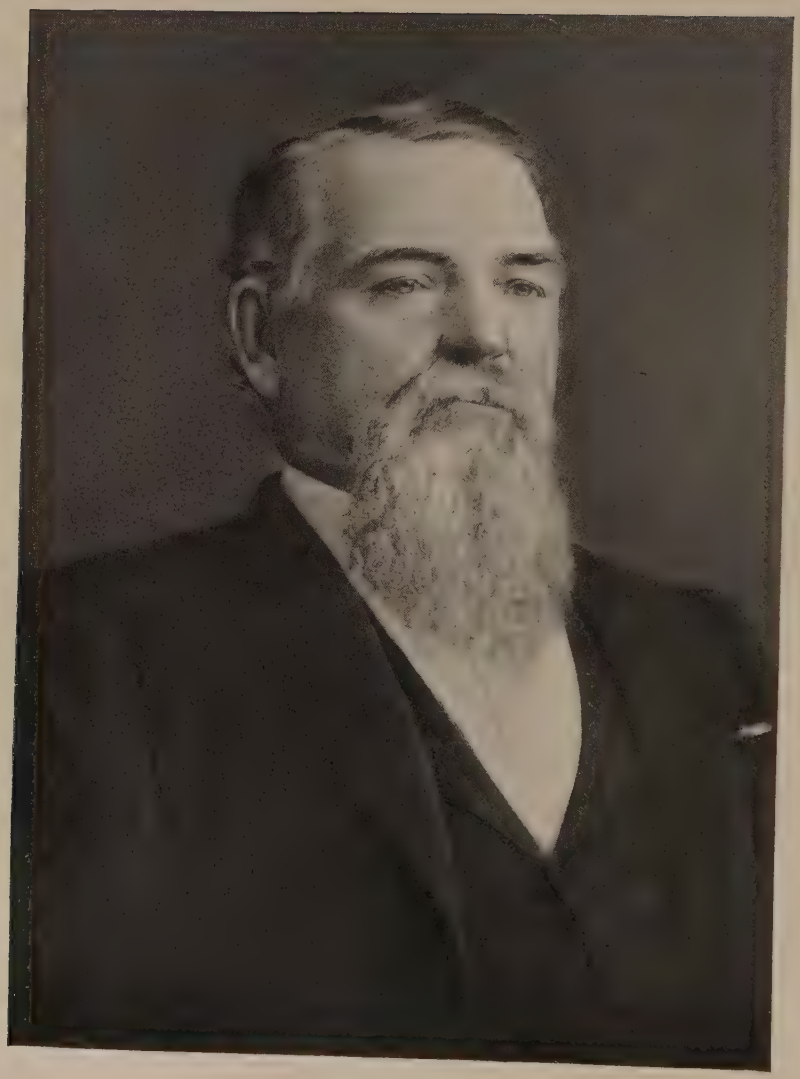
James Harper Starr attended an academic school in Worthington but even during that time of his life was largely on his own resources, having to earn the money by teaching school in order to continue his education. Some medical text books which he managed to secure and read was the beginning of his education for the profession and after the establishment of a medical college at Worthington in 1830, he at once entered as one of the first students and was graduated with his degree in 1832. In the same year he went south and located in Georgia, where he began the practice of medicine at McDonough, in Henry county. In that county he was united in marriage on February 21, 1833, to Miss Harriet J. Johnson.

Dr. Starr and wife emigrated to Texas in 1836, the same year with the winning of Independence from Mexico and the establishment of the Republic. However, they did not arrive in Texas until January, 1837, at which time they located at Nacogdoches, the town which had been established by the Spaniards from Mexico early in the eighteenth century, and which is one of the oldest towns in the state. Captain Franklin J. Starr, a brother of the Doctor, had come to Texas in 1835, and taken a very prominent part in the Texas struggle for independence.

At Nacogdoches Dr. Starr began to practice medicine, and at about the same time began to purchase land. That remained his home for a third of a century, and along with material prosperity he was also favored with numerous honors in the public service under the Republic. Soon after coming to Texas he was appointed surgeon in the Texas army. In January, 1838, he was appointed president of the board of land commissioners for Nacogdoches county. When in May, 1839, President Lamar, chose him as his secretary of the treasury in the cabinet. He held that position under the Republican government and at a time when his duties were especially taxing and responsible until September, 1840, at which date he resigned. A number of years later, during the Civil war between the states, Dr. Starr was receiver of the Confederate states court at Tyler, and in 1863 President Davis appointed him to the position of Assistant Post Master General in charge of the postal departments for the Trans-Mississippi states, with official headquarters at Marshall. This high post in the Confederate service he held until the end of the war. In 1870 Dr. Starr removed from Nacogdoches to Marshall, which was his home until his death on July 25, 1890. His wife died November 28, 1882.

Dr. Starr was one of the regents appointed by Gov. Roberts to establish the University of Texas, as provided for by an act of the legislature. This was an honor and responsibility, however, which he was compelled to decline on account of other duties. Besides his medical practice he had for a number of years engaged in the land business, and was one of the largest individual owners of real estate in northeast Texas. As a land dealer he had begun business in Nacogdoches in 1842. Two years later Samuel Amory became associated with him in the business under the firm name of Starr & Amory. With the withdrawal of Mr. Amory in 1858 Dr. Starr continued alone for some years, until 1868, when his son, James F. Starr, became a partner in the business, which now assumed the title of J. H. Starr & Son. The business was removed, together with the homes of its proprietors, to Marshall, in April, 1870, and they soon afterwards added a private banking department in connection with their real estate offices. The banking business was transferred to Raguelt & Fry in October, 1872; then, on June 16, 1873, the land business of James H. Starr & Son went under the management of Emory R. Starr, another son of Dr. Starr, and Emory Starr was its proprietor until his death. Since that time Mr. Harry M. McGee, a son-in-law of Dr. Starr, has been at the head of this important business.

The Texarkana Pipe Company is a factor to be considered in the industrial and commercial activities of this city, and indeed of the Southwest for the output of its plant finds a market not only in the vicinity of Texarkana but also throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mexico. The company was originally known as the Post Pipe Company but in December, 1911, feeling that the success of the enterprise was due no more to the efforts of the management than to the loyal and enthusiastic support given to this home in-



A C Allen

dustry by its southern neighbors, it was decided to show appreciation of this good-will by linking with the name of the company the names of those three states, Texas-Arkansas-Louisiana (Tex-Ark-Ana) of which the company felt itself to be geographically as well as in spirit a part; and with January 1, 1912, the company took the name of the Texarkana Pipe Company.

A manufacturing plant of this sort is of marked advantage to the territory in which located, in contrast with a mercantile establishment, because instead of sending to foreign markets for merchandise to be distributed in the territory, the manufacturing plant on the other hand secures all its raw material, as well as labor, upon the ground, and reverses the operation of the mercantile establishment by sending its product abroad, and distributing the proceeds therefrom at home, in the purchase of such raw materials as clay, fuel, lumber, brick, etc., as well as supporting a large pay-roll, through which means a vast amount of money is released among retailers and others.

MAJ. AUGUSTUS C. ALLEN. An honored old age has from time immemorial been one of the best distinctions bestowed upon the individuals of mankind. But when to length of years are added achievements of varied and remarkable character and a long record of useful citizenship, the honor and esteem paid to such a life are of more than passing importance. Such a career of long and eventful years has been that of Maj. Augustus C. Allen, now retired, and one of the best loved citizens of Texarkana, where he has resided for more than thirty years. Major Allen was a soldier in two wars. He has long been identified with the cotton business of Texas and his citizenship in the Lone Star state is more than half a century old.

Major Allen was born in Pike county, Georgia, on March 6, 1836. His father was both a planter and a lawyer. In 1840 the family removed to Holmes county, Mississippi, but a short time later took up their residence in New Orleans, where the father long practiced his profession and was one of the honored citizens.

Major Allen was a school boy in New Orleans, but at an early age entered a large mercantile house of that city as a clerk and there laid the foundation of a thorough and extensive business experience, which he applied in later years for his own great success in Texas. A distinction which now belongs to few living men is the possession of Major Allen in that he is a survivor of the famous filibustering expedition of General Walker into Nicaragua. In December, 1856, when he was just twenty years of age and at the most adventurous time of life he enlisted in what was designated Company B, under Capt. Bob Harris, for service in Nicaragua, in the revolutionary forces led by Gen. William Walker. The unfortunate fate of that expedition is well known and Major Allen was one of the fortunate ones to escape the fate in which many of the number participated. At Graytown, on the coast of Nicaragua, he arrived with his company and went up the San Juan River, their object being to relieve General Walker, who was at that time in very close quarters on the Pacific side of the Peninsula. Young Allen in the meanwhile received promotion to the rank of lieutenant in his company, having been recommended for that promotion by Maj. Robert Ellers, who was Walker's chief recruiting officer at New Orleans. For several months his service continued in Nicaragua and was filled with adventure and escapes that would adorn the pages of the most romantic tale, and finally with a few comrades he made his escape from the country on the British sloop of war Tartar. This vessel carried him to Aspinwall, whence he continued his homeward journey on the American vessel Granada as far as Hanava, and from there to New Orleans on the steamer Empire City. Though his experience as a Central American revolutionist had continued for only a few months, he had displayed the qualities of the absolutely fearless soldier and officer, and because of these qualifications had repeatedly been detached from regular duty to serve as scout and in reconnoitering expeditions which were even more dangerous than the main body of Walker's troops were subjected to.

Having returned to New Orleans, he again entered mercantile employment in 1857 and was thus engaged until 1860, at which year he removed to Jefferson, Texas, where he established himself independently in business. Then soon followed his next military experience. With the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, a regiment of which R. Watterhouse was colonel and E. W. Graham was lieutenant colonel. Most of his service with this regiment was in the Transmississippi department, chiefly in Arkansas and Louisiana. In 1863, in Pointe Coupee parish, Louisiana, he was captured and held prisoner in New Orleans for four months. Rejoining his regiment at the end of that time, he was then promoted to major. Near the close of the war, upon the request of General Magruder, he was put in command of the post at Hempstead, Texas, and remained there until the dissolution of the Confederacy. Major Allen was a strict disciplinarian and yet was exceedingly popular and influential with the soldiers and civilians, and it was largely due to his tactful and firm conduct at Hempstead that he was able to subdue the turbulent conditions that existed both among the soldiers and the populace in that vicinity. Few of the Texans in the Civil war made a more gallant or more distinguished record than did Major Allen, and among all his old associates he is considered one of the bravest and most efficient soldiers and officers remaining from the old army of the Confederacy. He had two twin brothers, known as the "Allen Twins," who served with distinction in General Lee's army in Virginia. A very important part of the business career of Major Allen was during the noteworthy boom period at Jefferson, extending from 1865 to about 1874. During those years Jefferson became the largest and most important shipping and commercial center of northern and central Texas, and its prosperity was so great that in population and diversified enterprise the city was much greater at that time than it has ever been since. Major Allen was the moving spirit in all this enterprise and for some time was agent for the Carter line of steamboats at Jefferson. Later he became manager of a cotton compress at Jefferson, and it was for the purpose of supervising the erection of the first cotton compress ever put up in Texarkana that he first came to this city in 1879. He has been a resident through all the subsequent years and has been prominently connected with the cotton business during a great part of that time. In about 1893 he retired from active business, though he still retains large and valuable property interests in this vicinity. His home is on the Texas side of State Line avenue.

Major Allen's domestic life has been peculiarly fortunate and happy. In November, 1858, he married Miss Virginia Adams, a daughter of Dr. Charles Adams, of Copiah county, Mississippi. Their two daughters are Mrs. Lucy Mabry, of Texarkana, widow of the late Gen. William Haywood Mabry, and Mrs. Jessie, wife of D. C. Wise of Jefferson. There are also a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the Allen home in Texarkana is a favorite gathering place for this family at different times, and nothing in his later years has given Major Allen more pleasure than the society and esteem of his children and his children's children.

JOHN L. WORLEY. As president of the John F. Worley Printing Company of Dallas, Mr. Worley is at the head of a commercial enterprise which throughout all the years of its existence has stood for character as well as mere business success. The Worley Printing

Company is more than a house for the production of a varied class of high-grade printing and for a service in all the kindred arts of the printing trade. It is also an institution, one of those central enterprises which every city recognizes as all important through its standing and success as a commercial center. The Worley Printing Company is a monument to the business character and wholesome integrity of its founder, the late John F. Worley, who was one of the ablest and most admired of Dallas citizens and business builders.

The late John F. Worley, whose death occurred in 1910 was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1852, learned the printer's trade in a newspaper office in that city, was compositor, contributor and publisher, then became connected with the old *Chronicle* at Pittsburg, and in 1876 came to Dallas, Texas as a traveler and visitor, rather than as a home-seeker. Perhaps he saw something more than the superficial surroundings which then characterized the town in its early years of growth, and it was this which caused him to remain and become one of the most active factors in its subsequent progress. He set up a small printing shop in the city, and for a time printed the old Dallas *Herald*. In 1890 he began the publication of the Dallas City Directory, and this plant has kept that business ever since. The late Mr. Worley was especially interested in the civic and benevolent institutions of his home city. He was chairman of the board of directors which built the Young Men's Christian Association building, completed in April 1909, and made the largest individual contribution to this building fund. John F. Worley married Miss Mary Belle Lewis, and their four children were John L., Mary, Edward and Margaret.

Mr. John L. Worley, son and successor in business of his honored father, was born in Dallas February 16, 1884, received his education at Cole's Select Preparatory School and entered the University of Texas in 1900, graduating in 1904. In 1905, by post-graduate work he won the degree of M. A. His fellowship record was beyond the ordinary, and on leaving college he engaged in the work of teaching, and subsequently became an instructor in history at the University of Texas. He held this position up to 1910 at which time he returned to Dallas to take charge of the business which the death of his father left without a head. He became president of the John F. Worley Printing Company, and has since directed its business in the spirit and along the lines which made it so successful under the management of his father. In 1905 the John F. Worley Printing Company incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The late John F. Worley was supervisor for the taking of the census at Dallas in 1910. The John F. Worley Printing Company has a great volume of business in printing and blank book manufacture, and has the largest job plant in the state.

Mr. John L. Worley was married October 10, 1911, to Miss Lillian Aaron, a daughter of A. E. Aaron of Dallas.

Edward H. Cary, M. D. As a specialist in the eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, there is no more eminent authority both in theory and practice in the state of Texas than Dr. Cary of Dallas. Dr. Cary entered upon his preparation for his profession with the intention of pursuing general practice, but his abilities during his collegiate career were strikingly manifested in the line of his present specialty, and when he began practice in Dallas some ten years ago he was already an acknowledged authority and expert in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has since had a large private practice and various honors and distinctions in the profession.

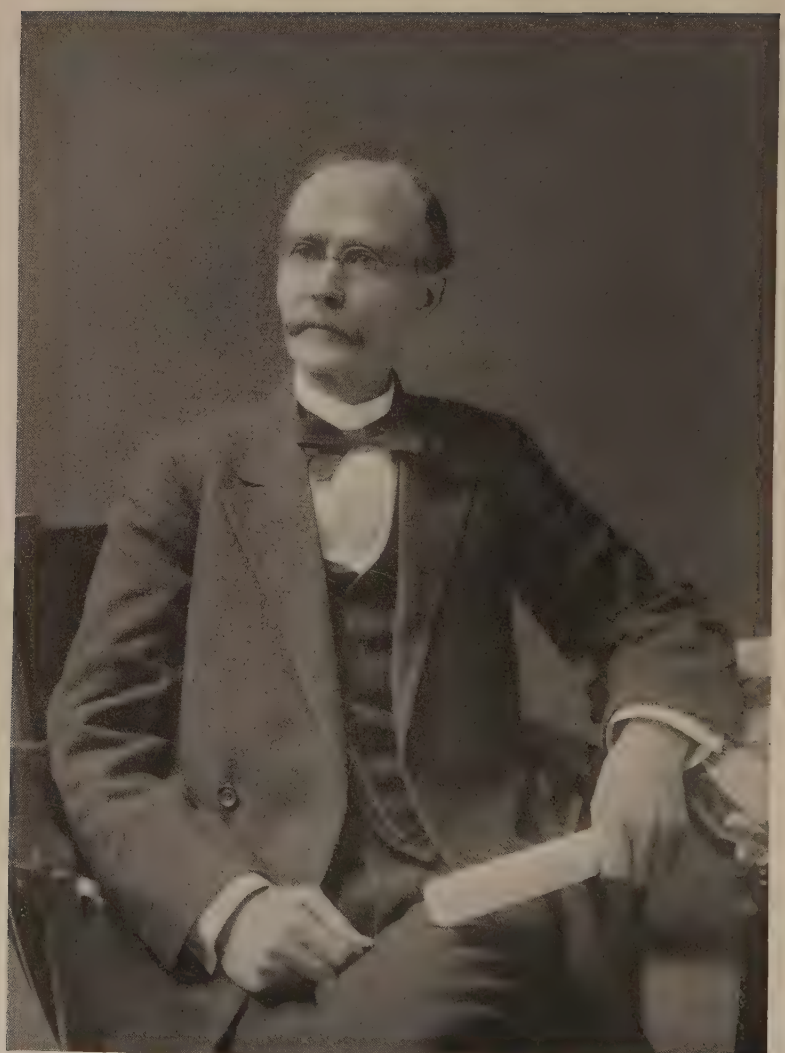
Dr. Cary came to Dallas when a boy, a little more than twenty years ago, to take up a career in business, and it was only after several years of experimenting that he discovered his inclination and abilities for medicine and devoted himself to study and preparation for his real life work. Edward H. Cary was born at Union Springs, Alabama, February 28, 1872, a son of Joseph M. and Lucy J. (Powell) Cary. The family is of old Virginia stock, from which original seat, its members migrated first to Georgia and then into Alabama. Dr. Cary came to Dallas in 1890 to become a business associate of his brother A. P. Cary, with whom he remained for several years. In 1894 his bent for the profession of medicine having become fully demonstrated, he went to New York and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (a famous institution, which in 1899 became the medical department of the University of New York City). In 1898 he graduated M. D. and his work as a student had won him the honor of appointment as medical and surgical interne. He not only had a term of clinical experience at the Bellevue Hospital, but also served an interne-ship in the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary. Soon afterward he established himself in practice at New York City, as a specialist in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also served as an instructor of ophthalmology at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and at the New York Polyclinic, and was visiting ophthalmologist to the Bellevue Dispensary and assistant in the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Cary returned to Dallas in 1901, and soon afterward was appointed to the chair of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the medical department of the University of Dallas. He was elected Dean of the faculty of this school in 1902. In 1903 the school became the medical department of the Baylor University, the chief seat of which institution is at Waco, the name of the medical department becoming the Baylor University School of Medicine. Dr. Cary continued as Dean of the faculty, and is still in that position. The medical department is closely affiliated with the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium in Dallas, and Dr. Cary is ophthalmologist and otologist of the clinical staff of the sanitarium. Dr. Cary has membership in all the various medical societies, has served as president of the Dallas county Medical Society, and is now president of the Medical Society of the Southwest, an organization including five states. He is also president of the A. P. Cary Company, dental and surgical depot. He is one of the active members of the Dallas Club, and the Dallas Country Club.

Dr. Cary married, April 19, 1911, Miss Georgie Schneider a daughter of the late Jules E. Schneider of Dallas. Her father was one of the old citizens and member of the well known firm of Schneider, Davis & Company. Dr. Cary and wife reside in an elegant home on the Lakeside Drive, at the corner of Gillon Avenue, Highland Park.

Thomas R. Erwin. One of Parker county's oldest pioneer families is represented by Thomas R. Erwin, who a number of years ago started in business in a very small way as a dealer in groceries at Weatherford. His enterprise has since been expanded by his own energetic management and by the confidence which a community comes to have in a merchant of strictest honor and commercial integrity, and his is now the largest establishment for the sale of groceries, hardware and farm implements in Parker county. The Erwin family has been identified with Texas since the close of the Republic, and two of its older members sacrificed their lives during the pioneer days of Parker county, while the entire family had to endure the hardships and dangers incident to life on the frontier.

Thomas R. Erwin was born in Parker county, August 23, 1872, a son of W. A. and Martha (Stinett) Erwin. The Erwins are a Scotch family, who settled in Virginia, during the colonial epoch, later moved to Tennessee and from there to Texas in 1844. Their journey to the Texas republic was accomplished by



W. M. Peak.

wagon drawn by oxen. The first settlement was in Grayson county, and later they moved to Parker county. Grandfather Erwin was born in Virginia, in 1804, lived in Tennessee as a farmer for some years, and then came to Texas. W. A. Erwin, the father, is still living and engaged in farming in Eastland county. His wife is also alive. During the Mexican war, W. A. Erwin was a soldier, and later in the Confederate army, and for years he fought the Indians on the frontier of Texas in all the counties adjoining that of Parker. Grandfather Stinnett and Grandfather Erwin were both killed by the Indians in the early days. W. A. Erwin helped to build the first courthouse in Parker county, and took part in the organization of the county government. A detailed record of this family would be a chapter in the pioneer and Indian annals of northwest Texas. There were twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, ten of whom are living and the Weatherford merchant was the sixth in order of birth.

Thomas R. Erwin started in life with a public school education, acquired in Parker county. As a grocery-clerk he got his first experience in practical business, and eventually opened a small stock of goods for himself. At the present time Mr. Erwin does an annual trade aggregating a quarter of a million dollars in value. His stock of goods, in groceries, hardware and farm implements is valued at fifty thousand dollars. His establishment comprises both a large general store and a warehouse.

Mr. Erwin has been not only a successful merchant, but a public spirited citizen. For several years he has served as a member of the city council, and was chairman of the finance committee. His political support has always been given to the dominant party in Texas. His fraternities are the Masonic and the Elks. Mr. Erwin believes in religion and religious institutions, and as a successful young business man has done much to promote the cause of church and morality in his community. His membership is in the Presbyterian church of the United States, he has been an elder in the Weatherford church for twenty-two years, and superintendent of the Sabbath school for nineteen years. During all that time not half a dozen Sundays have been missed from his regular attendance and work, and he is a trustee of the Fairmount Seminary of Texas, a girls' school.

Mr. Erwin was married October 8, 1901, in Weatherford to Mrs. Benoni Henry Porter, a daughter of Ben C. and Bell Henry. Her father, who was a soldier on the Confederate side during the war, was wounded at Gettysburg, but continued practically without interruption from the beginning to the end of the struggle, and two of whose brothers were killed in the war has for the past thirty years been a traveling salesman, and though seventy-four years of age is still on the road representing the Burris Mill and Elevator Company of Fort Worth. Mrs. Erwin's mother died in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have one boy, Ben Henry Erwin, aged nine and attending school, his name having been given in honor of his grandfather.

Captain Frank Johnson. A former captain of the Texas rangers, and with a long record of official service in west Texas, Captain Johnson is a son of a Confederate soldier, and is in many ways typical of the strong and rugged character of the older generation of Texans. He has traveled extensively, has come to know men and affairs, and has recently settled down as a prosperous business man of Weatherford.

Frank Johnson was born February 8, 1869, in Hartsville, Tennessee, a son of N. B. and Sarah Johnson. His father was a printer and newspaper man, and for more than twenty years served as postmaster at Weatherford. He moved from Tennessee to Texas in 1870, and his residence was at Weatherford up to the time of his death in 1901. During the war he enlisted from Tennessee, became a soldier in General Morgan's famous troopers, and served from the early months of the war until its close. His widow is still living, being now about seventy years of age, with her home in Weatherford. There were seven children, two daughters and five sons, two of whom are now deceased.

Captain Johnson the oldest of the family, had a public school education in Texas. His first important position was that of deputy sheriff of Dickens county, after which he was deputy sheriff in Kent county, and was a special ranger under Captain McDonald, who is now United States Marshal for the northern district of Texas. During his service as ranger Captain Johnson was inspector for the cattlemen's association of Texas, and also inspector for the live stock sanitary company several years. In 1901 came his promotion by appointment as sheriff and tax collector of Mitchell county, Texas. In March 1908 he was appointed captain of the Texas rangers, giving valuable service in making an excellent record with the state military organization until his resignation in November 1910. His career as captain of the rangers was followed by his taking a position as inspector for the live stock sanitary company, during which time he was located at Wichita Falls. In September, 1912, Captain Johnson went to South America to oversee a ranch in that country. On his return to Weatherford in May, 1912, he established an automobile tranfer business, and has conducted it successfully to the present time.

His support has always been given to the dominant political party in Texas, and he is one of the stanch admirers of the present administration of President Wilson. Fraternally he has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is very popular in both fraternal and all other circles of west Texas citizenship.

Mr. Johnson was married in March 1894 to Miss Mattie Durrett of Weatherford, a daughter of Anderson and Malinda Durrett. Her father was one of the early settlers of Parker county, having moved from Illinois in 1871, and had been a Confederate soldier, seeing service from the start to the end of the war. Both her parents are now deceased. The captain and wife have two children, a son and a daughter, namely: Miss Dott, aged twelve, and Roy, aged nine, both in school.

Judge William McCarty Peck. The personnel of the Texas judiciary has always been notable for the high qualities and the thorough legal ability of its members, and the present judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District has not only measured up to the high attainments of the Texas bench, but has added much from his individual character. Judge Peck has for forty years been identified with his profession in Grayson county, and he represents the best quality of the judiciary and well upholds the dignity of the bench and the bar of the state.

William McCarty Peck was born May 22, 1848, near Indianapolis, Indiana, being the second among four children born to Daniel and Sarah (McCarty) Peck. His early education was acquired in the schools near Indianapolis, and at the age of seventeen he went to Northern Alabama, where he was employed as a bookkeeper for a time. Returning to his native state, he took up the study of law with the firm of Williamson and Daggy at Greencastle, the senior member of which firm was subsequently attorney general of the state of Indiana. Judge Peck completed his law studies in Northern Alabama and was admitted to the bar there in 1872. In the following year he moved to North Texas, locating at Denison, and has been engaged in the practice of law in Grayson county ever since.

Judge Peck belongs to the old Jeffersonian school of the Democratic party and has many times rendered signal

service to his community. From 1879 to 1881 he served one term as mayor of Denison. For most of the time for quarter of a century he was a member and during the greater part of the time was chairman of the school board of Denison. In the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the legislature he represented Grayson county in the lower house, and in both sessions was a member of the judiciary committee No. 1. In January, 1912, Judge Peck was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and in the fall of the same year was elected for the regular term in that office, a position to which he lends dignity and inspires both the bar and the general public with an appreciation of his fairness and thorough qualifications for the judicial office. Judge Peck affiliates with the Masonic order, being a Knights Templar Mason. For a number of years he was connected with the Board of Trade at Denison, and has always been ready to take his part in community affairs.

On April 1, 1873, in Alabama, Judge Peck married Miss Augusta Charlton. They have but one child, Charlton Peck, aged thirty and an invalid. Judge Peck is of English and Irish descent and has no immediate relatives in the state of Texas. In the forty years of his residence here he has seen many changes and the increases in population and wealth, and is an euthusiast on the subject of North Texas resources and opportunities. He has a wide acquaintance, and during the past forty years has personally known every Texas governor except two.

JOSEPH F. CONNER. The present sheriff of Dawson county is a pioneer settler and old stockman of this section, having located at Lamesa about twenty years ago, when all the country was one uninterrupted stock range, and before permanent civilization had taken a foothold in a country up to that time occupied only by the wandering cattlemen, the buffaloes, and the other wild denizens of the western plains. Mr. Conner is well known among all the cattlemen of Dawson and surrounding counties, and as sheriff has made a splendid record in service of the people.

Joseph F. Conner was born in Lampasas county, January 12, 1862. He was the ninth in a family of fourteen children born to John F. and Mary T. (Turtelot) Conner. His father, a native of Arkansas, was married in Washington county of that state, and from there moved into Texas in 1848, only about three years after Texas entered the union. He located in Bastrop county, and for a number of years was engaged principally in the stock business. From that county he moved to Williamson county, and from there to Lampasas county. He was an active stockman in those different localities until 1886, and then lived retired until his death on February 1, 1909. His wife was born in New York state, and came to Arkansas with her parents when she was a child, and she died in November, 1894.

Joseph F. Conner had a common school education, but most of his training was through practical exchange, and was acquired more as a result of driving horses on the range and handling stock and in farm work than through books and attendance at school. When he left home in 1881 at the age of nineteen, he went into the Panhandle, locating in Lipscomb county, where he was identified with the stock business about six years. From there he moved his headquarters to Fort McKavett, and continued in the same business for one year. From Fort McKavett he transferred his headquarters to Coke county, where he remained until 1894, in which year he moved into Dawson county, locating at Lamesa. At that time Lamesa was an unimproved townsite, surrounded by great open ranges, with cattle, coyotes and jackrabbits in abundance. He was steadily in the stock business in that locality and at one time owned four sections of land, a part of which has since been broken up and enclosed as the town of Lamesa. He has sold all his land except a little town property.

Mr. Conner first entered local politics when he became a candidate for tax assessor in 1908. He failed to secure the honor at that time, but in the year 1910 was elected to the office of sheriff and tax collector, and by re-election in 1912 is still handling the affairs of the office. Since then he has retired entirely from the stock business.

At Fort McKavett on April 12, 1888, Mr. Conner married Miss Mary F. Poe, daughter of W. M. and Cynthia Poe. They were a family of pioneer Texans, and both were born in Texas. Mr. Conner and wife have eleven children, as follows: Eula, Frank, Pearl, Hoyle, Willie, Robert, Jack, Dollie, Silas, Reta and Thelma. Eula, Frank and Pearl are married.

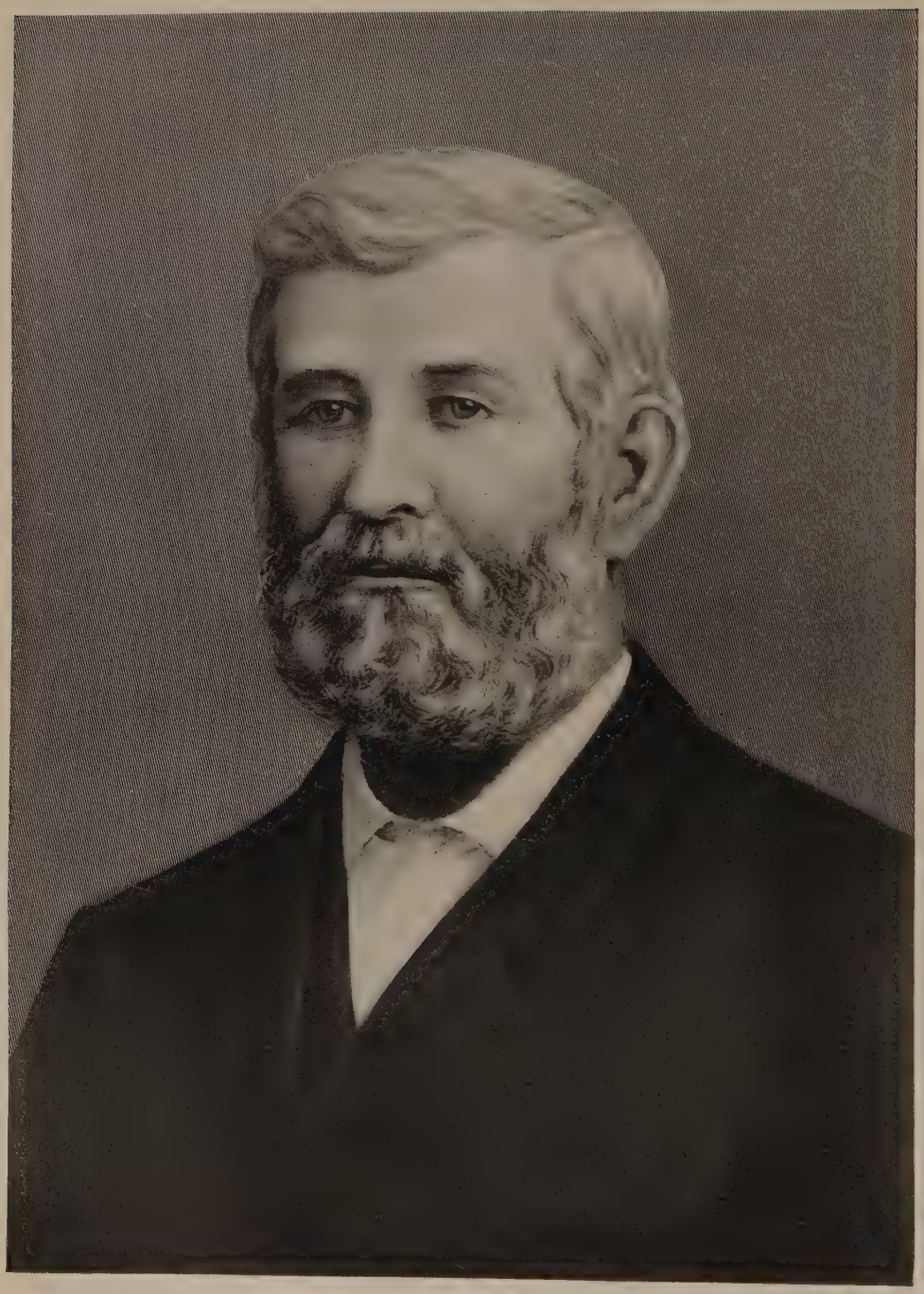
Mr. Conner affiliates with the Masonic order, being Past Master of his lodge, and is Captain of the Royal Arch Chapter, and is Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat.

HON. JOHN EDWARD KINNEY, county judge of Roberts county, Texas, has been identified with the bar and the bench at Miami since he entered upon the practice of his profession in 1900. His record parallels that of the self-made man, and therefore forms an interesting part of American biography.

Judge Kinney dates his birth at Brooklyn, New York, January 8, 1873, and is the younger of the two sons born to John Edward and Clara M. (Dunn) Kinney, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of New York, but both now deceased. John Edward Kinney, Sr., was the son of G. O. Kinney, a New York broker, who was born in New Jersey and who died in New York. The latter was the son of James Kinney, who was born in New Jersey and died at Erie, Michigan, he having in middle life pioneered to the latter state. John Edward, the father, was a merchant in New York during the greater part of his life, and was moderately successful, but Florida and fruit raising had an attraction for him, and for thirteen years he made his home in that southern state, eight years of that time serving as postmaster of Winsted in addition to looking after his fruit interests. The Dunn family is of Irish descent, and the Irishman who was the progenitor of that family in this county came here in 1798 from county Kilkenny and settled in New York. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and was killed in battle. The older of the two sons born to John Edward and Clara M. Kinney, Charles B. Kinney, is secretary and manager of the Blinn Coal Company of Brooklyn, New York.

In the Brooklyn schools and the schools near the Kinney Florida home John E. Kinney, Jr., received his early training, being in attendance up to the time he was nineteen. At the age of twenty-seven he was engaged in a brokerage commission business for himself and others in New York city. In the meantime he took up the study of law and fitted himself for its practice. He completed his studies in the Nashville College of Law in 1900, and from that institution received the degree of LL. B. In June of that year he came to Texas and took up his residence at Miami in Roberts county, where he at once opened an office for the practice of law and in various ways identified himself with the interests of this locality. He has taken an active part in Democratic politics, local, state and national. During his early practice he served as deputy tax collector. He has twice been elected county judge, and is now serving his second term. He maintains fraternal identity with various organizations, including the W. O. W., K. of P., and the A. F. & A. M., his Masonic work covering the degrees of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. His creed is that of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder.

On the 6th of April, 1902, at Miami, Texas, was solemnized the marriage of John Edward Kinney and Miss



Golden Leon

Bena H. Carter, and to them have been given two daughters and a son: Clara May, born August 10, 1903; Elvira, born August 27, 1904; and Leon McCord, born September 24, 1911. Mrs. Kinney is a native of Texas and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Carter, for thirty years residents of Roberts county, now living at Amarillo, Texas. During his residence in Roberts county S. G. Carter was one of its leading citizens. He filled the offices of county sheriff and treasurer, and for several years was county judge.

Although a busy man professionally, Judge Kinney finds time to look after the supervision of his agricultural interests, owning and operating a farm half a section in extent in Gray county. That he has succeeded in making a place and a name for himself is due to his own efforts, for neither in his business venture nor in the work of fitting himself for a professional life did he receive any financial aid.

Charles T. Haltom. County attorney of Pecos county, since 1908, Mr. Haltom is one of the able young members of the Texas bar. In the law he has exceptional ability, has shown it in all the business which has been entrusted to his care, and along with this ability he also maintains some of the best ideals of the legal profession. His honor and personal integrity have never been impeached during his professional career, and his public spirit and friendly helpfulness are among the other factors which make him one of the most popular citizens of Fort Stockton.

Mr. Haltom was born in Brackettville, Texas, January 7, 1883, and has spent all his life in the state. He attended the public schools of San Antonio, and graduated from the high school of that city and later attended the University of Texas at Austin, where he was graduated in the law department in 1906. At the intervals of schooling he worked to acquire means to further his education and he really paid his way through university. Graduating in the law, he spent several months in mining in Arizona, after which he returned to San Antonio, and set himself up in the practice of law. A year later he moved out to Fort Stockton, and has since had his practice in this county. In June, 1908, he was appointed county attorney, and in November, 1908, was elected to his first term, now serving out the third elective term of office.

Mr. Haltom was married in Fort Stockton, January 18, 1911, to Miss Minnie Thornbury, daughter of J. W. Thornbury of Pecos county. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, also with the Loyal American. He is now Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, and patron of the Eastern Star, has held office in the Knights of Pythias, and is one of the managers of the Woodmen of the World. As a member of the Fort Stockton Commercial Club he exerts much influence to advance the business interests of the town. He is an independent Democrat, and is an influential factor in local affairs. While filling the office of prosecuting attorney he served as principal of Mexican School from 1909 to 1912, inclusive. For his diversions he is fond of hunting, fishing and the quieter amusements of home and society. Concerning his native state, he believes that Texas has some of the best laws to be found on the statute books of any state and has a splendid commercial future. He also believes that it is in the beginning of a fast growing period in population, resources and wealth, and especially does he believe this true of West Texas.

J. B. Price. Now president of the Texas Abstract Association, Mr. Price has long been identified with the Abstract business, and is an old resident of Weatherford. His home has been in this state since childhood, for more than forty years, and he has had an active and varied business career.

J. B. Price was born January 2, 1859, at Brandon, Mississippi, the fifth in a family of seven sons and one daughter, five of whom are still living, born to William and Frances C. (Fly) Price. His parents came to Texas in 1869, locating at Lancaster. His father was active in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for half a century. During his earlier years in Mississippi at the beginning of the war, he raised a company at Jackson for service in the Confederate army. On account of poor health he received an honorable discharge, before the close of the war. In 1879, the family moved from Alvarado in Johnson county to Weatherford, and there Rev. Price died in September 1889, at the age of seventy-three. His widow is still living in Weatherford, aged seventy-nine and quite active for her years, attending church almost every Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Price gained most of his education in the Marvin College at Waxahachie, and the Masonic school conducted in Alvarado, in Johnson county, by Professor I. A. Patton. His first business experience was as clerk in a grocery store at Weatherford. During four years as deputy county clerk of Parker county, he became acquainted with and interested in the line of which has since been his chief vocation and as an abstract man and also handling loans, he does the best business in Parker county. In July 1910, Mr. Price was elected third vice president of the Texas Abstract Association, and was honored by election as president at the annual meeting of the association in June 1913, at Dallas.

In politics his support has always been given to the democratic interests, fraternally he has filled the chairs in the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and has been representative at the Grand Lodge in Fort Worth, and Houston, and is an active member of the Weatherford Commercial Club. His church affiliation is with the Methodist Church South, in the first church of Weatherford. On January 17, 1883, in Alvarado, Mr. Price married Miss Bobbie Vinson, a daughter of R. A. and Sarah Vinson. Her father, who died several years ago, was a contractor, while her mother is living at the age of eighty-seven, and makes her home with Mrs. Price. Mr. Price for recreation enjoys nothing more than hunting, and his vacations are usually spent in that way. Among his trophies is a display of deer heads, about twenty in number, and indicating very well his prowess as a huntsman.

Col. Galin Crow. For thirty-three years the late Col. Galen Crow was engaged in the mercantile business in Austin, and, while he was not one of the first settlers, substantially the entire growth of the wonderful city was under his eye, was watched by him with the interest and pride of a proprietor, and was substantially aided by his wise counsels and firm hand. His career was one teeming with adventures and exciting experiences from the time of his service as a soldier of the Confederacy through the days when he drove cattle across the plains to the Western frontier, and throughout his life he maintained his reputation as a stalwart and public-spirited citizen, faithful in his friendships and conscientious in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him.

Colonel Crow was born in 1822 at Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, and was a son of John W. Crow. He was educated in private schools of his native place, and, coming of a family of merchants, it was but natural that he should enter into the activities of trade and commerce when he attained manhood. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss Cordelia A. Jones, of Oregon, Missouri, a daughter of William F. Jones, a prominent merchant of that place. He had moved to Missouri several years before, and, in addition to being successfully engaged in a mercantile business, was prominent in Holt county politics, having served six years as sheriff and as a member of the Missouri State Legislature. The out-

break of hostilities between the South and the North found his sympathies with the Confederacy, and he accordingly resigned his office in the legislature to enter the army of Gen. Sterling Price as colonel. He served from 1861 until 1863 with much gallantry, but in the latter year was captured by the federal troops and confined in the prison at Johnson's Island, off Sandusky. When, eleven months later, he secured his release, he was broken in health, with finances ruined because of his service and loyalty to the Lost Cause. Accordingly he decided upon a trip across the plains, and in the middle of June, 1864, left Nebraska City, reaching Salt Lake City in the following November. He drove cattle across the plains and disposed of them at a handsome profit in the Cache Valley in December, 1864. Colonel Crow became very favorably impressed with this country and determined to make it his future home. He returned to Missouri the 2d of December, 1864, by stage line running from Salt Lake City to Nebraska City, known as the Frost and Holliday Line, a much more pleasant way to travel than the way he had gone, by ox-teams, traveling nine or ten miles a day, but his health was fully recuperated and he never had reason to regret taking the trip. When reaching home he sold his lovely home and other property and outfitted with goods and merchandise of different kinds, and May 21, 1865, started again across the plains, behind ox-teams, five yoke to a team, nine wagons, with 4,500 pounds to a wagon. Virginia City, Montana (territory), was reached August 22, 1865, without the loss of life to one in the party. However, the trip was not made without perils and hazards, as told by Mrs. Crow, who survives her husband and is well known in Austin. We quote from her account:

"We were attacked by Indians of the most warlike tribe, the Ogalala Sioux, but after several hours of continual fighting managed to drive the hostiles off, although one of our men was wounded by an arrow, an injury from which he recovered in a week or so. He always thought he was saved from death by a cross pin which I wore all the time and which he had noticed. My husband had made it in prison and had sent it to me as a Christmas present in 1863. Those were troublesome, tiring and irritating days for all concerned, but not a loud or distasteful word was ever uttered by Colonel Crow nor any profane language was indulged in by any of the party, which often numbered as many as 100 people. The Indians were very desperate and determined to drive off the cattle and kill the immigrants, and we were very much afraid of them. A. H. Crow, the oldest son of Colonel Crow, was then just fifteen years of age and very delicate, but the trip was exceedingly beneficial to his health, as it had formerly been to his father's.

"After living in Virginia City for two years, we sold out and returned to the States, leaving June 18, 1869, by stage line for Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri River, where we took a boat, "The Fort Benton," coming down the Missouri River to Forest City, Missouri, and going thence to Oregon and on to Mound City to visit my mother. Mr. Crow went on to Kentucky for a visit to his old home at Hartford, Ohio county, and Allie Crow went to Carrolton, Kentucky, to attend college. In September, 1867, we again started for Texas, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, for New Orleans, Louisiana, on a large Missouri-Mississippi river packet, the "Telegraph No. 2," an excellent boat and a delightful way to travel. The captain was named Lorillard, belonging to the family of tobacco fame, and was a perfect manager of his boat. It seemed to us that our hardships and privations were about over, but it was not to be so. When we reached New Orleans, on September 17th, we found that unfortunate city in the throes of one of its worst yellow fever epidemics, more people having died on the 15th and 16th of that month than at any other time during the season. Naturally, we were most anxious to leave the stricken city. Dr. Carter instructed us to go to the water, and there we found our same boat, Captain Lorillard extending a kind invitation to us to come aboard his vessel, on which we traveled back to the mouth of the Red River and up to the town of Alexandria. There, however, the people did not want us to land, as they had received news of the epidemic at New Orleans and feared that we would spread contagion. Colonel Crow said: 'I will land, but do not ask you to let me go into your town,' but the countrymen still insisted that we should not come near them, and it was necessary for Colonel Crow to display his gun, a well-mounted weapon, which, however, I had never heard of being an especially good one, although my husband was very proud of it. Finally an old man by the name of Captain Feathers came and shook hands with us and said: 'My friends, I own the hotel, so just follow me and I will take you under shelter.' Colonel Crow thanked him and said: 'On one condition, and that is if you will buy me a pair of horses, a spring wagon and suitable things with which we can camp.' This done, we started Texasward with our three children, and reached Washington county, near Independence, October 5, 1867. In a few days we were all down with yellow fever, Colonel Crow being very ill for several days and one of the children being also very sick — but the Crows were not to die that way. After the sick members of the party had recovered we moved to Bastrop county, Texas, reaching that point in a cold norther, November 20th. From Bastrop we moved to Austin in 1870, and here I have made my home ever since. I really feel as though I were a Texan."

From his arrival in Austin in 1870, until his death, in March, 1903, Colonel Crow was successfully engaged in the mercantile business, being one of his city's substantial men at the time of his demise. With a kind and generous heart, which delighted in deeds of benevolence, his influence was altogether beneficent, and his attitude at times heroic. The world is better for the lives of such men. Mrs. Crow is a lady of remarkable abilities, is widely known in Austin, and has the friendship and affection of many who know her. She has been the mother of the following children: Mary, who is now deceased; Kittie, who is the wife of W. B. Estill; Louise, the wife of W. A. Boswell, a real estate man of Austin; Acrata, who is the wife of C. A. King; A. H., who died in 1882; Galen, who is superintendent of the Water and Light Power Company at Guthrie, Oklahoma; McCreery, who is a prominent farmer of Hayes county, Texas, and William Price, who is a prosperous dairyman of Travis county, Texas.

Colonel Crow was a Knights Templar Mason, as is his son Galen. McCreery and William are Blue Lodge Masons, and A. H. had attained to the Scottish Rite degree. The wife of A. H. Crow, who had been Miss Julia Eilers, of Bastrop, Texas, died in 1881 without issue.

WARD BANKHEAD. Representing a family which has lived in Parker county for more than thirty years, Ward Bankhead is a native of the county, a popular young citizen, who has been entrusted by the people with the office of county clerk, in which he is giving excellent and efficient service.

Ward Bankhead was born January 23, 1887, in Parker county. His parents are G. J. and Georgia Ann Bankhead. Great-grandfather Bankhead came to America from Ireland, while on the mother's side, Mr. Bankhead is of Scotch ancestry. The father was an Alabama man, while the mother came from Virginia. G. J. Bankhead moved from Alabama to Texas about 1870, first locating in Dallas, where he was agent for the Texas Trunk railroad, and later took up farming and mechanical pursuits. His removal to Parker county occurred about 1880, where he has since continued farming and mechanical work. In 1904 he was honored by election to the office of county clerk and held that position two terms. During the war among the states he was captain of company K, Fifth Alabama,

Patterson's Brigade of Cavalry, and went through the war from the early parts until its close. There were six children in the family, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living in 1913.

Ward Bankhead, second among the children, has lived all his life in Parker county, and was trained in the local public schools. In 1905 he completed a course in the Dallas Business College. His first regular work was as stenographer, with the Fisher Dry Goods House, and two years later he entered the courthouse at Weatherford as deputy county clerk, his work in that capacity beginning January 1, 1907. His service as deputy gave him a thorough familiarity with all the details of the office, and in 1912, when his name was placed on the ticket as candidate for the office, he was elected without opposition. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1913. Mr. Bankhead is a Democrat of the progressive kind, and has done considerable campaign work in Parker county. During 1910 to 1912, he was a precinct chairman. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Chapter and Knights Templar degrees, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Whenever possible, Mr. Bankhead is ready to support and cooperate with any local movement for the improvement of his locality, and he is one of the popular members of the Weatherford Commercial Club. His church is the Presbyterian. As opportunity offers he spends his vacation hunting and fishing, and is one of the vigorous and public spirited younger members of this splendid west Texas county.

Robert Lee Stennis. A former county judge of Parker county, Robert Lee Stennis has for twenty years been a resident of Weatherford, and during most of this time has been in active practice as a lawyer. Judge Stennis is a leader in his part of the state, a man of wholesome influence in affairs, and has a splendid record of accomplishment and attainment.

Robert Lee Stennis was born July 10, 1870, near Meridian, Mississippi, a son of A. T. and Julia (Edwards) Stennis. The Stennis family is of Scotch and Irish stock and Presbyterian in religion. There are large numbers bearing the name in the states of Mississippi and South Carolina, and most of them were slave holders and planters before the war and took an active part on the Confederate side. On his mother's side Judge Stennis is connected with the prominent old Edwards family, which came from Holland and settled in the Middle Atlantic and Southern states in the early days. The maternal grand mother was of English stock, thus uniting four different racial lines of ancestry in the judge. The judge's father was a planter and before the war a slave holder, and continued in that vocation until his death. During the war he became an officer in the Confederate army, having raised a company in Kemper county, Mississippi, serving as its captain, later was promoted to major of the Fifth Mississippi Infantry, and still later became lieutenant colonel. He went all through the war, and was one of the distinguished southern soldiers. His death occurred in Mississippi in 1878, and his wife died in 1894. There were seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living. Judge Stennis is the youngest son.

As a boy he lived on the Mississippi plantation, attending the local schools, and for five years was a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi at Starksville, while General S. D. Lee was president of the institution. In 1892 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The following three years were spent in teaching in Mississippi and Texas, his residence in the latter state beginning in 1893. Since that year his home has been in Parker county. While teaching he took up the study of law, and in May 1895 was admitted to the bar at Weatherford.

Judge Stennis has had an active part in public affairs, and in 1904 was elected county judge of Parker county, holding office for two terms. When he was first elected to the office the custom still prevailed in Texas as elsewhere of a general distribution by the railroad of passes among state and county officers of all grades. The judge showed himself in advance of his time, and scrupulously lived up to the standards of civic and official conduct which may be said now to prevail generally over the state. When passes were sent to him as county judge, he returned them to the railroad companies, and soon afterwards in a county judges convention condemned the uses with all his power of utterance, and eventually secured the passage of resolutions prohibiting the acceptance of railroad passes by the county judges. It illustrates his fidelity to his convictions of right that he refused the passes and began the agitation at a time when his action would be of the greatest benefit, and when it could not possibly be misconstrued. The judge has always been a Democrat, is a very effective speaker, and has taken part in a number of campaigns. He was a delegate from his county to the state convention in 1900, and is a loyal supporter of the present Wilson administration.

Fraternally his associations are with the Masonic Order in which he has taken the Knights Templar degree, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. As an active worker for local benefits, he has membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Weatherford. His church is the Southern Presbyterian, in which for eighteen years he has served as an elder.

On December 12, 1900, at Waxahachie, Texas, Mr. Stennis married Miss Lu Rainey Nash, a daughter of John and Lu Rainey Nash, who came from Louisiana to Texas in an early day. Her father was an attorney at law, and died in 1881, while her mother is still living. The judge and wife have two children, a son and a daughter. Miss Rainey Lee Stennis, aged eleven and now a student in the public schools; and Robert Nash Stennis, aged three.

Judge Stennis is a steadfast booster of the resources and civilization of his section of Texas, and in support of his enthusiasm, he points to the excellent schools, the churches, the generally high standards of living among the people, and also the splendid material resources. It was Parker county to which was awarded the prize for the largest watermelon at the St. Louis Exposition, that prize melon weighing one hundred and fourteen pounds. Judge Stennis is well established in his profession and enjoys the confidence of all the people in his community. He has been too busy to take a vacation, and is always a worker, a genial personality, a good talker on all subjects, and has a career of large usefulness still ahead of him.

Theodore F. Temple. Twenty years ago Judge Temple was admitted to the Texas bar. Nearly all his professional career has been at Weatherford in Parker county, which he is now serving in the office of county judge. In the law, in public affairs, in education, and in business Judge Temple has been a real factor in the affairs of this county for a great many years. His ability and attainments are of that type which makes leaders of men, and it is in a position of leadership that he has worked for a number of years.

Theodore F. Temple was born October 27, 1861, at Greeneville, Tennessee, a son of William and Mary Temple. In ancestry the judge possesses the distinctive stock of the Irish, Scotch, and English. His father while a resident of Tennessee, was a slave holder and planter before the war, and there are a number of families of the Temples and related branches in that state. William Temple moved to Texas in 1881, and continued to farm in this state until his death on November 28, 1882. His widow survived until 1908. Of their eight children, four were sons and four were daughters, and the eldest son is Judge Temple.

Judge Temple lived in Tennessee, the first twenty years of his life. The public schools were his introduction to learning, and later he was a student in the Edwards Academy, conducted by the United Brethren Church at Greeneville. After coming to Texas he was a student in the Granbury College, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1889. School teaching was his profession for some years, and up to 1892 he was identified with the Weatherford College. While teaching there he took up the study of law and in May 1893 was admitted to the bar at Weatherford. Up to 1897 he was engaged in practice at Weatherford, and then went out to Toyah in western Texas, where he taught school for one year. Returning to Weatherford, Judge Temple formed a partnership with the late Col. J. L. L. McCall, which was only dissolved by the death of Col. McCall in 1904. Since then the Judge has practiced alone, and has enjoyed a large and distinctive patronage in both counsel and court work.

He received the Democratic nomination in the primaries of July, 1912, for the office of county judge and in the following November his election was approved by the people. The career of Judge Temple in politics has experienced some changes. In 1894, during the Populists movement, he supported that cause, and continued an advocate of the doctrines as long as W. J. Bryan upheld populistic views. However, in recent years, he has been a stanch Democrat, seeking, voting and working for the good of the party. In 1910 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Galveston. In 1912 his support was actively given to the Wilson cause, and the judge regards the present Wilson administration with much favor and satisfaction. Fraternally his associations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and others. He has each succeeding year been a delegate to the annual convention of Woodmen, since the organization of the order. He also belongs to the Columbia Woodmen and to the F. M. C. His public spirited citizenship is always manifest in every cooperative undertaking for the advancement of the interests of the town, and he has an active membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Weatherford. In religion his interest is very closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal church south, with which denomination he has been identified since he was ten years of age. He is a member of the board of stewards of the district conference, a teacher in the bible class for the past fifteen years, and was a delegate to the general conference at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1910.

The first marriage of Judge Temple was on Christmas Day of 1890 at Rockport, Texas, when Miss Mary A. Davis became his wife. Her parents were Hugh W. and Darthula K. Davis, of Weatherford. Her father, who was a cotton buyer, died in March, 1897, having survived his wife several years. Hugh W. Davis was a Confederate soldier, serving in the Infantry branch, and in one of the many battles in which it participated he was captured. After being held in Federal prison for a number of months, he managed to make his escape and though fired upon finally reached the Confederate lines and rejoined his company, continuing actively with his command until the close of the war. Judge Temple lost his first wife in September, 1897. There were two sons: Theodore W., now in a business college at Weatherford, is preparing to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan and take a course in civil engineering. Hugh W. Temple, is a student in the public schools of Weatherford. On December 14, 1899, Judge Temple married Miss Sarah E. Estes, a daughter of Dr. J. H. Estes of Hood county. Dr. Estes and wife both died in 1901. The judge and wife have one child, a daughter, Maggie Estes Temple, aged seven.

George W. Hardy. A Brownwood business man with a fine record of success, one who began in this city ten or twelve years ago, with very modest capital, Mr. Hardy has spent practically all his active career in Texas, and has great faith in the state as a region of unlimited natural resources, and a place where the industrious and ambitious may be sure of the satisfactory rewards of life.

George W. Hardy is a native of Kentucky, born in Logan county, August 23, 1862. He was the oldest of the ten children, seven of whom are now living, born to John H. and Frances Hardy. The family is of English and Irish stock, and the grandfather of Mr. Hardy on his mother's side was a slave trader and planter in Kentucky. There are several families of the name in Kentucky and Virginia, and also in Mississippi. The father, who was a painter by trade, left Kentucky in 1882, and settled in Sherman, Texas, from which city he moved in 1899 to Brownwood, where he and his wife still reside. He has been in the painting business since moving to Brownwood.

George W. Hardy grew to manhood in the decade of the Civil war and the reconstruction period following, and this part of the country and the circumstances of the home did not permit of liberal educational advantages, although he made the best of his opportunities and is a man of thorough practical skill and well informed on all the vital problems of the day. When a boy he learned the painting and paperhanging trade, and followed it as a workman for about eighteen years. In 1901 he engaged in the wallpaper and painting business on a small capital, and in a very small shop. Success has come to him in generous measures since that time, and owing to his ability to fill contracts readily and reliably he has never lacked an abundance of custom. In 1911 his business had increased so that he organized the Hardy & Denney Paint & Wallpaper Company with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. He has since been president of this company. The storeroom of the company is one hundred and twenty-five by twenty-five feet, and it is stocked with a complete line of all grades of paints and papers. Mr. Hardy is also a member of the Brownwood Oil & Development Company, his faith in the resources of this section of Texas leading him to support every enterprise that looks to better development of its resources.

For one term he has served as city alderman, and is a loyal Democrat, and supporter of Democratic policies, especially as exemplified by the present administration. He has affiliation with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Order, and is Grand Representative of the latter order, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Hardy is a member of the Presbyterian church south. On April 17, 1883, he married Miss Loca Bell Benton, of Sherman, Texas. Her father was a stock man for many years, and continued in that line until his death. Her mother, Amanda E. Benton, died in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy became the parents of five children, only one of whom is now living. Miss Virginia Morton Hardy was born March 1, 1888, graduated from the Daniel Baker College of Brownwood, and now lives with her parents.

Joseph Becton, M. D. In a profession that was significantly dignified and honored by the character and ministrations of his distinguished father, Dr. Becton has himself gained marked priority and is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state. Engaged in practice in the city of Greenville, he is here conducting a well equipped private hospital and is devoting his attention almost exclusively to the surgical branch of his profession. He has achieved special success and reputation in surgery, as well as gynecology, and holds secure place in the esteem of his professional confreres and in the confidence and high regard of the general public in his field of activity. A scion of one of the sterling and influential pioneer families of the Lone Star state, Dr. Becton is a son of the late Dr. Edwin P. Becton, to whom a specific memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that a repetition of the family

JOSEPH BECTON

history and other personal data is not demanded in the sketch here presented.

Dr. Becton was born in the village of Kilgore, Gregg county, Texas, on the 19th of October, 1865, and the major part of his preliminary educational discipline was acquired in the public schools of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, to which place the family removed in 1874. Later he completed an academic course in Austin College, at Sherman, this state, and in preparation for his chosen profession he availed himself of the advantages of the same institutions in which his honored father had been a student. His earlier profession studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, and he completed his technical course in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, in the city of Nashville. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890 and from the same he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In August of the same year he established himself in practice at Quanah, the county seat of Hardeman county, Texas, and there he continued his zealous labors until 1897, when he removed to Greenville, in which thriving and important city of Northern Texas he has since continued in active and successful practice. Dr. Becton has counted as satisfactory to himself none but the highest possible standard in his profession, and for several years past he has given time to effective and advanced post-graduate work in the leading medical colleges and hospital clinics of the City of Chicago. Since 1900, with full recognition of the expediency of concentration in the work of his profession, he has limited his practice almost exclusively to surgery, and in this field of endeavor he has gained distinct precedence as a skilled operator in both major and minor surgery, with many delicate and critical operations to his credit. For the proper care and treatment of his surgical cases the Doctor maintains his admirably appointed private hospital, and the same affords the best of facilities in furthering the success of his work. He is identified with the American Medical Association and its various adjunct or subsidiary organizations; has served as vice-president of the Texas State Medical Society, and as president of each the Hunt County Medical Society, the Northeast Texas Medical Society, and the North Texas Medical Society, besides which he has the further distinction of having held the office of vice president of the Southwest Medical Association, covering the states of Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Dr. Becton is a loyal and progressive citizen and takes special interest in all that tends to foster the civic and material advancement of his home city. He is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 14th of January, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Becton to Miss Anna Sayles, daughter of Dr. Robert Sayles, a representative physician of Greenville, and the three children of this union are: Mary, who is the wife of B. V. Collier, of Greenville; Anna Olivia, who is the wife of Jesse Boyken, of Greenville, and Joseph, Jr. The family is one of prominence in connection with the representative social activities of Greenville.

JAMES LOUIS MILLSPAUGH. That a community should be what it is largely as a result of one man's life and activities is perhaps the highest tribute possible to pay to human individuality. None would dispute that the flourishing city of San Angelo bears in its present commercial and municipal organization the impress of the character and influence of the late James Louis Millspaugh, who will long be remembered as a business builder, a civic leader and a man of splendid personal character. Mr. Millspaugh came here in the days of old Fort Concho, more than forty years ago, was post trader and general contractor and otherwise connected with the government establishment here, and was thus on the ground and became a pioneer in the development of the little city, which has since become a metropolis of central west Texas.

James Louis Millspaugh was born at Middletown, New York, August 28, 1841, the youngest in a family of seven children born to Virgil Millspaugh and Hannah McVeigh. The family on the paternal side was Holland Dutch, and on the maternal was Scotch Irish, and many of the names still live in New York state. In the public schools of New York the late Mr. Millspaugh had an education better than the ordinary, and qualified himself and taught school in New York for several years. He was just at manhood when the war between the states broke out, and he then enlisted in Company F, of the eighty-third New York Infantry. On July 22, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant of Company C of the Fifty-third New York Infantry. Not long after that he was wounded and so incapacitated that he was given his honorable discharge and returned home. He did not remain long in New York, and went out west and became connected with the railway contracting business during the construction of the Union Pacific Line from the Missouri River west. After that he moved around considerably in the western country, and finally came to Fort Concho, in 1871, at a time when permanent settlement had not advanced within many miles of that point, and the only occupants of the entire region were the soldiers and cattlemen. At Fort Concho he was appointed post trader, and for many years was postmaster there. He did an extensive business for the government, being a government contractor for supplies not only at Fort Concho, but for other government posts in Texas, and this business made him very well known and placed him in a position to be of great service to the country when it should begin to develope. Thus a few years later he assisted in platting the town site of San Angelo, near Fort Concho, and he must be given credit for the fact that the city has its streets one hundred feet in width, and that in other respects San Angelo is one of the best planned cities of the state. As population came and the town increased, he showed much enterprise in taking the lead in those undertakings, which are for the general welfare of all citizens, and among other things he built the first ice factory, operated the first electric light plant, and also organized the water company, which supplies the municipality with a general water service. In late years much has been heard and said in Texas about city beautifying, and special emphasis has been placed upon the necessity of planting trees in the streets. It is interesting in this connection that Mr. Millspaugh took the lead at San Angelo, and many of the trees which now give their grateful shade to the passer-by were set out and cared for as a result of Mr. Millspaugh in local citizenship. In this and in every other matter affecting the general improvement of the city he was foremost in advice and practical work. Mr. Millspaugh was one of the active members of the railroad committee which secured the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad to San Angelo as its terminus, a point at which it remained for so many years, and which gave San Angelo its first great impetus as a commercial center. He also constructed the dam across the Concho River, and thus provided for power and a permanent water supply.

The late James L. Millspaugh was a man of indomitable energy and of singular originality. He possessed a mind very fertile in expedient and enterprise, and had the courage of his convictions and the resourcefulness to put his plans into effect. He is remembered as one who took great delight in reading and study, and his retentive memory enabled him to employ the varied information to effective purpose whenever he needed it. He was a very interesting conversationalist, and withal one of the most popular men San Angelo ever had among

its citizens. His ambitions and thought were all intertwined with the welfare of San Angelo, and to him perhaps more than to any other individual in this section does San Angelo owe its present success and prestige. The late Mr. Millspaugh was one of the organizers of the Concho National Bank of San Angelo, the first financial institution in the city, and of which he was one of the first directors.

In politics he was always a Republican, and of the Progressive type. His church was the Presbyterian. In San Antonio, on December 31, 1879, Mr. Millspaugh was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Sanderson of that city. Her parents were R. B. and Mary (Currie) Sanderson. R. B. Sanderson was a well known sheep farmer in Tom Green county, and a very prominent man. He had come to Texas in 1876 from Wisconsin, having previously been a farmer in Columbia county of that state, and several times having represented his county in both houses of the Wisconsin legislature. After moving to Texas he was in the stock raising business, and so continued until his death in 1887. His widow survived until 1902. Mrs. Millspaugh was the oldest of the six children in the Sanderson family, and the three others now living are: Robert C. Sanderson of Big Springs, Texas; Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs of San Angelo, and Frank G. Sanderson of Forth Worth.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Millspaugh were born eight children, six of whom are living, mention of them being made as follows: Sidney Sanderson Millspaugh, born in 1881, married Sarah C. Cunningham in 1908. Mary Bland now Mrs. Dwight L. Hunter, born in 1884; Emily, born in 1885, died in 1886; Dorah, now Mrs. L. F. Boulware was born in 1886 and married in 1909; Helen, Mrs. Frank S. Hodgins was born in 1888, and died in 1912; Jeanette, and Louise, twins, were born in 1890; the youngest child is Miss Minnie Frances, who was born in 1894. Mrs. Millspaugh on her father's side is of English descent, and Scotch on the maternal side. She is now living in the old home in San Angelo, near the site of old Fort Concho, in what is now the south half of the city. She is surrounded by her family and many friends, and is esteemed both for her own qualities of heart and mind, and also for the character and activities of her late husband who died November 13, 1908.

Joseph William Bogar. Abilene's leading mercantile enterprises include the dry goods house of Joseph William Bogar, who has been identified with this community something over ten years, having begun here as a clerk and by attention to business and ambition to succeed, and a thorough integrity has acquired a position as one of the largest independent merchants in the city.

Joseph William Bogar was born in Lawrenceburg in Lawrence county, Tennessee, January 17, 1861. He was the second in the family of children born to Fletcher E. and Nancy (White) Bogar, natives of Tennessee, who moved to Texas in 1874 and located in Webberville, in Travis county. The father was a farmer and stock raiser in that locality and continued a career of honorable prosperity there until his death in 1902. His death occurred while on a visit to his old home in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. The mother passed away in 1880 in Bastrop county. Of the five children the other four are mentioned as follows: Maggie, the widow of James W. Ireland, formerly a substantial farmer, her home now being in Bosque county; Hannah, wife of S. H. Garrison of Abilene; John G. Bogar, a business man at Rosswell, New Mexico; Nannie, wife of George Brown, proprietor of a cotton gin in Merkel.

Mr. Joseph W. Bogar received only a country school education in Travis county, his opportunities being limited to the rural schools, which at the time had not attained the standard of efficiency now prevalent in the country schools of Texas. He went to school more or less regularly until he was eighteen years of age and then determined to begin a business career and in merchandising. Dallas county was the scene of his first practical work, and he was clerk in a general store in that county for ten years, remaining there long enough to master all the details of merchandising, and accumulating some capital for future use. On leaving Dallas county he came out to Merkel in Taylor county, where he worked for one year as a clerk. Then in the fall of 1902 he came to Abilene, where he accepted a place as salesman with the firm of Morgan & Weaver, who at that time conducted the best dry goods establishment in Abilene. After being in their employ for one year, he branched out on his own responsibility, and became organizer of the firm of Bogar, Campbell and Sellars Company, a company which founded and conducted a large and profitable business under Mr. Bogar's management. Mr. Bogar remained at the head of this firm until 1906 when he sold out his interest. He soon after organized Bogar & Company, and he is president, general manager and principal stockholder in this well known enterprise. He has built up a store which now employes during the busy season as many as twenty clerks, and its situation on one of the best corners in one of the main streets of Abilene commands for it a trade hardly second to any of the trading centers in the city.

Mr. Bogar and family are members of the Methodist church. He was married October 22, 1892, to Miss Hattie Floyd, who was born in Texas, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bains) Floyd, her parents having been among the early families of this state. Four children have been born to Mr. Bogar and wife. The oldest is William, now eighteen years of age, and associated with his father in business; Eugene is sixteen years of age; Ruth is twelve; and Floyd is seven. The family reside in an attractive home, and Mr. Bogar owns other city real estate. He is one of the leaders in the Civic community, and has always interested himself in any movement which would bring larger benefit and development to Abilene or the vicinity.

Thomas D. Ross. Senior member of the firm of Ross, Ross & Alexander whose offices occupy the entire second floor of the State National Bank Building, Thomas D. Ross has been a member of the Fort Worth bar for a number of years, and is one of the oldest and best known lawyers of the city and north Texas.

Thomas D. Ross was born at Magnolia, Arkansas, February 22, 1861, a son of Zeno C. and Mary J. (Davis) Ross. He acquired liberal educational advantages, attended the University of Arkansas up to his junior year and then entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of LL. B. He continued his studies for the law in the Yale University law school, where he was graduated Master of Law in 1883. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once came to Texas, locating in Fort Worth. Fort Worth was then a comparatively small town, though right at the beginning of its great expansion as a commercial metropolis of all west Texas. He opened his office, and has practiced law from that year to the present, always enjoying a liberal share of the patronage in the local courts. He formed a partnership with his father Zeno B. Ross who continued in the firm until his death in 1894. Since then Zeno C. Ross, Jr., and Aubrey G. Alexander have entered the firm. Ross, Ross & Alexander have a large corporation practice, and represent a great deal of home and foreign capital, the latter principally English and Scotch.

Mr. Ross is president of the Texas Securities Company, president of the Fort Worth and Tarrant County Abstract Company, and a director in the Fort Worth National Bank.

On October 24, 1889, he married Miss Clara G. Dunn, daughter of John B. Dunn of Kentucky. They have two daughters, Jeanne D. and Jessie M. Ross.

J. W. Shearer, M. D.

ANDREW JACKSON MARBERRY, M. D. Since 1881 a member of the medical fraternity, Dr. Marberry has since 1900 practiced as physician and surgeon in San Angelo, where he is one of the best known members of the profession, and enjoys a splendid practice.

Andrew Jackson Marberry was born November 20, 1853, in Wayne county, Missouri, a son of A. J. and Mary E. (Robinson) Marberry, both formerly from Tennessee. Some of the Marberry family are represented in Washington, D. C., and the immediate branch of the family originated in the state of North Carolina, and were slave holders and planters in the early days. The ancestry on the paternal side is English, and Scotch and Irish in the maternal line. A. J. Marberry was likewise a physician, and for a number of years practiced at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. From Missouri he moved into Arkansas, about 1866, locating at Lonoke, where he remained in practice until his death in 1881. His wife survived him more than twenty years and passed away in 1903. Of the six children, five boys and one girl, the doctor was the fourth.

Dr. A. J. Marberry, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Arkansas, after which he took a medical course in the Missouri Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1881. Since then, in line with his ambition to keep abreast of the improvements and progress in this science, he has taken post graduate work in New York, Chicago and St. Louis. His first practice was in Lonoke, Arkansas, from 1881 to 1893. In the latter year he located in Ballinger, Texas, and was a popular member of civic and professional circles there until 1900. In that year Dr. Marberry decided upon his permanent location as San Angelo, and since that time has been in regular practice in this city. As to politics the doctor has always been a stanch supporter of Democratic candidates and doctrine. He has taken the Knights Templar degrees in Masonry, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On July 3, 1888, he married Miss Sarah Young, a daughter of Dr. F. R. and Martha E. Young of Arkansas. Her father was for many years a physician at Morrilltown, Arkansas, and was a man of distinction in his community. The doctor and wife have two children living, Lilla Ruth and Mary. Miss Lilla is now a student in the University of Texas, and Miss Mary is in the public schools of San Angelo.

THOMAS W. SHEARER, M. D. Thirty years of successful practice as a physician and surgeon are not the full measure of the accomplishments and activities of Dr. Shearer. While devoted to his profession, he is in a peculiar sense a business man and has been identified with the organization and development of several important business concerns in South Texas. He was one of the first to take up on a commercial scale the cultivation of rice in Chambers county. The honors of public office have also come to him.

A lineal descendant of Robert Bruce, the liberator of Scotland, Dr. Shearer has an interesting genealogy and derives some of the hardy and keen business qualifications from his Scotch parents. Thomas W. Shearer was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1856, a son of Robert Bruce and Elizabeth McKinnon Campbell (McDougall) Shearer. Both parents were born in Scotland, the father in Glasgow, where during his early career he was identified with a sash and blind manufacturing concern. The parents emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1848, and after a residence for a brief time in New York City, then in Philadelphia, and later in Chicago, finally located in Southern Wisconsin at Janesville. About that time occurred a great migration from Scotland to that section of Wisconsin and the Shearer family were among the Scotch colonists who did so much to develop the country in the southern belt of Wisconsin counties as pioneers. The father was a tradesman at Janesville the rest of his active career.

Dr. Shearer received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Iowa. He was a student in the Iowa Industrial School at Ames, where he graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1883 as Master of Science. After taking his Bachelor's degree he was assistant professor in chemistry at Iowa Industrial School, and at the same time studied medicine. His early inclinations and talents were all along a scientific bent and he won many honors of scholarship. Dr. Shearer in 1884 graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, at Chicago. His practice began at Des Moines, and while there he was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Iowa, now the medical department of Drake University. After three years his health began to fail and he came to Texas to visit his brother and recuperate. He had not been in the state long before he determined to make it his permanent home, and in 1887 settled in Chambers county. He took up active practice and during the twenty years of his residence in that county was prominently identified with public and business affairs. For twelve years he was honored with the office of county treasurer. As already mentioned, he was one of the business men who utilized the opportunities presented by the rice industry in the coast district of Texas. In 1903 he became one of the organizers of the Old River Rice Irrigation Company, and was president and manager until he sold his interest in 1907. He was also secretary of the Moore's Bluff Rice Irrigation Company. Since moving to Houston in 1907 Dr. Shearer has continued in the practice of medicine, and at the same time has interested himself in several business concerns. His offices as a physician and surgeon are in the Beatty building.

Dr. Shearer was organizer of the New Era Gravel and Development Company of Houston and has been president and manager. This company has extensive gravel pits at LaGrange, Columbus and at Alleyton.

On June 17, 1885, occurred the marriage of Dr. Shearer and Miss Hannah Hutton, a native of Windsor, Canada. Mrs. Shearer, who is of English parentage, was a fellow student with the Doctor at the Iowa Industrial College of Ames, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution. To their marriage have been born a fine family of seven children, as follows: Thomas Rodney Shearer, who graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture, after completing the course in three years and having been captain of Company K in the college, is now secretary and active manager of the New Era Gravel and Development Company; Elizabeth Emma Shearer is a graduate of the Houston High School; Gerald Shearer is now a student in the Fannin School, in Houston, and is adjutant of the Fannin School Cadets; Hannibal Shearer is a member of the class of 1914 in the Fannin School; the three younger children are Robert Bruce Shearer, Hutton Shearer and Ross Sterling. The family home is at 3103 Louisiana street.

COL. JAMES H. PARRAMORE. Out in Runnels county, in what was then the exclusively range cattle era of Western Texas, a little more than thirty-four years ago James H. Parramore began his career as a cattle man, a career which took him through all the ups and downs, the vicissitudes of cold weather and drought, and the fluctations of markets, and until finally he had advanced to a place among the cattle kings of this state. He has been for many years one of the prominent leaders in the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, a member of its executive committee, and in many ways identified with the organized efforts of the cattle raisers of the state.

The most conspicuous fact in his career, however, is not so much the ultimate success which he attained, as the condition of its beginning. Mr. Parramore is like most successful men, who have won their way fairly

and honestly, very modest about his own ability, and achievements, and really gives most of the credit for his successful performance to the kindly cooperation and counsel of his wife. Mrs. Parramore died several years ago, and her husband is still devoted to her memory, and esteems her as one of the best and noblest women that ever lived. When he took his family out to Runnels county many years ago his first home was a dugout dwelling, standing out isolate on the prairie. A few months later they moved into a two-room lumber house he had built. That day Mr. Parramore characterizes as one of the happiest of his life. In that shelter bare of all the luxuries and nearly all the practical necessities of comfortable living, Mrs. Parramore lived contentedly with her six children during the years of hardships and discomforts imposed in getting a substantial start in the cattle business. She not only did much to soften the hard conditions of living for the family, and provided for their wants, but at the same time instilled in her children the principles of Christian life and virtues of manly and womanly character which are now evidenced in the young men and women who represent and do credit to her rearing.

Col. James H. Parramore was a son of William Warren and Rebecca Jane (Norwood) Parramore. Both parents came from old and highly respected families who were among the early settlers of Florida and Georgia. In ancestry the Parramores were of French origin, and the family history is that three brothers prior to the Revolutionary war came from France, one settling in Kentucky, one in Florida, and one in Virginia. The Norwoods are of Irish descent, and were prominent citizens of Georgia. Both parents lived to the age of fifty-four years and died in Gonzalez county, Texas.

James H. Parramore was born in Early county, Georgia, August 13, 1840. When he was two years old his father moved to Mississippi, and the family lived in that state until December, 1848, when they moved from there to Gonzalez county, Texas, arriving there the last of January, 1849. Mr. Parramore grew to manhood in Gonzalez county, and what education he attained was acquired in Gonzalez college.

Mr. Parramore is a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted September 4, 1861, in Company I, of Perry's Texas Rangers better known as the Eighth Texas Cavalry. This regiment was attached to General Albert Sidney Johnston's army. Mr. Parramore went through the war and was wounded at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on January 1, 1863. A few months later he returned to the regiment and was again wounded on July 30, 1864, so seriously that he was compelled to retire from the service, holding at the time the rank of Fourth Captain of Company I. He did not get home until 1865, in the month of July, and was crippled up for some months after the war. He finally was able to work and began as a farmer, an occupation which he continued until 1875. He owned a farm of one hundred acres and as it was his nature to be ambitious and energetic he overworked in managing this estate, and was finally told by his doctor that he could no longer live in that section of Texas, and that he must go out into the western portion of the state in order to keep his health. For a time he was engaged in the cattle business in Gonzalez county, and then in 1879 came out to Runnels county. There was no trans-state railroad in existence at the time and Runnels county was really on the frontier. The only inhabitants of the entire regions were ranchers and traders and some of the few remaining buffalo hunters. In Runnels county his beginning as a cow man was on a very small scale, but he succeeded almost from the start and has long since been known as one of the largest operators in west Texas, owning many thousands of acres of ranch and grazing lands, and every year being one of the largest shippers of cattle and other live stock out of this state.

Mr. Parramore is now living largely retired from active service in Abilene, where he built a beautiful residence some years since. It was in that home that his beloved wife passed away on February 26, 1908. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Jane Goodson, and their marriage occurred on October 28, 1866. Ten children were born to their marriage, three of them now being deceased and the others mentioned as follows: Hugh C., a cattle man at Ballinger, Texas; Eunice, living at home in Abilene; Doc Dillworth, who is a rancher in Sterling county; John Norwood, a rancher and large cattle raiser in King county; Sue, now Mrs. E. V. Sellers, a rancher of King county; Mary, wife of E. W. Douthit, a cattle man of Big Springs, Texas; and James H., Jr., who is a rancher in King county. The sons Doc D. and John N. are twins. Mr. Parramore has always been a Democratic voter, but has never accepted any official honors. The family are all active members of the Baptist church and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the various degrees of the York Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

W. A. Gault, M. D. One of the well known and prominent physicians of this section of the state, and a resident of Electra, Texas, since 1912, where he has been engaged in practice, is W. A. Gault, M. D., who has been identified actively with the profession since 1898, when he was graduated from the Barne's Medical College of St. Louis. Dr. Gault is a son of Ralph T. and Martha (King) Gault, and he was born in Austin, Texas, on June 30, 1867.

Robert T. Gault was born in Tennessee, and it is presumed that the mother's birth state is Texas. In 1852, when he was twelve years of age, the father came to this state with his parents, who settled twelve miles north of Austin, just west of Merrilltown, there establishing what became known as Gault Place, and settling up some twelve thousand acres of land. There Robert T. Gault was reared, for the most part, and when he reached young manhood he took up active farming, continuing there until 1882, when he moved to Coryell county, Texas, and there died in 1906. He was born in 1840, and was thus sixty-six years of age when death claimed him. Mr. Gault served in the Civil war as a member of General Greene's brigade, and he entered the service when he was but eighteen years of age, in common with many another of the heroic youth of the land. The mother of the subject died in Texas, in 1868.

W. A. Gault was one of the two children born to his parents, he being the eldest. As a boy he attended the country schools of Coryell county, then entering Barne's Medical College in St. Louis, from which he was duly graduated with his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. He began the active practice of his profession prior to that time, however, practicing under a certificate in 1896 at McNeal, in Travis county, and after he received his degree from Barne's, he practiced in Killeen in Bell county until 1899. From 1899 until 1902 he practiced at Pidcoke in Coryell county, Texas. In 1902 Dr. Gault took up his practice in Spindletop Oil Fields in Beaumont, Texas, there remaining until 1903, after which he went to Batson, Texas, remaining for one year. His next move took him to Himble, Texas, where he continued until 1907, and from then until 1912 he was engaged in practice in Pidcoke, Texas. In 1912 he located in Electra, and to his work here he has brought a generous fund of experience and knowledge, gleaned from his various activities in former years in his profession, and from his well conducted studies along lines of scientific research. Dr. Gault is a post graduate of the Chicago Clinical School in 1901, and he is a member of the Wichita County Medical Association.

Dr. Gault is now serving as city physician, and is a member of the Wichita County Medical Association, and the State Board Medical Association, in both of which he is rendering a valuable service to his community. He

is a Democrat in his political faith, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In November, 1898, Dr. Gault was married to Miss Lizzie Rancier, of Temple, Texas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rancier, now both deceased, and two children have been born to them: Miss Highland Gault, born in 1900, now attending school at St. Mary's Immaculate Academy in Wichita Falls, and Robert Edwin Gault, born in 1902 in Hillsboro, Texas, now attending school in the southern part of the state.

The brief period of their residence here has been amply sufficient to establish the family firmly in the esteem and confidence of the community, and they are accorded the sincere regard of a wide circle of the best people of the place.

ALEX KAHN is an active factor in the commercial life of Wichita Falls, Texas. He has been in business here as a merchant for more than two decades and is substantially identified in many ways with the city.

Mr. Kahn's career in Texas covers nearly the whole of his life. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 1, 1866, and when he was nine years old his parents moved to this state. Sol Kahn, his father, a native of Germany, came to America when a boy. He was a successful merchant of Washington, D. C., for a number of years and later of Dallas, Texas. He is still living, now being retired. During the Civil war he served as a Confederate soldier in a Tennessee regiment and was once wounded. His services lasted throughout the war. His wife, Anna (Graf) Kahn, also a native of Germany, died at Dallas, Texas, in July, 1910, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a resident of America from her early girlhood, having come to this country with her parents, and she bore a family of ten children, Alex being the second born.

Up to the age of thirteen years Alex Kahn attended public school at Fort Worth, and when not in school was on the range as a cowboy. From 1879 to 1884 he was employed in construction work on the Texas & Pacific railroad. During 1885 and the following two years he was at Mobeetie, near Fort Elliott, in the Panhandle of Texas, and from 1888 to 1890 he was employed in mercantile lines as a clerk in the store of E. M. Kahn & Co. of Dallas. These varied experiences brought him in contact with different classes of people and afforded opportunity for the study of human nature, and as a clerk he laid the foundation for his business career as the head of a prosperous concern of no small proportions. Mr. Kahn came to Wichita Falls in 1890, and the next year, with a cash capital of only $300, started his present business. Today he has the largest retail ladies' ready-to-wear and gents' clothing and haberdashing establishment at Wichita Falls. His store has a floor space of 60 by 75 feet, situated at the corner of Eighth and Indiana streets, one of the most desirable locations in the city, and he carries a stock valued at approximately fifty thousand dollars and employs fourteen salespeople and an efficient office corps. The business is known as the Alex Kahn. In addition to this splendid establishment, Mr. Kahn has large real estate holdings, among which is included his beautiful residence at 1500 Austin street. Mr. Kahn was one of the organizers of the Farmer's State Bank & Trust Co., of which he was for a number of years a director, and which was absorbed by the First State Bank & Trust Co.

While Mr. Kahn has never taken any active part in politics, as an office seeker or holder, he has always maintained an interest and pride in civic affairs, and on election day has cast his franchise with the Democratic party. He has fraternal identity with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masonic Order.

December 27, 1892, at Weatherford, Texas, Alex Kahn and Miss Minnie E. Couble, a native of Indiana and a daughter of H. F. Couble, were united in marriage, and to them have been given four children; Blanche, Thelma, Darrel A. and Anna Ruth.

WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM. Senior member of the law firm of Cunningham & Sewell, the strongest combination of law talent in Abilene, Mr. Cunningham has a deservedly high reputation throughout Texas both as a lawyer and in public life. By his service in the legislature he established a reputation for aggressive and broadminded ability as a lawmaker, and is probably equally well known as one of the fluent and graceful speakers of the state bar, whether in the course of regular practice or on the political platform.

William J. Cunningham was born in Baxter county, Arkansas, October 8, 1870, the eighth in a family of fifteen children born to A. W. and Nancy C. (Magee) Cunningham. The parents, who now are living retired and enjoying the comforts of life at Bowie in Montague county came to Texas prior to the Civil war. The father enlisted in the Confederate army, and went through the war from the beginning to the end. He was a farmer by occupation, spent many years of residence in Kaufman county, subsequently moving to Montague county. Seven of the large family of children are now living, and are prospered and honored citizens in various portions of this state.

Mr. Cunningham attained his first schooling in the public schools of Montague county and at Bowie took up the study of law. When he was twenty-two years of age, in 1892, he was admitted to the bar, and his first experience as a practicing lawyer was at Nacoma. In his practice there he showed himself the master of legal principles, and soon sought a larger field for his profession at Waco. He acquired in the course of a few years a large and representative clientele in that city and vicinity, and continued to practice in Waco until 1899 in which year he located in Abilene as one of the coming cities of west Texas.

As an able lawyer, he has naturally been drawn into public affairs, and his first important position was an appointment on October 10, 1903, as district attorney for the Forty-Second Judicial district. He served until the expiration of the term in January, 1907, and in the preceding November was elected to fill the regular term of two years during 1907-08. Before completing this elective term he resigned in order to accept and fill out the unexpired term of State Senator A. S. Hawkins. His experience in the state senate brought him prominently before the people of Texas, as one of the keenest and best informed legislators of the state capital. Since leaving the state senate he has refused further official honors. Mr. Cunningham was chosen a member of Judge Poindexter's state executive committees during his campaign for governor. He has also taken a prominent part in the making of local option laws, and in 1904 stumped the state on behalf of state-wide prohibition. He is a member of the Abilene Bar Association, and was elected a school trustee of Abilene in 1911. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife have membership and are regular worshipers in the Missionary Baptist church.

Mr. Cunningham owns his present residence in Abilene, and has a nice family. He was married June 12, 1894, to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Jeffries, who was born in Brownsville, Tenn., a daughter of George and Mary E. Jeffries. Their three children are William J., Jr., aged eight years; Florence, aged eleven; and Myrtle M., aged thirteen.

DR. SAM CORLEY BALL. A family which has been identified with Texas since the year of its independence from Mexico and the establishment of the Republic, is

represented by Dr. Sam Corley Ball, one of the prominent physicians of Northeast Texas and a resident of New Boston. His grandfather was the founder of the family in this state and the doctor's father was one of the most noted of the early physicians in Bowie county.

Dr. Sam Corley Ball was born at Old Boston, in Bowie county, October 10, 1865. His grandfather was Hartwell Ball, who emigrated from Alabama into Texas in 1838, the year of the establishment of the Republic, and settled in what is now Harrison county, near Marshall. He was among the earliest to locate in this section of Texas, for at that date nearly all of the settlement was on the lower regions of the Brazos and Colorado rivers.

The parents of Dr. Ball were Dr. Isaac M. and Lou (Corley) Ball. The late doctor, Isaac M. Ball, whose death occurred at his home in New Boston in 1903, was one of the most prominent physicians and citizens of Bowie county. He was born at Florence, Alabama, in 1829, being seven years of age at the time the family moved to Texas. Then pioneering began at an early age, for in 1846 he moved to what is now Bowie county, where he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, along with six others from this county. The company in which they enlisted got no further than the Mexican border, and saw little or no active service in that period of hostilities. Soon after his return from this military expedition he went east and studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1851. From that time until the close of his long and useful life he was a resident of Bowie county, spending many years at what is known as Old Boston and when the old settlement was abandoned, moving to the present flourishing town of New Boston. On returning from Philadelphia he was one of the few college trained physicians in this part of the state, and combining his experience with his natural talent and fine character, he soon acquired a large practice and became one of the most eminent physicians of North East Texas. A complete account of his long and successful career would be a history of one of finest types of the old time country doctors. The public servant of a large patronage, who was on duty night and day and against the most adverse conditions, over difficult roads and in all kinds of weather riding to bring his skill and comfort to his patients. Practically all of his active practice was carried on in the days before the introduction of the telephone and before the automobile became so generally serviceable as it has to the modern doctor. To the hundreds of citizens of knew him, he was both a physician and a friend, and his accounts never showed the almost unnumbered acts of kindness which he distributed without stint throughout the large community into which his practice extended. He finally returned from active practice in 1901. At one time he had been engaged in the land business in partnership with the late Judge B. T. Estes, and together they owned twenty thousand acres of land in Bowie county. The late Dr. Ball's wife, who died in 1901, was a daughter of Rev. Sam. Corley, a noted pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian minister and missionary, and who came from Tennessee in the early thirties as a missionary to the Indians, and had a long and self-sacrificing service in Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas. He was chaplain of his regiment.

Sam Corley Ball received his early education at Trinity University at Tehuacana, and later at the State University in Austin. He was a student in the university when its sessions were held in the temporary Capitol building. His medical studies were pursued in the Kentucky School of Medicine, whence is now the University of Louisville, from which he received his medical degree with the class of 1887. Since then for a period of a quarter of a century he has been in active practice and has enjoyed much of the esteem and success which characterized his father's long career in the same vicinity.

The doctor is the owner of a fine farm a mile and a half from New Boston. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and is president of the Northeast Texas Medical Society. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

Dr. Ball married Miss Celeste Harris, who was born in Louisiana. Their three children are Louise, Harris and Samuel.

Rev. Thornton R. Sampson, D. D., LL. D. Another of the men of Austin who are prominently and creditably identified with Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary is Rev. Thornton R. Sampson, D. D., LL. D., professor of Church History and Polity since 1905, and president of the seminary prior to the election of Dr. Vinson, who now holds that office, and a sketch of whose life and work immediately precedes this brief review.

Dr. Sampson was born at Hampden Sidney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, on October 9, 1852, a son of Rev. Francis S. Sampson, D. D., and his wife, Caroline Susan (Dudley) Sampson. The family on both sides traces its ancestry directly back to the royal blood of England and France, and the Baldwins, Dudleys, Byrds and Sampsons have long been established on American soil, representatives having established themselves here in Colonial days, and having been prominently identified with the country since that time.

Dr. Thornton R. Sampson was graduated from Hampden Sidney College in Virginia in the year 1871, after which he studied at the University of Virginia and also at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Leipsic, Germany. He has his D. D. and LL. D. degrees from Davidson College, North Carolina.

Dr. Sampson has traveled a great deal, much of his travels being in the interests of educational and church work. He was in missionary work among the Greeks in Athens and Thessalonica from 1878 to 1892, and did excellent work in the advancement of the Christian religion during that time. After his return to America he was engaged as secretary of foreign missions for the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina from 1892 to 1894, and from 1894 to 1897 he was president of the assembly's home and school at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was president of Austin College at Sherman, Texas, from 1897 to 1900, and in the latter year became the first president of Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, which office he resigned on account of ill health in 1905. In the latter year he was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Vinson, and he has since held the chair of Church History and Polity.

Dr. Sampson is chairman of the Association of Religious Teachers of the University of Texas, and when he was president of Austin College at Sherman he was instrumental in bringing about its affiliation with the University of Texas, that being the first denominational school in the State to become so affiliated, an example later followed by every organized denomination in Texas. When Dr. Sampson first became president of the Austin College at Sherman it was the only institution which the Presbyterian Synod of Texas controlled. He was made chairman of the committee on church and Christian education, and in that position he brought about the unification of the educational work of the synod, after helping to organize several new institutions. Today he is still devoting his attention to the matter of getting the university to allow some further religious instruction, with due credits for such courses, a work that will be of the greatest benefit to the furtherance of religious knowledge. In 1914 he was made general agent for the Conference for Education in Texas.

Dr. Sampson is deserving of high praise for the accomplishments of his life thus far, for he is distinctly self-made in the matter of his education. His father died when he was eighteen months of age, and to his mother he owes much for the early training he received from her, and for the Christian principles she inculcated

when he was at the pliant and impressionable age—the same having had their undying influence upon his life, causing him to enter church work at a very early age.

Dr. Sampson is an inveterate pedestrian, and his travels on foot have carried him into the remotest sections of the globe. He has walked through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, Palestine and extensively in numerous other countries. He crossed the Alps sixteen times on foot from Switzerland to Italy, and crossed the Pindus Mountains many times on foot. Three of his children were born in Athens, Greece, and one of them at Thessalonica.

The marriage of Dr. Sampson was solemnized in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 30, 1878, when Miss Ella S. Royster became his wife. She is a descendant of the Watkins and Venable families, who were among the first settlers of Virginia. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Sampson are Mrs. Janet Parsons, of Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Mary Drake, the wife of Rev. E. T. Drake, pastor of the Lutcher Memorial Presbyterian Church of Orange, Texas; Frank W. Sampson, an engineer for the Southern Traction Company, of Dallas, Texas, and Helen L. Sampson.

WILLIAM H. SEWELL. Junior member of the law firm of Cunningham & Sewell at Abilene, William H. Sewell is a Tennesseean, who came to Texas when a young man just out of college, studied law in this state, and since his admission to the bar about ten years ago has acquired a successful practice and is one of the leading members of the bar at Abilene.

William H. Sewell was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, August 11, 1877, a son of Rev. Luther R. and Josie (Barry) Sewell, both of whom were born in Tennessee, and are now deceased. The father devoted all his life to the ministry of the church. William H. Sewell as a boy attended the public schools of his native state and finished his education in Harding College at Nashville. Leaving college when twenty-one years of age he came to Texas and located in Mitchell county, and read law in the office of W. K. Homan at Colorado. Following his admission to the bar in 1904 he practiced a short time in Colorado and then moved to Abilene, where he had an office to himself, and built up a good clientage. In February, 1909, he joined forces with Mr. W. J. Cunningham.

Mr. Sewell is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Abilene Bar Association, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Christian church. He was married April 26, 1903, to Miss Pinky G. Robertson, a native of Texas, and a daughter of A. B. and Leonore (Smith) Robertson, her father being a prominent ranchman at Slaton. One child has been born to their marriage, William Robertson Sewell.

JOHN DUSKIN GAITHER. As president and principal owner of the largest dry goods store in Merkel, Texas, John Duskin Gaither occupies a prominent place in the business world of that city. He is a modern and progressive business man and his success has come through his careful methods and his ability to perceive an opportunity when one is presented. Mr. Gaither is chiefly occupied with his mercantile business.

John Duskin Gaither was born in Fayette county, Texas, on the 11th of October, 1880, the son of Burgess Clayton Gaither and Mary Atwood (Young) Gaither. Burgess C. Gaither was born in Lawrence county, Tennessee, and lived there until 1871 when he came to Texas and located in Fayette county where he engaged in stock raising. Here he met Mary Young, who was a native of Fayette county, Texas and they were married. They lived in Fayette county until 1883 when they removed to Taylor county. He drove his herd of cattle across the country to his new home, which was a ranch near Buffalo Gap. Here he continued stock raising until 1887, when owing to a protracted drought continuing through 1886 and 1887, he was forced to discontinue stock raising. He now turned his attention to farming and was very successful. In 1905 he retired from active life and is now living in Merkel with his wife, having gained a comfortable fortune during his active years. He has always taken an active interest in politics, being a member of the Democratic party, but he has never aspired to hold any office. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gaither. In addition to John D. Gaither, these are: Leslie Davenport Gaither, who is engaged with his brother in the mercantile business in Merkel; Maggie Bell, who married Rex E. Dillard and lives in Taylor county, Texas; Forest Young Gaither, who is also associated with his brother in the drygoods business.

The eldest of these children was John D. Gaither. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Taylor county, and when he became older he was sent to the South Western University, where he remained for two terms. He was anxious to get to work and so at the age of sixteen he began his business career as a clerk in the store of J. W. Evans in Abilene, Texas. He worked as a clerk in this grocery store for three years and then returned to his father's home, and for two years assisted his father on the farm. He did not care for farming, and having learned engineering in a very practical way on the farm, he now went to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to accept a position as stationary engineer in the Marine Hospital Service. He had a natural bent for mechanics and he was very successful in this position, which he held for three years. During this time he saved his salary with an idea of starting in business for himself at some future date. At the end of these three years he returned to Merkel and engaged in a modest way in the grocery business. He later bought an interest in the Merkel Dry Goods and Grocery Company and in time became president and general manager. Since he became the executive head of this concern its business has been greatly increased and the improvement in stock and fixtures has been met with an equal improvement in the amount of patronage which it enjoys. The stores now cover a floor space of seven thousand feet and ten clerks are constantly employed by the firm while during the rush seasons many more are necessary. It is a highly successful concern and this is largely due to the energy and business ability of Mr. Gaither.

In addition to the store, Mr. Gaither is largely interested in two thousand acres of land in Scurry county. This land is under a high state of cultivation and is operated upon the most modern scientific plan, being largely planted in cotton and corn. Mr. Gaither also owns his own comfortable home in Merkel.

In the fraternal world Mr. Gaither is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. He is keenly interested in civic affairs and was at one time secretary of the City of Merkel.

Mr. Gaither was married in July, 1906, to Miss Lola May Harris, a native of Limestone county, Texas. Mrs. Gaither is the daughter of Charles Tillman Harris and Connie J. (Wormick) Harris, who settled in Limestone county in 1854. They were early pioneers in that section of Texas and are highly respected citizens of the community. Three children have been born to Mr. Gaither and his wife, namely, John Duskin, Jr., Alma Elizabeth and Charles Clayton.

JUDGE CHARLES D. MIMS. It is worth a good deal to win a position of influence in one's own town, but to do so is comparatively easy when placed alongside the task of winning renown throughout a territory the size of the state of Texas. Such renown belongs to Judge Charles D. Mims, of Merkel, Texas, and he is not so widely known on account of political honors or wealth, but because of his work in his profession and because no matter how insignificant may be his task, he puts his

heart and soul into the business. Judge Mims is active in furthering all movements leading to the improvement of Texas and has led in many reforms that have proved of practical benefit.

A native of Arkansas, Judge Mims was born in Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, on the 15th of January, 1860. He is the son of William D. Mims and Sarah B. (Hudspeth) Mims. His father was born in Virginia and his mother is a native of Mississippi. William D. Mims left Arkansas shortly after the birth of their son and removed to Smith county, Texas, locating permanently in Tyler. Here Mr. Mims, Sr., edited the *Tyler Reporter*, making the paper a power in politics, through his brilliant and clear-cut editorials. He was prominent in state politics, and although he himself never cared to hold office, his power over the pen and his command of editorial style made him one of the most influential men in the party in his district. He was said to be the best posted man in the state on national politics at the time of his death. Mr. Mims was a member of the Democratic party and owned and published the *Tyler Reporter* until his death in 1880. Mrs. Mims is still living and resides in the old home in Tyler. Of the four children born to Mr. Mims and his wife, only two are living, the judge and his sister, Josie E., who is living with her mother in Tyler and who is a prominent worker in religious circles and in club work.

Judge Mims had but a meager education in the school room but he received a broad and practical training in the press rooms and editorial sanctum of his father's paper. It was his ambition to become a lawyer and so at the age of fourteen he began to read law with General T. J. Jennings, of Tyler. He would work all day in the press room, helping to print the paper and then his work done for the day he spent the evening studying the ponderous law books. At the age of twenty-seven years he was admitted to the bar.

After his admission to the bar in 1887 he began in earnest upon his career as a lawyer. He located in Tyler, and two years later, in 1889, he was elected city attorney. He served for two years in this office and then resumed his private practice, which had by this time, grown to be quite lucrative. He remained in Tyler until 1893 when he removed to Beeville, in Bee county, Texas. Here he began to take an active interest in politics and his name first began to be spoken in political circles. In 1900 he was forced to move to Nacogdoches county, on account of his wife's failing health. He began the practice of his profession here and soon had made a reputation as a skillful lawyer, well versed in the technicalities of his profession. He was active in the Good Roads movement, being the father of that movement in that county, and extremely active in seeing it become a practical thing. He was appointed county judge in March, 1907, to fill the unexpired term of Judge W. H. Ratcliff, and he served on the bench for two years. It was also during this time that he was elected Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, in which position he served for two years. In 1907 he was also a member of the State Executive Committee. In both these offices he was brought in contact with many prominent men throughout the state and many of these became his warm personal friends.

When his determination to leave Nacogdoches became known there was general regret, not only among his personal friends but among his professional acquaintances. The night before he left the city he was tendered a banquet by the members of the local bar which was attended by practically all of the attorneys of the city. Considerable space was given to this good fellowship banquet in the next issue of the local paper, from which the following extracts are quoted. "Since his residence in the city C. D. Mims has always shown an active interest in all matters of public welfare and progress and during his time as county judge inaugurated many movements for the good of the county, among them chiefly the 'good roads' idea," It was along this line that the successor of Judge Mims Judge F. P. Marshall made a most laudatory speech. "Judge Marshall paid tribute to the honoree for his good work while county judge, recalling things done and precedents set that will live long,—to say nothing of the 'good roads' feature, of which Judge Mims is clearly the originator in this section."

At the conclusion of the banquet resolutions were adopted which show clearly the esteem in which Judge Mims is held by all who know him and are therefore worth quoting.

"Resolved, By the members of the Nacogdoches Bar, that in view of the fact that one of our members, Judge C. D. Mims, is about to remove from among us to a distant portion of the state, that we deem it meet and proper that we take some formal action in expressing our esteem for Judge Mims as a man and lawyer and in commending him to those with whom he may come in contact in his new home, and in so doing, it affords us pleasure collectively and individually to resolve:

"First, That having been intimately associated with Judge Mims both personally and professionally for the many years of his residence and professional life among us, we have found him as a man thoroughly honorable and reliable. As a lawyer; earnest, able, studious and profound. As a judge, careful, conscientious, painstaking and correct, and as a citizen, always for the right and for the best interests of the people.

"Second, To the profession, the courts and the people of his newly selected home, we commend him as in all respects entitled to their fullest confidence as a man, a lawyer and a citizen; and—

"Third, We feel that the loss of Judge Mims to the Bar and to the people and citizenship of this county is one which is keenly felt, and earnestly hope his success in his new field will be commensurate with his merits."

It was in October, 1909, that he moved to Merkel, in Taylor county, Texas, and it was not long before he had as many friends in his new home as in the one he had left behind him. In April, 1910, he was elected Mayor of the city without opposition.

Judge Mims is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democratic, and in religious matters both he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1881, when he was only a youth of twenty-one, Judge Mims was chairman of the Ex-governor Jim Hogg Club at Tyler, and ever since this time he has taken a keen interest in political questions. Judge Mims has acquired valuable farming lands in Taylor county and is also the owner of oil lands in different parts of Texas. He owns an attractive home in Merkel, and he and his family play an important part in the social life of the community.

Judge Mims was married in June, 1890, to Miss Vallie C. Price, of Nacogdoches. She was the daughter of Vincent and Annie J. (Mims) Price, and although her mother had the same name as her husband there was no relationship. Four children have been born to the Judge and his wife, as follows: Ruth, who is the wife of Irving C. Gilliland, of Fort Worth; Gordon; D. Vincent and Billie Burke, the younger three being with their parents.

Judge Mims predicts a bright future for Taylor county. He believes the land will become many times more valuable than its present selling price, for Taylor county has a good climate and an abundance of underground water within easy reach for irrigation, which must soon come.

Rupert Clyde Priest, M. D. The Priest family, of which Dr. Priest is a prominent representative in the field of medicine, with important professional and civic connections at Rusk, is one of the oldest in Cherokee county. The grandfather of Dr. Priest came to Cherokee

Richard G. Mauro

county about the time Rusk was founded as a settlement, was a pioneer member of the bar of that city, and besides serving as the first district judge of this locality, an office he held for a number of years, he also officiated as the first pastor of the Rusk Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and divided his time for many years among the spheres of law, religion and politics. He had no connection with the military establishment of the south during the war, but furnished several sons who wore the grey uniform. Mr. Priest was born in Alabama, and his children were: Henry and William, both of whom were killed while wearing the Confederate uniform during the war; Elisha M., of Rusk; Mige of Fort Worth; Albert of Dallas; Mary, who married William Bird and died in Cherokee county; Lizzie, wife of Judge Sam A. Wilson of Rusk; Sallie, wife of Wm. David of Jacksonville.

Elisha M. Priest, father of Dr. Priest, came from Lawrence county, Alabama in 1844, and was at that time four years of age. His early years were spent in the home of his father, Judge Priest, and the greater part of his active life has been devoted to merchandising at Rusk. His career in that direction began when he was a young man, and he prosecuted his affairs with great vigor and enterprise. He missed the war so far as military service was concerned, and never figured in politics. His first wife was Miss Bettie McCord, who came from an Alabama family. His first wife died in 1883 and was the mother of the following children: Edgar, of Lubbock, Texas, who married Miss Mozelle Frazier; Mack, of Rusk, who married Lizzie Tittle; Dr. R. C. Priest, the youngest. Mr. Elisha M. Priest married for his second wife, Mrs. Ellen (Summers) Clark.

Dr. Rupert Clyde Priest was born in Rusk, December 1, 1881, and his early education was acquired in the public school. Before reaching his majority, he had considerable experience as an employe in his father's store, but when starting out on his own account, learned the trade of moulder at Lufkin. He worked in that line of occupation at Algiers, Houston, and Beaumont, and finally abandoned it in 1896, in order to study medicine. His professional course was taken in the Southern Medical College at Dallas, and resulted in his graduation in 1910. In the same year he began practice at Rusk, and at the present time is acting prison physician for the Rusk penitentiary.

Dr. Priest was married in Rusk in October, 1912, to Miss Lottie Caupland, a daughter of Ben C. Caupland, one of the early settlers of this place, whose wife was Miss Sarah Tucker. The Caupland children are: Ollie, wife of Charles Chapman; Adda, wife of Dr. Cobble, of Rusk; Frank Caupland; and Mrs. Priest.

RICHARD G. MAURY, criminal district attorney of Harris county, Texas, has made a record for himself among the leading young attorneys of Houston.

Mr. Maury is a native of Mississippi. He was born near Suqualak, Noxubee county, that state, January 10, 1878, son of Matthew H. and Virginia (Gathright) Maury. The first of the Maurys who came to America were Matthew and Mary Ann (Fontaine) Maury, who in 1817 came from Dublin, Ireland, to this country and settled in Virginia. Their ancestors had fled from France to Ireland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Matthew H. Maury was a planter and merchant in Mississippi, where he spent his life and died, his death occurring in 1889. His wife died in 1905.

Richard G. Maury was reared and received his education in private schools in his native state. He first came to Texas in 1893. He spent one year in Fort Worth, and then went to Mexico, where he sojourned for a time. Returning to Texas, he again took up his residence at Fort Worth, where he found agreeable employment and studied law. He read law in the offices of Cowan & Burney and Judge N. A. Stedman, and also while stenographer and librarian of the Court of Civil Appeals, second supreme judicial district. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar at Fort Worth, and at once began the practice of law in that city, where he remained thus engaged for a period of three years. In January, 1903, he came to Houston. Here he became associated with Hunt & Myer, with whom he remained until 1906. From 1906 to 1910 he was alone in practice. In 1909 he served under special appointment by the City of Houston as special assistant to the criminal district attorney of Harris county, the conditions at that time being such that the City of Houston employed him at its own expense to assist the county criminal district attorney, and during the year which followed his record was such that in 1910 he was elected to the office in which he had served as deputy, receiving a large majority of the votes cast. And at the expiration of his term he was re-elected by a large majority. During the first year of his administration of this office he not only put it on a systematic, business-like basis for the first time in the history of the county, but also he brought the docket virtually up to date, for the first time in many years. In this time twenty-two men were convicted for murder, a large number of which were whites. Mr. Maury while district attorney brought suit against the Standard Oil Company, the outcome of which was a judgment for $500,000. He was also instrumental in having all road houses and unlawful clubs in Harris county closed.

In the social life of Houston, Mr. Maury is prominent. He is identified with numeorus clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Houston Club, the Thalian Club of Houston, the Houston Light Guards, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, Houston Turn Verein, Knights of Pythias, and Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Maury is unmarried. He resides at No. 8 The Beaconfield apartments, in Houston.

J. S. JONES, the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of county clerk of Deaf Smith county, Texas, a position which he has held since 1910, is another example of the self-made men of which the West is so proud. Content to begin his life in a humble capacity, he has gradually worked his way up to independence and prestige among his fellow men. Today he has the full confidence of the people of his community, who have signified their faith in his ability and trustworthiness by electing him to one of the most responsible county positions within the gift of the people.

J. S. Jones hails from the East, having been born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, September 17, 1858. He is a son of H. C. and Mary Elizabeth (Fisher) Jones, natives of Maryland, who spent their entire lives in Baltimore, where the mother died in 1884 at the age of fifty-four years, and the father in 1902, when seventy years of age. H. C. Jones was for years engaged in the insurance business in the East and was well known in that line, for a long period having been vice president of the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He and his wife were the parents of four children, of whom J. S. was the second in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of his native city, he came to Texas in 1880, first locating at Dallas, and from that time until 1884 was located at various points in Texas. At that time he returned to Baltimore and entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and during the next two years was in the offices at Baltimore. He then spent ten years at Topeka, Kansas, with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, but in 1900 came to Amarillo for the Santa Fe. Two years later he came to Hereford as agent for the same line, but after five years resigned his position to engage in the real estate business, in which he was engaged on his own account for three years. He was thus occupied in 1910 when he received the election to the office of county clerk, a position he has continued to fill efficiently to the present time. Mr. Jones has proven himself an able and

conscientious official, faithfully discharging the duties of his office in a manner calculated to best benefit his county. His record will bear comparison with that of others who have been the incumbents of the office of county clerk of Deaf Smith county, while personally he is popular with men of all classes and political creeds. An enthusiastic Mason, he is secretary of the Blue Lodge at Hereford, and also holds membership in the Chapter and Council of this order. In political matters he supports the principles of the Democratic party.

On February 7, 1891, while a resident of Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Regis S. Hushin, daughter of the late John Fraser, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Four children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Mary Elizabeth, born in 1892, at Topeka, Kansas, attending the Canyon Normal School, class of 1914; John Henry, born in 1895, at Topeka, Kansas, attending high school at Hereford; Rebecca, born in 1894, at Pueblo, Colorado, who died there in 1895 and was there buried; and James, born in 1897, at Topeka, Kansas, who is a student in the Hereford public schools. Mr. Jones has resided in numerous parts of the United States, but has never before lived in a section for whose future he has been more optimistic than the Panhandle country of Texas. He is an enthusiastic "booster" of his adopted section, and is every ready to extoll its climate, its opportunities and its people. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE M. CALHOUN. A resident of Houston county since before the war, and a veteran of the great strife between the states, Mr. Calhoun has spent a long and useful life, prosperous as a farmer and merchant and distinguished by a public spirit which has always been ready to serve and assist in the progress of his community.

George M. Calhoun was born in South Carolina, December 4, 1844. His parents were Squire and Laura (Williams) Calhoun, both parents being natives of South Carolina and of Scotch-Irish descent, belong to the same family which produced the great statesman, John C. Calhoun. Of John Calhoun, a Revolutionary ancestor, the following information was received from the Department of the Interior:

"John Calhoun was allowed pension on his application executed October 17, 1832, at which time he was a resident of Laurens District, South Carolina. He stated that he was born August 10, 1757, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and resided in Ninety-sixth District, South Carolina, when he volunteered in the Revolutionary war. His service was as follows: In November, 1775, under Capt. John Rodgers and Major Williamson, and was in the siege of Ninety-six; served three weeks. In December, 1775, under same captain, Colonel Richardson, served in the 'Snow Campaign' one month and three weeks. In May, 1776, under Capt. John Rodgers, Colonel Williams, and was engaged at Lindley Fort, Black-Hole, and in the Ring fight with the Indians; served six months. In 1777, under Captain Chew, in pursuit of Boyd, the Tory; two months. In 1778, under Captain Raney; three months. September 1, 1780, and Sumter, was in the battle of Blackstocks; served five months. In 1781 he engaged in the pursuit of Dunlap, the British officer, who was captured in Abbeville, South Carolina; served one month. In the fall of 1781, under Colonels White and Thomas, two months. In 1782, under Captain Collins, he served one month, making a total of twenty-two months' service. No dates of discharge are given. This soldier married December 8, 1793, Sarah Camp. He died September 29, 1838, and she was allowed pension, W. File No. 8, 579, on her application executed February 22, 1845, at which time she was seventy-one years of age and a resident of Laurens District aforesaid. There is no other family data on file."

Squire Calhoun had a varied and useful career. He was the possessor of many accomplishments, an excellent mechanic, a carpenter, a millwright, gin builder and farmer, and was also a local preacher of the Methodist Church. Throughout his life he was deeply interested in the social, religious and educational questions of the time. For many years he served as a justice of the peace. When the son, George M., was five years of age, the father moved his family to Chattanooga county, Georgia, settling at Summerville. There the father continued his work as a minister, and at the same time was a builder of mills, gins, and took such an active part as to leave the results of his work almost a permanent record on the industry of the vicinity. Seven years after locating in Georgia, the father came to Texas, settling south of Crockett, in Houston county. Here he had a large estate and farmed his plantation with the labor of a hundred slaves. That remained his home until his death, and his wife also passed away in Houston county.

George M. Calhoun had just begun working for himself as a farmer during the year the Civil war came on. When the great conflict was actually engaged between the North and the South, he left his cotton, corn and other crops in the field and at Crockett, enlisted in Captain Adair's Company H, Green's Brigade of Cavalry, and with Walker's Division went to the front. He was with the Texas troops engaged in the western movement into New Mexico, and from El Paso went to Fort Craig, in New Mexico, where he participated in the battle with the Union forces at that point. Subsequently the troops moved up the Rio Grande by way of Las Cruces and took part in the battle of Glorieta. After a furlough of thirty days the company was reorganized and sent to Galveston. Here it was the distinction of Mr. Calhoun to take part in the remarkable exploit which will always live in history, in the capture of the Federal gunboat, "The Harriet Lane," and the taking of the city of Galveston, which had been occupied by the Federal forces since early in the war. The Harriet Lane was one of the finest and most formidable of the enemy's gunboats, and in order to capture it the Confederates improvised three gunboats from cotton transports, two of these being sunk in the fierce conflict which raged on the surface of Galveston Bay during that eventful night. Mr. Calhoun was next transferred with the troops into Louisiana, where he took part in the bloody fight at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, at the latter place having his horse shot from under him. Then succeeded the unsuccessful attack at night upon Fort Donaldsonville and the bloody fight during the retreat up the bayou. He was next at Brasure City, where, after crossing the bayou in sugar coolers, the troops of which he was a member captured the town and 700 prisoners of war. Next transferred to Arkansas, and subsequently to Louisiana, he was with the army which camped near Red River and captured two Union gunboats. With the death of the commander, General Green, General Bee took command, and the army went by way of Old Caney and Nibley's Bluff to Yellow Bayou, where the fierce engagement occurred of that name. The troops next went into Arkansas, and thence to Bellevue, Texas, where Mr. Calhoun's company remained until the final disbandment at Mt. Enterprise, in Anderson county.

On returning home, Mr. Calhoun adapted himself as soon as possible to the changed conditions brought on by the war and took up his life work as a farmer. Subsequently for a number of years he was one of the prosperous merchants at the town of Pennington. During his many years' residence and industry in Houston county he has acquired a substantial position and owns a comfortable residence in Crockett and a fine farm in the county.

On November 8, 1867, Mr. Calhoun married Miss Augusta Hill, of Crockett, and their happy wedded life has been extended over a period of more than forty-five years. Nine children were born to their marriage. Camilla and Ada are both deceased. Those living are: Beatrice, wife of John Bruten, a farmer of Houston county; Frank and Rad, both of Crockett; George E., of Grapeland; Harry Montgomery, of Dallas; Thomas,

of Leon county, and Richard, who is in the railroad service and travels in and out of the state.

Mr. Calhoun was reared in the Methodist Church, but he and his wife are both Universalists and have active communion with that faith. They are intelligent and broadminded people whose lives have never run in the selfish grooves, but have reacted to the welfare and happiness of many others. Mr. Calhoun was affiliated with the Knights of Honor until the order disbanded at Crockett some years ago. He is one of the most popular members of Crockett Camp, United Confederate Veterans, being at the present time lieutenant of the camp.

EDWIN WINFREE. The career of Judge Winfree has been marked by large and worthy achievement and he has had much to do with the civic and material development and progress of Houston county, Texas, where he has maintained his home for forty years and where his benignant influence has permeated in divers channels. He is presiding on the bench of the county court, in which important judicial office he has served for a full decade, though not consecutively, and he is one of the best known and most honored of the loyal and progressive citizens of Crockett, the thriving metropolis and judicial center of the county. Further distinction pertains to Judge Winfree by reason of his gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states, and he is now the popular incumbent of the position of commander of the Crockett camp of the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

Judge Winfree claims the historic Old Dominion commonwealth as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its old and honored families—one that was there founded in the colonial era. He was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the 9th of April, 1845, and is a son of Thomas Edwin and Elizabeth Marrion (Taylor) Winfree, both of whom likewise were born and reared in that state, the former tracing his lineage to staunch English origin and the latter to fine old Welsh stock. Thomas Edwin Winfree owned and operated a large plantation in Chesterfield county, engaged in the raising of tobacco on an extensive scale, and also conducted a tobacco dry-stemming factory at Manchester, the metropolis of his home county. With these lines of industrial enterprise he continued to be actively and successfully identified until his death, and he was one of the honored and influential citizens of his county, where he commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem and where he was frequently called upon to serve in positions of distinctive trust, including that of guardian or "next friend" for a number of negroes who had been given their freedom for faithful service, prior to the Civil war. Both he and his devoted wife continued to reside on their old homestead plantation until they were summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, both having been earnest communicants of the Methodist Church. Of the eight children four are living: Mrs. Fannie Christian, of Manchester, Virginia; George, who resides in the city of Richmond, that state; Rupert W., who remains at Manchester, in the old home county, and Edwin, whose name initiates this review. The deceased children are: Virginia, who died as a young woman; Mrs. Sallie DuVal, Marion, and William W. Winfree.

Judge Winfree was afforded excellent educational advantages in his native state, and there gained valuable experience in connection with the affairs of the home plantation and his father's other business interests. He attended the Manchester and Richmond schools under Professor Jones and the Rev. Dr. Burroughs; also the Ruffins High School of Chesterfield, Virginia, under the tutorship of Professor Murray. Judge Winfree was a vigorous and ambitious youth of seventeen years at the time when civil war was precipitated upon the nation, and he forthwith subordinated all personal interests to tender his services as a defender of the cause of the Confederacy, which gained the active allegiance of the very flower of young Southern manhood. On the 7th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Drewery's Virginia Battery, which also became known as the South Side Artillery of Smith's Battalion, and with this most valiant command he served under Gen. Robert E. Lee until the close of the great internecine conflict between the North and the South. It should be especially noted that it was Drewery's Battery that held the fort at Drewery's Bluff against five Union gunboats that came up the river from Norfolk, and this was but one of many admirable exhibitions of loyal and intrepid service on the part of this gallant command. Judge Winfree made a military record that shall ever redound to his honor, and he lived up to the full tension of the long and weary struggle which called forth the ultimate of devotion and sacrifice on the part of the fair old Southland. He had many hazardous and dramatic experiences during his long period of service in camp and on the field of conflict, and well it is that he perpetuates the more gracious memories of those days through his appreciative identification with the fast depleting ranks of that noble organization, the United Confederate Veterans, in which he is a valued member of Crockett Camp, No. 141, of which he is serving as commander in 1912-13. He was a member of the famous eight thousand of Lee's worn and depleted army that lined up for battle just before the surrender at Appomattox, and his name is upon the Confederate roll of honor now retained in the Confederate Museum in the city of Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederate government. This roll is inscribed with the names of the eight thousand brave and loyal Southerners who thus made the last stand in defense of the cause for which they had fought with all of loyal zeal and devotion. The roster was prepared for General Lee in compliance with his personal request, and Judge Winfree greatly prized the certificate which he received from the museum authorities and which states that his name appears upon this historic document, a letter from the house regent of the museum likewise having been addressed to the Judge and giving the same assurance. Another valued souvenir is a certificate which was given to him by the Adjutant General of the United States, showing his name to be upon the copy of the famous roll of honor that was given to General Grant upon his request and which was by him placed in the archives of the United States. Judge Winfree took part in virtually every engagement in and around Richmond, the fair old city whose seven hills bore the brunt of much of the important polemic activities of the great war between the states. He was twice wounded in action, but he did not long permit his injuries to keep him from his command.

After the close of the war Judge Winfree, with equal valor and ambition, turned his attention to winning the victories which peace ever hath in store, "no less renowned than war," and he did well his part in bringing about a readjustment of affairs in the devastated and prostrate South, which he had deeply loved and faithfully served. He engaged in railroad contracting in the mountain districts of Virginia and later was identified with similar operations in Kentucky. For a period of about two years he thus worked under the direction of William R. Johnson, who during the war had served as civil engineer for General Beauregard around Richmond and Charleston. After retiring from railroad work, Judge Winfree turned his attention to the vocation of bookkeeper and accountant, and in this capacity he was employed in turn in the cities of Louisville, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee, and Augusta, Georgia.

Imbued with a desire to come to the Southwest, in which progressive section of the Union he believed he could find better opportunities for advancement through personal effort, the financial resources of the family having been brought to low ebb through the ravages of the war, he came to Texas in the autumn of 1873 and established his home at Crockett, which was then, as

now, one of the important commercial and industrial points of the state, as well as a center of admirable social activities, as the place had gained many citizens from the older states of the South. He devoted his attention for some time to clerical work, and eventually became one of the representative business men of the city, with inviolable place in popular confidence and regard. His career in Houston county has been one of significant usefulness and honor and he has contributed a generous quota to social and material development and advancement. For a period of about eight years he held the office of cashier of the old Houston County Bank, and when this institution was reorganized and incorporated as the First National Bank of Crockett he was prominently concerned in effecting this reorganization. He was identified with the banking business in an executive capacity for more than eight years and at the time of severing his relations with the First National Bank he was the incumbent of the position of county superintendent of public schools of Houston county, Texas.

Ever a stanch and ardent advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor in a generic way, Judge Winfree has been influential in its councils in his city and county, and as a citizen he has given earnest support to measures and undertakings projected for the general good of the community. In 1897 he was elected to the bench of the county court, and he continued to preside on the same, with characteristic ability and efficiency until 1902. After an interim of six years he was again elected to this important office in 1908, which term expired in November, 1912. He has thus been the honored and valued incumbent of this judicial position for a total of ten years, and his retention of the position is virtually a matter of his own volition. During his first period of administration of the affairs of the county court Judge Winfree also served as superintendent of the county schools, and in this connection he did a splendid work in bringing the educational facilities of the county up to a high standard, his service having met with such success and such unqualified approval that he has been frequently termed the father of the schools of Houston county. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Judge Winfree is affiliated with Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and with Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons. He and his family all hold membership in the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Winfree is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, an adjunct organization of the Masonic fraternity.

On the 16th of August, 1874, about a year after his arrival in Texas, Judge Winfree was united in marriage to Miss Willie King Matlock, daughter of the late William R. Matlock, who was one of the most honored citizens of Houston county and concerning whom more specific mention is made on other pages of this work, in the sketch dedicated to the only surviving child, Joseph G. Matlock. Mrs. Winfree was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, and was survived by four daughters—Mary, who became the wife of D. R. Baker, of Crockett, Texas, and who is now deceased; Helen, who is the wife of William Cone, of Crockett; Adele, who is the wife of James Crawford, of Carson, Louisiana, and Willie, who is the wife of Jack O. Powell, of Barham, that state. On the 10th of November, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Winfree to Mrs. Alice Bay, widow of Calvin Bay and a daughter of the late John King, who was a representative citizen of Grimes county, this state. Judge and Mrs. Winfree have three children—Joseph Edwin, who is an attorney-at-law in Crockett, and Marion L. and Mark King, who remain at the parental home. Mrs. Winfree has one son by her first marriage, Calvin Bay, who is a resident of Fullerton, Louisiana.

Rev. John J. Whelan, O. M. I. No man in the town of Del Rio, Texas, is more greatly beloved than the Rev. John J. Whelan, the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Church in this place. Father Whelan has accomplished much for the church in Del Rio. When he came to the city the church was greatly in want of a strong executive head as well as a truly spiritual leader, and Father Whelan was able to supply its needs. His influence in the town extends far beyond the borders of his own church, for his strength of character and his active practicing of his high ideals must necessarily influence all with whom he comes in contact.

The Rev. John J. Whelan was born in Ireland on the 1st of February, 1864. He received a fine education in the schools of his native land, first attending the elementary schools and later entering Christian Brothers College at Armagh, Ireland. After this he spent some time in an ecclesiastical college in the southern part of Ireland, and in 1888 came to Canada. Here he passed his novitiate, this being completed at the end of the first year. He then attended St. Joseph's Scholasticate, in Ottawa, Canada, for the study of philosophy and theology, and after completing his studies there was sent to New Westminster, British Columbia, and was there ordained priest on the 27th of May, 1894. This was in 1894, and he spent some time as a priest in British Columbia, being stationed most of the time in Vancouver. He then went to Buffalo, New York, but remained only a few months, on account of ill health. On doctors' advice he then came to Del Rio, this being in 1902 and he has not only accomplished much for the church, but he has also regained his lost health to a great extent.

Upon his arrival in Del Rio, Father Whelan found the church in a bad condition. It is entirely due to his hard work and to the inspiration which he gave his parishioners that the church has been beautifully furnished, the fine linens and brasses and all the furnishings that add to the beauty of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church having been added since his coming. Not only has his attention been centered on the church building itself, but the Sister's property, the church school, the Sacred Heart Academy, which was destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt and put into splendid running order. He has also been instrumental in securing a new church and parsonage for the Mexican people in the city, and they have their own priest and are a flourishing parish. When Father Whelan came to his parish the things which he has accomplished seemed well nigh impossible, but under the influence of his own industry and his enthusiasm for the cause in which he was working, his people have done a splendid work. The work of such a man cannot, however, be estimated by the outward signs, for in the quiet round of his parochial duties he accomplishes perhaps his greatest work, work that none save himself and his people know.

Politically, Father Whelan is independent and takes no active interest in politics, though he always likes to see the best man win. His work is his pleasure as well as his duty and his delight is in traveling about among his parishioners. He is an ardent believer in the state and the people among whom he has come to live. He says that Texas is a very large state and its people are big, broad-minded people, with warm, generous hearts. He adds that Texas is large in area and large in opportunities, and offers a welcome to any honest man who is willing to put forth honest effort.

James A. Smith, of El Paso, Texas, is one of the best known men in the city and is widely respected. He has been in business in the West and Southwest for many years and perhaps no one is more thoroughly acquainted with this section of the country, with its history and resources, than is Mr. Smith. His success in business is largely due to a capacity for hard work and to a wide experience with many kinds of men. Not only as a wealthy and influential business man is Mr. Smith known, but also through his position as postmaster of the city,

J. A. Smith

an office involving no little responsibility and requiring considerable amount of executive ability.

James A. Smith was born in Hume, Alleghany county, New York, in 1852, on the 2d of May. His father, Asahel Smith, was also born in the state of New York and there grew up and married Susanna Taggart. Mrs. Smith died when her young son was only five years of age and after her death her husband moved to Missouri and settled in Cameron. He was living here when the Civil war broke out and he enlisted in the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was later made an officer and participated in the first battle of Lexington, under Colonel Mulligan. Here he was captured, but was paroled three weeks later. He became very prominent in reconstruction days in Missouri and served at one time as county commissioner of De Kalb county, Missouri. He met his death accidentally in 1900, in El Paso, where he lived with his son. He was seventy-four years of age at the time and his death resulted from the kick of a horse.

James A. Smith grew up in Missouri and received his education in the common schools of the state, spending the summer months in hard work, and thus serving an apprenticeship for the work he was destined to perform in later life. At the age of nineteen he went to work in earnest, finding employment in the sawmills. At the end of a year he went West to Colorado and located in Denver, where he was engaged in the furniture and upholstery business from 1872 until the fall of 1875. At the end of this time he entered an entirely different line of work and one to which he was well adapted, this being the newspaper business. He went to Central City, Colorado, and there became editor and manager of the Central City Register. In the fall of 1897 he resigned from his position and once more entered the furniture business, continuing in Central City. In 1881 he sold out and removed to Durango, Colorado, where he engaged in the undertaking business. In the sprinig of 1882 he met with reverses in his business and lost practically everything he had. Undaunted, however, by a disaster that would have made most men despair, he turned to the first thing by which he could earn a living and entered the railway mail service in Kansas City, Missouri.

It was in 1884 that he came to Texas and settled in El Paso. Here is where he made his first decided start on the road to success. He became a wholesale produce merchant and made a great success of this business, which he followed until 1890, when he received the appointment as postmaster of El Paso by President Harrison. At about this time he assumed the management and came into control of the El Paso Herald, the leading Republican newspaper of Western Texas. He conducted the business of the postoffice with the most conscientious care, but he was removed from office by President Cleveland, no reason being given, but his activity as editor of the Herald and the fact that it was conducted along lines of the most outspoken and frank Republicanism is very likely the reason for his removal. He continued as editor and manager of the paper until 1899, when he sold his interests, and during this year he incorporated the El Paso Dairy Company. He became president and manager of this company and has made it a great success, the dairy farm being located about twenty miles to the north of El Paso. He will, however, retire from this business in 1913, of which he is a director as well as manager.

In 1906 the postmaster of El Paso departed and left the management of the postoffice to his bondsmen, of whom Mr. Smith was one. His previous experience in this office led to his immediate selection as active manager of the affairs of the office, and in February, 1907, he was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt. He was reappointed in February, 1911, by President Taft and has managed the affairs of the postal department since his first appointment with signal success.

Mr. Smith has numerous business interests in addition to his public office. He is a director in the Pioneer Abstract Company and is also president of the Valley Implement and Vehicle Company. He is very much interested in the agricultural development of this section and is part owner in the Rosedale farm, eight miles below El Paso, which is one of the fine alfalfa farms in this region. He is also a director in a company that owns a dairy farm about twenty miles north of El Paso, and is owner of a home in the city itself.

Mr. Smith has always been an active member of the Republican party and has made many a journey in behalf of the Republican banner. In 1900 he attended the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia as delegate-at-large, and in 1904, and again at the national convention in Chicago in 1908 he was a delegate from this district.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Smith has always taken a keen interest, belonging to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has taken the York and Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of the Elks, and in both of these fraternities he is a life member. He belongs to the chamber of commerce and at one time served as president of this body.

Mr. Smith has been twice married, his first marriage being in 1873 to Miss Eva Hendricks, of Illinois. She died in 1879, leaving three children, one of whom has since died. Kate, the eldest, is the wife of Thomas Franklin, of El Paso, and Lily G. is the widow of E. A. Howard and is now engaged in teaching in the El Paso public schools. In October, 1883, Mr. Smith was remarried at Cleburne, Texas, his second wife being Miss Alice Kendrick, a native of Caldwell county, Missouri. Mrs. Smith grew up near Cameron, Missouri, and was a dear friend of her husband during their childhood. When she was fourteen years of age she received a stroke of paralysis from which she has never entirely recovered, the use of her left hand being totally lost, and she has but little use of the right hand. She makes up for these deficiencies with remarkable cleverness, using her teeth for writing and, in spite of her affliction, her bright and courageous spirit and the devotion that exists between her husband and herself makes their home life ideal. They have one son, Ray Kendrick Smith, who lives in El Paso.

Glover W. Worthington, M. D. Representing the first-class ability and skill of his profession and enjoying the best practice in Marathon and vicinity, Dr. Worthington is one of the young physicians and surgeons of Texas who has quickly taken front rank in his profession. He began practice with an excellent equipment and the test of real practice found him qualified for this important service among the social professions. It is noteworthy that Dr. Worthington earned all the money for his professional education, and his success since beginning practice is commensurate with the ambition and energies which prompted him to enter this profession.

Glover W. Worthington was born in Houston county, Texas, June 8, 1874. His father, James Worthington, was a native of Arkansas, who came to Texas when a young man, and is now engaged in ranching in Brewster county. He is one of the active citizens politically, although he has always refused to hold any office himself. He is a member of the Christian church, and his wife was also devoted to the religion of that denomination. Her maiden name was Willie Hawkins, who was born in Louisiana and was married in Texas, and whose death occurred in 1894 when thirty-six years of age. Her remains now rest in Houston county. Of the six children in the family the Doctor was the oldest, and all the other children still reside in this state.

Dr. Worthington had his early education in the common schools of Houston county, and also attended high

school there. When he left school it was to take a place as clerk in a store, and for three years he worked hard, lived economically, and saved all he possibly could in order to put himself through college. When he was ready to take up the study of medicine, he entered Tulane University, at New Orleans, where he was graduated from the medical department with the degree of M. D. on May 1, 1901. His first practice after returning from college was in his native county of Houston, and he enjoyed a good patronage among the better class of people in that locality up to 1910, in which year he located in Marathon and established an office. He has the best practice through all this vicinity and stands high both as a gentleman and as a doctor.

In Houston county, in April, 1903, Dr. Worthington married Miss Lydia Hutchings, daughter of J. L. Hutchings of Houston county. The two children of the doctor and wife are named James L. and J. Phillip Worthington. The doctor shows his preference among the churches to the Christian denomination but is liberal and broad minded in his support of all. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, in which he has passed several of the chairs, has had official place in the Knights of Pythias, and is examining physician for the camp of the Woodmen of the World at Marathon. He was at one time chancellor commander for the Knights of Pythias. The doctor has membership in the Houston County Medical Society, and is local railway surgeon at Marathon. Among other responsibilities of his profession he is at the present time assistant county health officer for Brewster county. He is a Democrat but not a practical politician and gives his vote for the cause of good government. In the recreations he finds his greatest pleasure in hunting. Dr. Worthington has found west Texas by all means the finest part of the state from his point of view, and he has many excellent reasons to assign for his belief that in the course of a few years it will become one of the garden spots and industrial centers of all the western country.

Solomon A. Starr. The proprietor of the only drug store in Marathon, Brewster county, and possessing a large and prosperous business, Mr. Starr is a young business man who has had an exceedingly practical career, having begun life when a boy and having won success by his own efforts. He had a place of influence and esteem in his present community, and is one of the progressive leaders in business and civic affairs in Brewster county.

Solomon A. Starr was born in Bosque county, Texas, August 20, 1881, and this state has been his home all his life. His parents were John B. and Nannie (Snow) Starr. The mother, who was born and married in Texas, was a member of the Methodist church and died in 1903 at the age of thirty-eight, her remains now resting at Sweetwater, this state. John B. Starr, the father, was born in the State of Missouri, coming to Texas when a young man, and is now engaged in the retail meat business at Marathon. Formerly, for many years he was in the drug business. There were nine children in the family, and of these Solomon A. is the oldest.

After an education in the public schools at Stephensville, at the age of eighteen years, Solomon A. Starr took a position in a notion store, and thus acquired his first practical experience in business affairs. After about a year he went on a farm where he remained for one year and then became employed in a drygoods house, and four years later entered his father's drug store, and remained associated with the older Starr until he was twenty-five years of age. Some two years later he came to Alpine, where he was employed in the drug store for about three years and then came to Marathon where he opened a stock of drugs and kindred goods of his own. He carries a first-class line of pure drugs and druggists' sundries, and does an excellent retail business.

In November, 1906, at Sweetwater, Mr. Starr married Miss Mae Johnson, daughter of W. Sam Johnson, formerly of Cleburne, Texas. Their two children, one son and one daughter are named Loma-Fay and Solomon A. The family are members of the Christian church and Mrs. Starr is one of its active workers and identified with the work of the Ladies Aid Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and is a Republican voter. During his residence in Alpine he was elected to the office of Mayor and has frequently been solicited to accept public honors, but consistently refuses. For recreation he is especially fond of tennis, and of all outdoor games.

William J. Yates. The publisher and editor of the *Alpine Avalanche* is one of the ablest newspaper men in west Texas, and his large experience in the profession includes relation with various papers in this state during a period of nearly twenty years. He was with the Texas troops during the late Spanish war, and is a man of much resourcefulness and enterprise, having given his talents to the promotion of the general welfare of Brewster county in recent years.

William J. Yates is a native of North Carolina, and of a prominent North Carolina family. He was born in Charlotte, April 3, 1870. William J. Yates, Sr., his father, spent all his life in North Carolina, where he attained to prominence, both as a journalist and as a public man. He spent forty-two years as a newspaper publisher. Though an influential man in politics, he never accepted office for himself, though he was honored with the appointment of adviser to the governor, an honorary office which he held for twenty years. He was an active member of the Methodist church and believed in practical religion and charity. He educated about twenty young men and sent them to the State University of North Carolina at his own expense. He was for many years president of the board of regents of the University of North Carolina and for about fifteen years was president of the board of trustees for the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum. His death occurred in 1888 when about sixty-six years of age, and was the occasion of many tributes from prominent men all over the state. The maiden name of his wife was Sallie Springs, who was born in North Carolina, where they were married. She was a devout Presbyterian in religion, and took much interest in church work. She died in 1899 at the age of sixty-four and the parents now rest side by side in the old North State.

Mr. Yates, who spent the first twenty-one years of his life in North Carolina attained his first education by private instruction and then was a student in the Carolina Military Institute, the King's Mountain Military Institute and the State University of North Carolina. In the newspaper and printing establishment conducted by his father he was more or less of a regular visitor from the earliest years of his recollection, and finally became a permanent attache of the office, where he learned the trade of printer and much else about the general printing and publishing business. When about eighteen years of age he determined to take up the study of medicine, and accordingly went to New York City for that purpose, spending two years there, but giving up the work on account of ill health. He soon afterwards went to Louisiana, and worked in a bank for about one year, and then came to Texas. With the exception of three years which he spent at Charlotte, N. C., in the editorial department of the *Daily News*, he has been a resident of Texas ever since his first arrival here. He was first in Fort Worth and then in Waco, spending about one year in the general insurance business. Goliad was the next field for his enterprise and he was engaged in editing a paper there for about three years and also became editor of the *Daily Times* at Victoria. He was for about one year receiver and editor of the *Victoria Fact*. Then the Spanish war came on in 1898 and he enlisted in Company M of the Second Texas United

States Volunteers as a private, being elected lieutenant of his company during his first week in the service. He was with these troops throughout the period of the war and on being mustered out was offered a commission as lieutenant in the regular army, but refused this promotion on account of his approaching marriage.

After the war Mr. Yates resumed newspaper work, and for three years was at Refugio, after which he became owner and editor of the *Crony* at Corpus Christi, and while in the latter city was also editor of the *Daily Herald*. From Corpus Christi he came out to Alpine and bought the *Avalanche*, a journalistic enterprise which had been established some years before. Under his management he has made the *Avalanche* a paper of much influence and with an excellent circulation throughout this part of the state. The plant has a good equipment and does much business in general job printing.

Mr. Yates at Goliad, Texas, on November 21, 1898, married Miss Jennie Merriweather, daughter of George W. Merriweather of Goliad. They have no children of their own, but one adopted child, Lucile Rives, who is a daughter of Mrs. Yates' sister. The family worship at the Episcopal church, and Mrs. Yates is president of the Ladies' Guild in that church. Fraternally Mr. Yates is affiliated with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. At Corpus Christi he was worthy president of the Eyrie of the Eagles, is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and past exalted ruler of the Elks. For more than twenty-seven years Mr. Yates has been an active member of the International Typographical Union. He also has local membership in the Alpine Commercial Club, and is much interested in Democratic politics, not only in his home county but in the state. For two years he was mayor of Goliad, and served for a term as police judge at Corpus Christi. Mr. Yates is a follower of baseball and is an ardent supporter of this recreation in his home town and follows the game of the state and larger leagues.

R. Waverley Smith. If the city of Galveston wished to express in the character of one citizen its best ideals and achievements, probably no one man could represent it so broadly and fully as R. Waverley Smith. Mr. Smith is now, as he has been for upwards of twenty years, one of the vital forces in the progress of this community, and none will deny that Galveston in what it stands for and in what it has achieved, owes a great measure of gratitude to the broad capacity and ability of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith is at the head of one of the largest banks, and is officially connected or otherwise with perhaps a dozen well known corporations. However, his most lasting distinction will always consist in the prominent part he took in originating and perfecting the "Galveston Idea," resulting in the Galveston plan of commission government for the city, an idea and form which has since been adopted by hundreds of American cities, and which only recently has been proposed and is now being seriously discussed as the proper solution for the inadequacies of state government. The best brief outline of Mr. Smith's work during the great storm at Galveston, in 1900, and the subsequent rebuilding of the city and the origin of the commission plan is contained in a pamphlet written by E. R. Cheeseborough, and published by the Galveston *Tribune* Company on December 31, 1909. A portion of this article is quoted as follows:

"After the storm of 1900, it was suggested that the first step necessary to a complete rehabilitation was a thorough reorganization of the city government. It was seen and understood, as every keen observer knows, that an efficient city government encourages the people, stimulates them to activity, invites capital and creates prosperity. The Galveston Deep Water Committee, therefore, decided that there was an imperative necessity that the charter of the city be completely overhauled and application made to the state legislature for a new charter along broader and better lines, and that some action should be taken looking to a compromise with the holders of the city's bonds, as to the interest on the outstanding bonds for a period of five years.

"Mr. R. Waverley Smith, president of the First National Bank of Galveston, a lawyer by training, and who for four years prior to that time, had held the office of city attorney, and who was then a member of the Deep Water Committee and now its chairman, suggested the appointment of a committee from that organization to thoroughly revise and rewrite the city charter. Accordingly a sub-committee of three from said organization was appointed, consisting of Mr. Smith, Col. Walter Gresham, a lawyer and a former member of Congress and Mr. F. D. Minor, a lawyer of high character and splendid ability. This sub-committee procured copies of the charters of a number of cities, including the law governing the city of Washington, District of Columbia, a copy of the Act creating the Tax Commission for Memphis, Tennessee, after the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878, and a copy of the so-called Model Charter of Baltimore, Maryland.

"The commission features of the new charter were suggested and drawn by Mr. Smith, and the controlling idea was the creation of a governing body which should conform as near as possible to the organization of a great business corporation, providing the duties, carefully defining the responsibilities, and through the heads of the various departments concentrating both power and responsibility.

"In presenting the proposed charter to the legislature for adoption, the Deep Water Committee issued a remarkable address, setting forth in strong language the urgent needs of Galveston. This address which was written by Mr. R. Waverley Smith, stated in part: 'We believe that municipal government, as it has been administered in this community for the past twenty years is a failure. It did not require the storm to bring a realization of this fact, but it brought it home with greater force upon us. We are seeking relief from the municipal destruction and despair which is staring us in the face. It is a question with us of civic life and death. This committee has labored diligently and earnestly to prepare and present to the people of this city, and to the legislature, remedial legislation adequate for the grave emergency confronting us. Months have been given to its preparation. It is hoped that the central idea of the new charter—that of a commission—embodies the practical solution of that hitherto unsolved problem; "How to govern, cheaply and well, a municipal corporation." We are asking for a charter, placing the entire control of the local government in the hands of five commissioners, designed to benefit the people, rather than to provide sinecures for politicians." The passage of the Commission charter bill through the legislature was accomplished only after a long and bitter fight, and as a two-thirds vote in favor of the bill was not secured, it did not go into active operation, until ninety days after the legislature had adjourned. It was just twelve months after the great storm of September 8, 1900, before the city government passed into the hands of the new board of city commissioners, the new charter becoming effective September 18, 1901.

In the years which have passed since the inception of the commission government at Galveston, the importance of Mr. Smith's public spirited citizenship has suffered no decline. He is as alert today in behalf of all matters effecting Galveston and the state of Texas as he was in the crisis of 1900. He is a big civic leader, a man who enjoys the thorough confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and is one of that group of business men who have been laying a solid foundation in recent years for the greater and better Galveston, shaping all forces and plans to a realization of the possibilities

which will come about when Galveston becomes in truth and in fact the greatest port city on the continent.

R. Waverley Smith is a native of Virginia, born in Buckingham county, August 10, 1865. His father, Robert B. Smith was born in Tennessee, and during his residence in Virginia, was an extensive tobacco planter. The mother Mary (Taylor) Smith was born in Virginia, a daughter of Rev. W. H. Taylor, a distinguished Baptist minister. The family moved to Austin, Texas, in 1880, and the mother died in 1884, and the father in 1905. R. Waverley Smith was fifteen years old when he came to Texas, and from 1883 to 1887 was a student in the literary department in the University of Texas, graduating in the latter year, A. B. He then began the study of law at the University, but in August, 1887, came to Galveston and continued his law studies under private instruction. His admission to the bar came in 1889, and he was engaged in private practice in this city until 1895. He was then elected city attorney, and held that office until 1899, his service continuing almost to the time of the storm.

In 1900, Mr. Smith was diverted from his career as a lawyer to finance and business, by his election as president of the First National Bank of Galveston, an institution of which he has been the head ever since. He is president of the Real Estate Loan company, of the Galveston Development Company, of the Security Land and Trust Company, and is president of the Galveston Clearing House. The office of vice president is held by him in connection with the following corporations: The Galveston *Tribune* Company, The Galveston Hotel Company, builders and owners of Hotel Galvez, with the Galveston Gas Company, the Texas Industrial Development Company. Mr. Smith is treasurer of the Cotton Concentration Company, of the Galveston West End Company, and of the Texas & Gulf Steamship Company. He is also one of the board of Pilot Commissioners of the Port of Galveston. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Galveston Deep Water Commission since 1899, and after the death of the late George Sealy, in 1901, became chairman of the committee, a place which he still holds.

Mr. Smith has membership in the Aziola Club of Galveston, the Oleander Country Club, the Galveston Garten Verein, the New York Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, and many other social and civic organizations. In 1896 he was married to Miss Etta Jane Sealy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sealy of Galveston. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside at 822 Tremont street in Galveston.

W. Jeff Johnson, M. D. During nearly thirty years of active practice in his profession in North Texas, the services and attainments of Dr. Johnson have ranked him as one of the leading physicians in this part of the state, and he enjoys one of the best practices in Hardeman county, his resident and professional headquarters having been at Chillicothe since 1906. Dr. Johnson is one of the men who began life with many handicaps. He was a poor boy, but was resolute in his ambition to enter the higher walks of life. In attaininig this purpose, he spent five years in the employ of a regular physician, studying and getting his board for such duties as he performed, which were of a very miscellaneous character. He then taught school in order to get the means to attend medical college, and has always been very progressive and kept himself by study and by attendance at post-graduate schools abreast of all the advancements in his science and art.

Dr. Johnson was born in St. Frances county, Arkansas, July 16, 1861, the oldest of six children born to A. F. and M. T. (Walker) Johnson. The parents were both natives of Tennessee, the father born in Maury county, July 16, 1832, and the mother in 1837. The father, who was a substantial farmer, came to Texas, November 5, 1878, locating at Cleburne, where he made his home until his death, June 22, 1911. During the Civil war he was a soldier of the Confederacy, and served under General Price, continuing from the beginning to the end of the long war. At Springfield, Missouri, he was wounded. The mother now makes her home at Fort Worth, Texas.

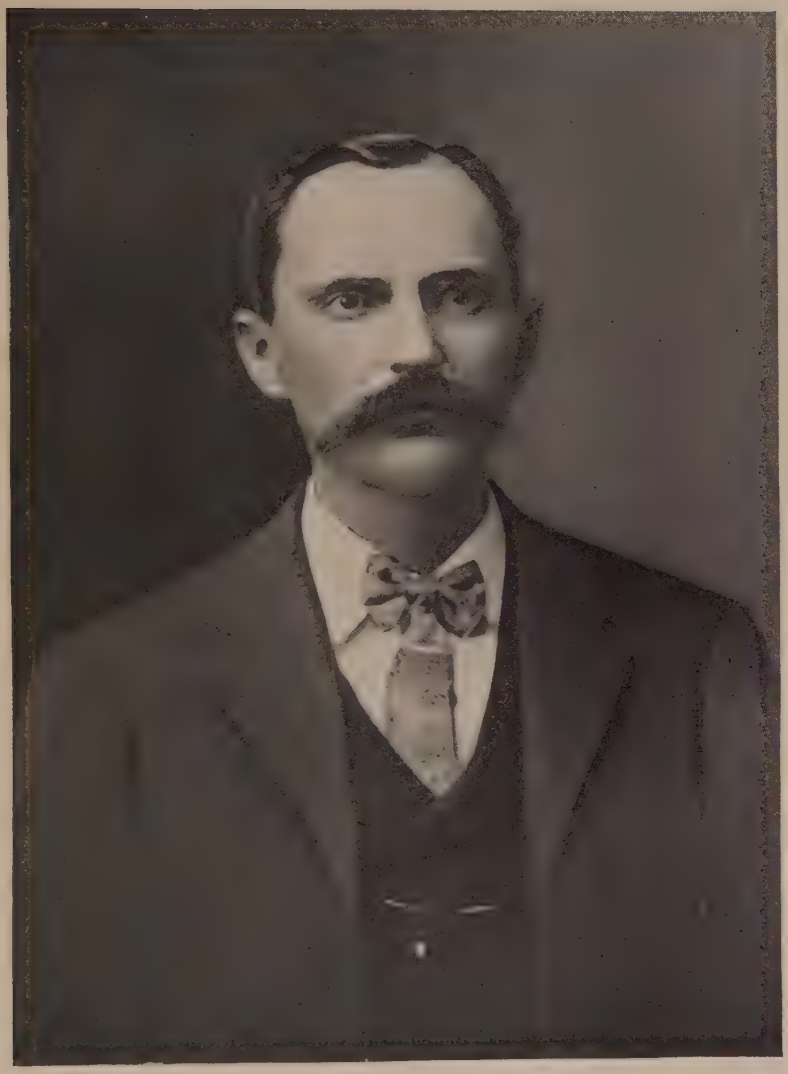
Dr. Johnson was reared in Tennessee, up to the age of seventeen, and during that time attended the public schools and was also a student in Webb's Institute, in that state. After coming to Texas, he followed the lines of work already indicated, and in 1885 was granted a certificate to practice medicine, and began his practice at Whitt, in Parker county. He also entered the University of Tennessee, in the medical department, and was graduated M. D. in 1892. He then continued his practice at Whitt, where he was a physician for fifteen years. In 1900 he moved to Bridgeport, Texas, where he continued in practice until 1906, and in that year established himself at Chillicothe. The doctor is now serving as city health officer and is a member of the County and State Medical Society, the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served as master of his Masonic Lodge three times, and is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. His other fraternal affiliations include the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and he and his family worship in the Methodist Church.

At Whitt, in Parker county, on March 14, 1885, Dr. Johnson married Miss Margaret J. Buster, a daughter of John and Katherine Buster, both now deceased. The Buster family came from Arkansas to Texas in 1878. No children have been born to the marriage of the Doctor and wife. In 1903, Dr. Johnson attended the post-graduate medical school of Chicago and he is a physician who seizes every opportunity to advance his attainments and render his services more useful to his patients.

Frank M. Smith. The story of the success that has rewarded the efforts of Frank M. Smith, of Brownwood, is an interesting narrative, the chapters of which mark the way from a little Indiana farm to the head of a great lumber enterprise. Starting from a humble clerkship in a bank, he has reached his present position by methods which in these days of higher criticism of business practice have never been assailed. Mr. Smith was born at Acton, Marion county, Indiana, April 20, 1861, and is a son of John S. and Pauline (Doswell) Smith.

The parents of Mr. Smith were natives of Virginia, and following their marriage in that State removed to Marion county, Indiana, where they settled on a farm. There they resided from 1860 until 1871, in which year they came to McLennan county, Texas, and purchased farm lands two miles from the city of Waco, although this property is now included within the corporate limits of that city. In 1881 they disposed of their interests there and came to Brown county, the mother dying here two years later and the father in 1902. There were ten children in the family, of whom four are deceased, the survivors being: R. C., a prominent farmer and public man of McCordsville, Indiana; Temple D., president of the Bank of Fredericksburg, the Bank of Timpson and the Bank of Carthage, Texas; Brooke, president and owner of the Brooke Smith Bank of Brownwood; Frank M.; N. L., a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Alice L., widow of J. J. Rainey, of Brownwood.

Frank M. Smith received only meager educational advantages in the country schools of Marion county, Indiana, and the Waco city schools, and at twenty years of age commenced his career as clerk in the private bank of his brother, Brooke, of the firm of Smith & Steffens, at Abilene. In 1882 he first came to Brownwood, with his parents, and for one year was in the employ of the Brownwood Bank of the same firm, Smith & Steffens. In 1884 he organized the Bank of Anson, in company with



W. J. Johnson, M.D.

another brother, Temple D. Smith, and this firm also engaged in merchandising at Anson for twelve years. In 1896 Frank M. Smith removed to Timpson, but two years later went to Nacogdoches county, where he resided until 1908, and still owns 1,000 acres of farm lands in that county, although he has disposed of all of his other interests. From 1903 until 1908, he was engaged in the sawmill business there, but in the latter year, owing to ill health and the advice of his physicians to seek a higher altitude, he returned to Brownwood, which city has since been his home. In spite of the fact that Brownwood already had several lumber yards, owned by large corporations, Mr. Smith was courageous enough to open an establishment of this nature of his own, on an independent basis, and this, like all of his other undertakings, has proved markedly successful. He is today the largest shipper in lumber and accessories in Brown county, and carries double the amount of stock of any concern of this kind here. His connection with large affairs makes him one of the foremost business men of this section, and he is universally recognized among his associates as a man whose activities are contributing to the welfare and advancement of his adopted community. He has ever shown confidence in the future of the Southwest, and, believing that opportunities await men of ambition and energy here, has at all times been willing to give such information as is at his command in regard to conditions in this part of the Lone Star state.

On December 27, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mattie J. Brown, of Kentucky, daughter of Dr. M. D. Brown, who is now retired and a resident of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Six children have been born to this union: Frank M., Jr., a student of the Brownwood High School, aged nineteen years; Fannie L., who is fifteen years of age; William T., aged thirteen years, and Brooke D., the baby, who is three years of age. Two children are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian church, in the faith of which all their children have been reared. In political matters he is a Democrat, but has never cared for public office, although on one occasion, while a resident of Jones county, he consented to become his party's candidate for county treasurer, and served acceptably in that office one term. During his long residence in various parts of Texas he has formed a wide acquaintance, in which he has numbered many warm personal friends.

ADDISON YANCEY GUNTER and WILLIAM WASHINGTON GUNTER, of Sivills Bend, Texas. The lives of these two men could not be written separately any more than could those of Damon and Pythias; for all their lives they lived together, and their mutual love and devotion was as great as any fabled heroes of antiquity. Their parents, Lemuel Gunter and Rebecca Williams Gunter, removed from Eastern North Carolina early in life and, having lost their all in gold mining in the North Caroline foot-hills, they settled near Jamestown in that state. Here, on April 3, 1826, William Washington Gunter was born. Addison Yancey Gunter was born at the same place on January 17, 1833. These men were only two of a large family, their brothers being Levin, Laertis, Shubert, Abner, Isaac, Harper, Jot, Charles, and Henry, all now deceased; Jesse, who is a retired farmer and lives near Victoria, Texas, and Martha, wife of John Childers, of Abilene, Texas.

Their father, finding life very difficult in North Carolina for a farmer with a large family, decided to try his fortune further west, and, following the easiest route, went south into Georgia, where he was induced to settle in Troupe county, near Franklin. Here his son, William Washington, entered the general merchandise store of Mr. Wilkinson in the capacity of errand boy. His industry, affability, and intellect in a few years won him a partnership in the store, when he at once took in his younger brother, Addison Yancey, as a clerk, and from that time on they were never separated for long, and their business interests were always interwoven. An older brother having gone to Eastern Texas in 1854, the rest of the Gunter family decided to join him in a year or two and enter the mercantile field in the new country. After an arduous journey to New Orleans and up the Red River to Jefferson, Texas, they located in Quitman, Wood county, Texas, where they opened a general merchandise store and quickly amassed a considerable fortune, though under great difficulties. All goods used in East and North Texas came up Red River to Jefferson by boat. In 1859 the river did not rise and there was no navigation. W. W. Gunter, having left his family and business in his brother's care and gone to New Orleans for a supply of goods, found, after waiting for several months, that he could not ship his goods further than Alexandria. There he chartered a small boat, sold passenger fares enough to pay for her hire, loaded his goods aboard, though the insurance companies cancelled all his protection, and started for Shreveport. Cholera broke out among the deck hands and so many died that the passengers had to load wood and do many other menial tasks. Finally he reached his destination and was offered a profit of $20,000 on his goods by merchants in Shreveport who had not been able to get their goods up on account of low water. Refusing this, he journeyed by stage to Marshall, Texas, where he found the saddle horse he had left just six months before, and, after a couple of days on horseback, reached his home in Quitman.

When the war between the states broke out the six Gunter brothers then living shouldered arms for the Southern cause. William Washington Gunter and his brother Isaac joined Ector's Brigade, Tenth Texas Cavalry, Company B. They saw service at the siege of Corinth, the battle of Franklin, and the Kentucky campaign. W. W. Gunter reached the rank of captain, but the last year of the war he was invalided home and made conscript officer and tithe gatherer. His unflinching discharge of his duty in this capacity made him enemies among the renegades of the country and caused him much trouble during the reconstruction period.

Addison Yancey Gunter, being in very poor health at the outbreak of the war, acted under the advice of his physician and went to South Texas, where he joined Brown's Battalion, doing coast guard duty on Galveston Island and at the mouth of the Brazos River. He soon reached the rank of first lieutenant. His last official act was the single handed arrest of a bunch of Quantrell's men who had been terrorizing Central Texas.

At the close of the war A. Y. and W. W. Gunter, as the firm had been named, found their comfortable fortune had vanished and their total available assets to be sixteen bales of cotton collected during the war and saved because of no shipping facilities. The proceeds from this cotton enabled them with their unimpaired credit to open a business in Jefferson, where they did an extensive jobbing business to Sherman, Dallas and other North Texas points. However, reconstruction troubles, dull times, and the health of the family decided them to go further West, and also decided A. Y. Gunter to give up the idea of practicing law, for which he had prepared himself directly after the war. Buying land in Sivills Bend, Cooke county, they tried the experiment of farming on a large scale, ultimately accumulating some 7,000 acres of land.

The lure of the merchant, however, tempted them again and they opened a big general store in Gainesville, the county seat. All went well till the panic of 1872, which wiped out all their assets except their farm and gave them years of labor and trouble to readjust and pay their debts. However, the firm of A. Y. and W. W. Gunter payed dollar for dollar and kept their name untarnished, as they did their cattle brand, the well-known Diamond Y. Their first agricultural success was raising oats for the government troops at Ft. Sill, to which place they sent long trains of ox wagons loaded with grain

through the unsettled Indian Territory. Later they were particularly known as horse breeders and cotton planters.

Progressive in all things, they brought the first blooded horse to the county for breeding purposes, succeeding so well that the Diamond Y horse (which was a cross between a Kentucky thoroughbred and the native Spanish mustang) was known all over North Texas for his speed, endurance, and natural saddle gaits. They introduced and used the first riding plow, reaper, cultivator, and thresher that ever came to Cooke county. In conjunction with their father-in-law, they raised cotton and established one of the first gins in the county. Bringing the seed from Eastern Texas, they set out extensive orchards and gardens. By giving away wagon loads of fine peaches they proved to the skeptical that good fruit could be raised in a county that has since taken many horticultural prizes. They were also the first to extensively use barbed wire, thus fencing a big pasture. Believing above all things in education, they established a good school, two churches and a Masonic lodge in their community. In 1885 Addison Yancey Gunter was a member of the state legislature. A life-long Democrat, both he and his brother ever took an active intelligent interest in politics. Both A. Y. and W. W. Gunter were men of more than ordinary ability, progressiveness, and energy. Bringing to this new country the old ideal of hearty Southern hospitality, they kept open house for all comers. Their plantation was where the most eastern branch of the big cattle trails crossed Red River and was known as a place of good cheer for all men on the trail, while many were the busy men of affairs who made the long trip over rough roads to partake of their hospitality and enjoy their rich humor, swift repartee, and deep insight into the affairs of the day. To them the bonds of family and friendship were stronger than bonds of steel. No member of the family or friend ever called on them in vain in time of need. Money, time, labor, and often personal safety were readily sacrificed for a brother in distress in these troubled times.

Addison Yancey Gunter married Miss Betty Ligon, daughter of Dr. Samuel Seth Ligon and Ealinor (Duncan) Ligon. Dr. Ligon, a native of Richmond, Virginia, emigrated first to Clay county, Missouri. He had made the trip across the plains in 1849, acquiring a considerable fortune in the gold mines of California. He moved his family and slaves to Sivills Bend, Texas, in 1859, where he lived all during the war, regardless of Indian raids, having thrown a stockade around his house. He had four children, namely, Mary, James, and Rosa, all deceased, and Betty (Elizabeth), the widow of Addison Gunter. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunter—Lillian and Rosa, the wife of Isham Beasley, of Gainesville, Texas, and the mother of one son, Isham Jackson Beasley.

William Washington Gunter was twice married. His first wife was Miss Rosamond Geer, a native of Georgia. They had six children—Julian, Nat, and Margeret, and three that died in infancy. Julian Gunter now lives in Sivills Bend. At one time he was one of the foremost cattle men of his district. He married Miss Valeria Fitch, of Sherman, and has three children—Lucille, the wife of Adrian Melton, of Chickasa, Oklahoma; Gladys, wife of Ira Jonson, of Minco, Oklahoma, and Nat, the only son. W. W. Gunters' second son Nat, now deceased, was a well-known lawyer of Sherman, Texas, and Margeret, the third child, also deceased, was married to Clarence Stewart, of Grapevine, Texas. In 1868, W. W. Gunter married Miss Rosa Ligon, who bore him four children and died in 1880. She was a sister to Betty Ligon, the wife of his brother, A. Y. Gunter. Her eldest son, Horace Gunter, married Lillian Neal and their four children are Horace, Jr., Samuel, Jr., Phillip, and Edna. The second son of W. W. Gunter's second marriage, Samuel Ligon Gunter, married Mabel Giddens, who has borne him two sons—William Washington, Jr., and Addison Yancey, Jr. Mabel Gunter, the only daughter of W. W. Gunter and Rosa Ligon Gunter, married R. M. Field, of Gainesville, Texas, and has one child, Josephine.

Addison Yancey Gunter died in August, 1894, greatly beloved by all who knew him. William Washington Gunter died in June, 1911, having witnessed in his long life most of the changes that go to make up our present-day civilization. The families of both A. Y. and W. W. Gunter have been identified with Cooke county and her upbuilding since 1866, having held continuous residence there since that date.

John Hunter Thompson. A seeming chance led John Hunter Thompson to abandon the profession for which he had fitted himself and in which he has already accomplished a considerable in the way of public achievement, and to identify himself with the life insurance business, which resulted not long after in his organization of the Guarantee Life Insurance Company, of which he is vice president and general manager. This company, organized as recently as 1906, is today admitted to be one of the greatest life insurance concerns in the Southwest, and is rapidly forging ahead to take its proper place among the foremost insurance institutions of the country.

John Hunter Thompson, organizer and founder of the company of which he is today vice president and general manager, was born at Nelsonville, Texas, on October 22, 1872, and is the son of Dr. Robert W. and Virginia (Minton) Thompson. The father was born in Dallas county, Alabama, in 1842, and with his parents came to Texas in 1848, settling in Austin county, where he was reared and established in life. He came to be a prominent physician of his city and county, and in addition to his professional attainments, gained a high place in state politics, serving at one time in the state legislature from Austin county. Dr. Thompson is still living in Houston, though retired from professional and public life. The mother of the subject was born in Austin county and comes of a well-known Texas family. Her grandparents were among the earliest settlers of the state, coming hence from Virginia in the days before Texas came to be a Republic.

John Hunter Thompson was educated in the grade schools of Belleville and in the high school of that place, receiving his training there under the direction of Professor Trenckmann, well knewn in educational circles of these parts at that time. He then attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College and his law course he took at the University of Texas. In 1899, Mr. Thompson was admitted to the bar of the state, and soon thereafter he was appointed county attorney of Austin county, to fill an unexpired term. After one year of service he was duly elected for the regular two-year term, and he thus served three successive years in the office, from 1899 to 1902. Following his retirement from that office, Mr. Thompson resumed the practice of law, but his health began to fail to such an extent that he deemed it unwise to confine himself to an office, the result being that he took up life insurance soliciting as a means of getting out into the open and ridding himself of the injurious effects of too close confinement to an office. It was this experience that opened his eyes to the latent possibilities offered by the insurance world, and he was not long in formulating plans for the furtherance of his new ideas. In 1906 he moved to Houston, and there he was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Texas, becoming upon its organization vice president and general manager of the new concern, and afterwards acquiring a controlling interest in the stock of the company. In that year the business was incorporated with a capital and surplus of $125,000. Today (1913) it has assets of more than $1,000,000, with over $20,000,000 of insurance in force, a most remarkable record for a company so young as this one. The concern is doing a constantly increasing business in the states of Texas,

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, and is ever widening the scope of its operations.

Mr. Thompson is prominent in social and fraternal circles, having membership in the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, and the Thalian Club, of Houston, while he is a member of the Masonic order of long standing, his affiliations in that order being with Belleville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Belleville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Brenham Commandery, Knights Templar, and El Mina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On December 20, 1899, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Tummie Faires, daughter of R. O. Faires, of Fredonia, Texas. Mr. Faires was a lieutenant in the Confederate army under Captain Killough, whose daughter, Miss Eliza Killough, he married. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson—Fairy, John Hunter, Jr., and Robert Faires. The family residence is located at 3804 Main street.

WALTER C. MOORE, president of the Hardy Oil Company, has an office at Houston, Texas, but maintains his residence at San Antonio. Mr. Moore's activities have touched various lines of endeavor, and many important Texas enterprises have received his support. To him belongs the distinction of fathering the rice industry in this state. A detailed account of his identity with this one industry alone would fill a volume. As in a work of this character only generalities can be dealt in, the biographical record of Mr. Moore can be presented only in succinct form.

Walter C. Moore was born in Harris county, Texas, October 8, 1857, son of Pleasant and Kezia A. (O'Hara) Moore.

Pleasant Moore was born in Virginia, a representative of a family whose residence in the Old Dominion dates well back into the seventeenth century. The paternal great-grandfather of Walter C. served under General Washington in the Braddock campaign of the French and Indian war. In 1849, Pleasant Moore came to Texas and settled in Harris county, on the Buffalo Bayou, where he was a farmer and stock man and where he was also for a time engaged in contracting and building. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army, with the commissary department, and was materially useful to the cause by operating grist mills and by providing fuel and other necessaries for the support of the armies in the field. He died in 1902.

Kezia A. (O'Hara) Moore was born in Ohio. Her grandfather, Francis O'Hara, was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington and was of that number who spent the winter at Valley Forge. She was also related to Theodore O'Hara, the poet, and to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was in 1850 that she came to Texas, and her marriage to Pleasant Moore took place on the plantation of Jonathan T. D. Walters, south of Richmond, on the Brazos River, in Fort Bend county.

Walter C. Moore attended school in Harris county until he was fourteen years of age, after which his education was carried forward in the broad and practical school of experience. At fourteen he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at first as a messenger boy, afterwards as a delivery clerk, and still later as cashier, and he remained in their service for a period of five years. Then he accepted a position offered by the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company. From 1878 to 1881 he was operator and station agent at Dayton, Texas, and this service was followed by a year in the same capacity at Liberty, Texas, and three months as train dispatcher at San Antonio for the G. H. & S. A. R. R., and a year for the same company at Spofford Junction, Texas. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company and became agent and operator at Valley Mills, Texas, where he remained until 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he was relief agent for the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company, and while serving in this capacity his duties frequently called him to Southwestern Louisiana and gave him opportunities of observing and comparing industrial and agricultural conditions in different sections of the Southwest. At that time rice culture was in its infancy in Southwestern Louisiana, and had not extended beyond the Sabine River. Mr. Moore realized that the lands of Southeast and Southern Texas were as well adapted for this crop as those in the adjoining state, and he was the first to make this fact the basis of practical business enterprise. Up to this time the prairies of Southeast Texas had been almost entirely unprofitable, and were considered worthless from a standpoint of productive enterprise. Mr. Moore not only saw the opportunity for introducing the cultivation of rice in Texas, but also he fathered the industry in this state. His first move in this direction was his contribution of articles on the subject to the newspapers of Houston and Galveston, and to the *Farm and Ranch* and other agricultural papers, urging the introduction of rice growing. It was some years, however, before he was successful in interesting capital in the undertaking. In the meantime, in 1892, he left the railroad service and engaged in the real estate business in Houston, where he was better able to promote the plans which he had formed for the development of the rice fields. A few small rice farms were started in Southeast Texas, but nothing on an important scale was attempted. In 1895 and 1896, under the direction of Col. C. C. Gibbs, land commissioner of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, he made two trips through the North and West in the interest of the new industry. He distributed literature on rice culture and supplied the emigrant agencies throughout the Middle and Western states with several hundred bundles of rice grown in Louisiana and Texas. The efforts he put forth to induce Houston and Galveston capital to purchase large areas of cheap land, irrigate it and place it under rice cultivation, were unsuccessful, but he did succeed to a certain extent in interesting Northern capital. The Trinity Rice, Land and Irrigation Company was organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $250,000, and the company purchased 15,000 acres of land for development. Mr. Moore was vice president of this organization. Also he was vice president of the Hill-Brown Irrigation Company, which was organized soon afterwards, with a capital stock of $45,000 and which purchased 6,000 acres. A later organization was the Moore-Cortes Canal Company, whose capital of $250,000 was subscribed largely in Houston. This company, of which Mr. Moore was president, bought 17,000 acres of land on the Colorado River. The Texas Rice Development Company was formed with a capital of $250,000 to purchase 22,000 acres in Metagorda county, and in this company also Mr. Moore was a prime factor, being its vice president. And he assisted in locating the Raywood canal, in Liberty county. Individually and in connection with the above named organizations, he has assisted in the disposal of over half a million acres of land, a large part of which has since been brought into a high state of cultivation. The first pamphlet on rice cultivation ever issued in Southern Texas was prepared by Mr. Moore, in 1893, and his subsequent writings on the subject have been more extensive than those of any other one person, and have found a place in a wide range of publications. In 1903, Mr. Moore founded the town of Palacios, in Metagorda county, on the Texas Rice Development Company's property. The Moore-Cortes Canal Company entered into a contest with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its line from Van Vleck to Markham, and in order to get its further extension to Palacios, Mr. Moore gave his personal note for $24,000 to secure said extension. Palacios at this writ-

ing has about 2,500 population and the adjacent country is well settled and prosperous.

In recent years Mr. Moore disposed of practically all of his interests in the rice industry, and since 1905 has been concerned principally with the development of the oil industry. He is president of the Hardy Oil Company of Houston, and has holdings in other fields and companies. He is also vice president of "Clifton by the Sea" Townsite Company of Houston, and president of the Terry Oil Company, a prospecting and developing organization.

Fraternally, Mr. Moore is identified with various organizations, including the San Antonio Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ruthven Commandery No. 2, K. T.; El Mina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs to Houston Lodge No. 151, B. P. O. E., and to the Houston County Club, the Travis Club of San Antonio, and the San Antonio Country Club.

Mr. Moore was married in 1886, and he and his wife are the parents of four children—Perryman S., Annie Bess, Lydia B., and Christie E. Mrs. Moore, formerly Miss Emma Perryman, is a daughter of Col. W. W. Perryman, an ex-Confederate officer, now a resident of Liberty, Texas, and a relative of Colonel Travis and Mr. Bowie and Mr. Bonham of Alamo fame. Their residence in San Antonio is 217 East Elmira street.

Capt. John H. McCauley. For many years the late Capt. John H. McCauley, who died July 5, 1909, was a business man and citizen of distinction in Wichita Falls and vicinity. He had earned his title by gallant service in the Confederate army and from the close of the war until his death was closely attentive to business and the varied responsibilities of a long and successful career. He left a family of worthy sons and daughters to perpetuate his memory and continue the influence of his character, and Mrs. McCauley is now one of the highly esteemed residents of Wichita Falls.

The late Capt. John H. McCauley was born in North Carolina in March, 1837, and was therefore more than three-score and ten years of age at the time of his death. When he was a child the family moved to Texas, locating at Henderson, in Rusk county, where his parents were among the very early settlers, his father being a well-to-do farmer. Captain McCauley grew up in that locality, had only an ordinary education such as was afforded to Texas boys of that time, and had reached manhood and was already a worker and self-supporting citizen when the war between the states broke out. He made a record of efficient service in the Confederate army and won the rank of captain in the Tenth Texas Cavalry, a dismounted cavalry regiment. After the war he applied himself to different lines of business and for many years was regarded as an expert mineralogist. However, the lumber business was his principal vocation for many years, and it was in that line that he won his greatest success. Captain McCauley located at Wichita Falls during the early '80s, when that now flourishing city was a mere village. There he engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Captain McDonald, who is now United States Marshal and a resident of Dallas.

Captain McCauley married M. T. McDonald, a daughter of Capt. E. R. and Eunice (Durham) McDonald. Their marriage was celebrated at Henderson, in Rush county, on December 8, 1870. Mrs. McCauley is of an old and prominent Texas family, and on both sides is descended from distinguished Southern lineage. Her father was a captain in the Confederate army and was killed in the battle at Corinth, Mississippi. He was born in Winston county, Mississippi, where the McDonalds were prominent, and Mrs. McCauley's mother was a native of Kemp county, Mississippi, and died November 16, 1885, at Wichita Falls. To Mr. and Mrs. McCauley were born the following children: Willie, born February 9, 1873, and died in 1911; Eula May, born August 4, 1874, and is the wife of A. R. Duke, of Wichita Falls; John Henry, born September 9, 1878, and died in April, 1912; Dot, born December 13, 1881, and is the wife of Frank Collier, a well-known clothing merchant of Wichita Falls; Don, born July 30, 1887, in the drug business at Mineral Wells, was married September 30, 1913, to Miss Idell Brannon, of Sweetwater, Texas. Mrs. McCauley resides in the beautiful home in the best residential section of Wichita Falls, at 904 Bluff street, and her surroundings are those of a generous prosperity, supplied by the successful business endeavor of her late husband. She is also the owner of considerable town property. The late Captain McCauley was affiliated with the Masonic Order and, while always ready to serve his community, and a man of influence among his fellows, he never sought notoriety, filled no public office and was entirely content with the substantial achievement of the business man, the home-maker and the public spirited citizen.

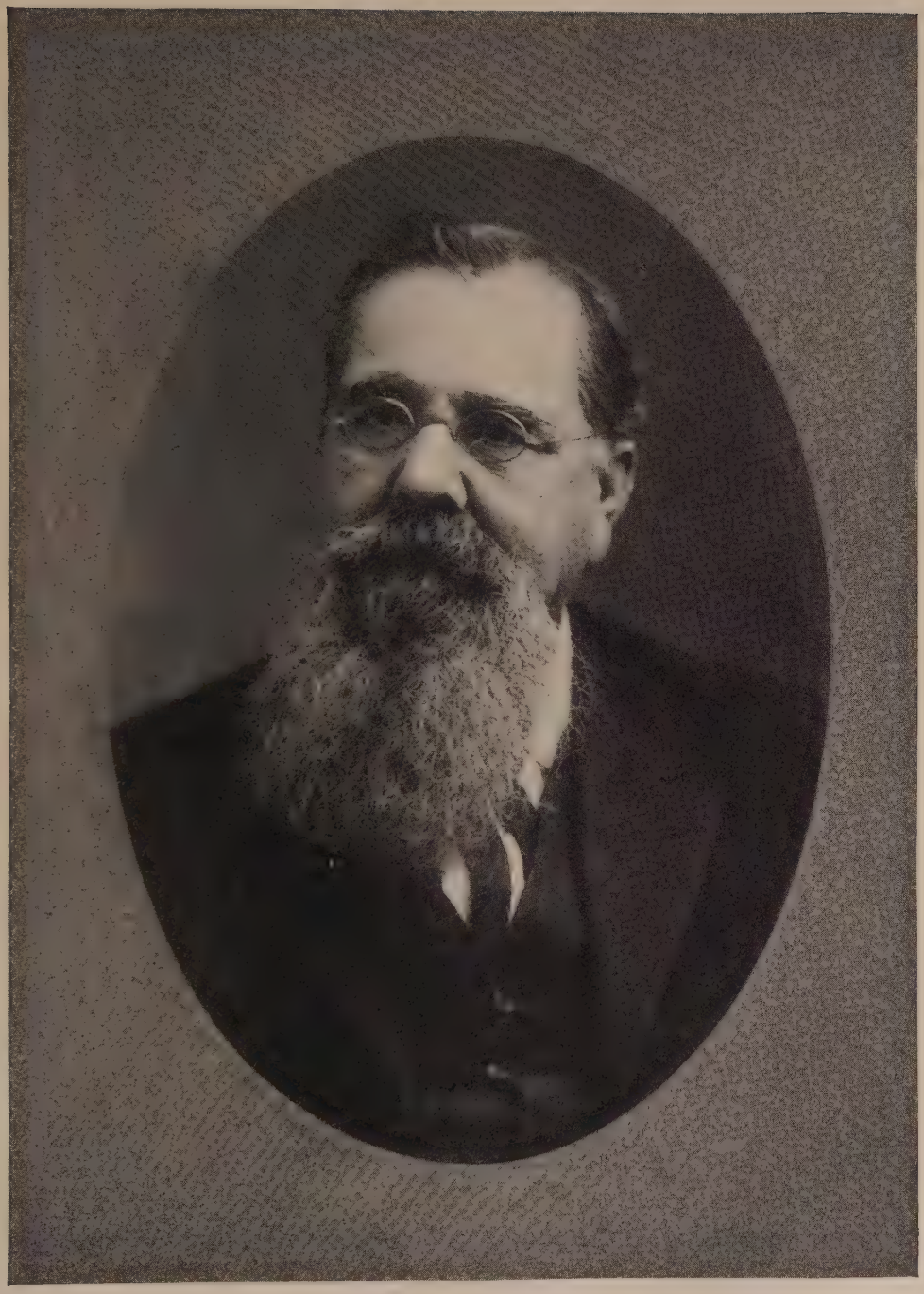
Ben Campbell. The present mayor of the city of Houston is a lawyer, not a politician, and for thirty years has been identified with his profession in many distinctive and successful capacities. He is senior member of the well known firm of Campbell, Soufield, Sewall & Myer, whose offices are in the First National Bank Building at Houston.

Ben Campbell was born in Alabama in 1858 and is a descendant of the Scotch Campbells. His parents were Dr. Farquhar and Gabriela (Singleton) Campbell. The Campbells were first settled in North Carolina, whence they removed to Alabama, and in 1859 the parents came to Texas, settling at old Waverly, in Walker county, where the father continued practicing his profession of medicine until his death.

Ben Campbell attained a country school education at the beginning and spent his early days at home on the farm, following the occupation of country life until he was twenty-two years of age. He then began reading law in the office of Abercrombie & Randolph at Huntsville, Texas. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar. From that time until 1893 he was engaged in the practice of law at Huntsville, where he enjoyed a large clientage. His first public distinction came in 1884, when he was elected county attorney of Walker county, serving one term of two years. In 1886 he was elected district attorney of the old Twelfth Judicial District, which comprised the counties of Walker, Grimes, Madison, Leon and Trinity. The duties of this office held him for two terms from 1886 to 1890. At the conclusion of the district attorneyship he entered a partnership with Thomas H. Ball under the firm name of Campbell & Ball, and that firm remained among the list of lawyers at Huntsville until 1893.

On moving to Houston in 1893, Mr. Campbell became associated with Joseph C. Hutcheson and W. G. Sears, thus composing the firm of Hutcheson, Campbell & Sears. Subsequently Mr. Sears retired, and Sterling Myer took his place. Several years later Mr. Myer also withdrew, and at that time Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., entered the firm, which was known as Hutcheson, Campbell & Hutcheson. This title remained unbroken until January 1, 1909, at which time Mr. Campbell withdrew and formed a new alliance with Cleveland, Sewall & Sewell Myer under the firm name of Campbell, Sewall & Myer. In 1913 some changes were made in this firm, when Leon Soufield was taken in as partner. This was after Mr. Campbell had received the nomination for mayor, and at which time the title was changed to Campbell, Soufield, Sewall & Myer.

As a lawyer and as a man, Mr. Campbell has always been one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Houston. A representative body of the local citizenship chose him as the most appropriate man for the office of mayor, and when his name was presented to the general voters



J. H. McCauley

at the primary election in March, 1913, he received the nomination for mayor by a large majority of votes. In April, 1913, he was elected mayor of Houston and took office April 21, 1913.

Mr. Campbell is affiliated with Forest Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., at Huntsville; Huntsville Chapter, R. A. M.; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and El Minar Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Galveston. e has no connection with the social clubs, and outside f his profession and the performance of his duties as a public official he devotes his time and leisure to his ome. Mr. Campbell was married at Huntsville in 1882 Miss Ella Smither, daughter of W. B. Bowles Smither, father having been prominent in the political affairs of that county. Grandfather Robert Smither was one f the wealthiest and most influential men in Walker county during his generation. Mr. Campbell and wife are the parents of six children, named Ben S., Farquhar, Ella Smither, Robert Bowles, Wilbourn, and Sue Alice. The family reside at 1012 Crawford street, in Houston.

Jesse M. Hill, M. D. In the ranks of the medical profession of west Texas are to be found some of the most skilled and learned men of the calling in the state —men who have devoted themselves, their time, energy, and lives to the preservation of public health and the alleviation of the ills of mankind. The physician of today faces entirely different conditions from those which confronted the medical practitioner of several decades ago, both as to training and practice, and when the modern doctor has finished the exceptionally rigid course of study he is often better fitted for his profession than the old-time physician was after many years of practice. One of this modern class of physicians and in every respect the leader of his profession in Crowell, is Dr. Jesse M. Hill, whose home and professional activities have been at Crowell since 1902, and whose skill has won him the best practice in his community.

Dr. Hill was born in Calhoun, Georgia, April 13, 1877, and was the only child of Horace and Nancy Adelia (Fite) Hill, both of whom were natives of Georgia. About 1885 the family moved to Texas, where the father was a farmer, but died soon afterwards, and is buried in Dallas county. He was a devout Christian and a worker in the Baptist church. The mother, who still lives in Crowell, is also active in the work of the Baptist denomination. After the death of her first husband she married Mr. George Crowell, founder of the town of Crowell, who died in 1910. In the Crowell family are four sons and one daughter as follows: Marion Fite, Grover, Robert Clifton, Benjamin and Mabel. Mr. Crowell was born in Georgia, and was a pioneer of west Texas, following stock farming in Ford county, and becoming the founder of the town which bears his name.

Dr. Hill was seven or eight years of age when his parents moved to Texas, and the education in the public schools begun in Georgia was continued in Texas, until he was ready to take up the practical affairs of life on his own account. He entered the University at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1900; attended the University of Tennessee one year, and then graduated from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1902, where he was a student for one year. Establishing himself in practice in Cole at the same year, he rapidly gained the confidence of the people, and for several years has had his choice of the practice in this locality.

In Crowell in 1904 Dr. Hill married Edna Mae Thacker, a daughter of M. F. Thacker of Foard county. They are the parents of two daughters, Frances Adelia and Helen. The doctor's religious preference is for the Baptist faith, while his wife is a Methodist. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry, also the Knights Templar and Commandery, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Foard County Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary, and also the State Medical Society. In politics he is a Democrat, a voter only. During his professional career he has served both as city and county health officer. Like many progressive and ambitious physicians, he has interrupted his practice at different times in order to take post-graduate courses in New York City and Chicago. The doctor is fond of hunting, enjoys outdoor life in all its phases, and is a profound student both in his profession and in general literature.

J. Frank Coles. Prominent among the real estate firms in El Paso is that of A. P. Coles & Brothers, dealers in real estate, of which J. Frank Coles of this review is one of the members. It is only in recent years that Mr. Coles formed this business association with his brothers, but since that time the firm has made splendid progress with its work in this community, and is properly ranked among the more important establishments of its kind in the county. It was in 1892 that Mr. Coles first came to Texas, and since that time he has been chiefly identified with the fortunes of El Paso. He has been connected with numerous lines of enterprise in this section of the country. He was born in Lebanon, Tennessee, August 12, 1870, and is a son of J. F. Coles, Sr., of Lebanon, Tenn.

The early education of Mr. Coles was attained in the public schools of Lebanon, and he later took up a preparatory course at the university in that city. When he left school he for a time identified himself with farming activities, and so continued until he left his home in 1892 and came to El Paso. In 1896 Mr. Coles formed a partnership with his two brothers, A. P. and O. C. Coles, and the present business which they are conducting in El Paso is the result of that combination. They have come to be recognized among the most prominent business men in their line of enterprise and have given every proof of exceptional business ability. They are successful and prosperous and exercise good business judgment in all their business dealings. Mr. Coles himself is especially known as a leader in public enterprise in the city. Not only is he always found on the right side on subjects pertaining to the progress and development, but he is usually found as a promoter instead of a follower. He is eminently a leader, and is regarded as one of the most practical citizens of the city.

The firm of A. P. Coles & Brothers has had a prominent place in the best development of the various enterprises of El Paso and vicinity and as such the brothers are particularly deserving of some mention in a work of this character. Their work in the business annals of El Paso is one of the cleanest and most progressive character and each member of the firm has added his full quota to the development and progress of the community.

Mr. Coles is a Democrat and takes considerable interest in affairs of that nature in and about the county. He at one time served as city treasurer and gave to the city a most admirable administration in that capacity. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was one of the directors of that association during 1912. He is also a member of the Country Club, and served as vice president and director of the Coltec Club. Fraternally he has membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is now holding an office in that order. His principal recreation he finds in hunting and fishing, and despite the heavy demands upon his time which his business interests makes, he finds occasion at intervals to indulge himself in the pleasure of hunting and fishing.

Mr. Coles is one of the most enthusiastic converts to the faith in Texas and he believes it to be the coming state of the nation. He holds himself ready at all times to answer any inquiries that may be presented to him with regard to opportunities which the state presents.

In October, 1907, Mr. Coles was united in marriage

with Miss Adele Fewel, who is a daughter of Major and Mrs. W. J. Fewel of El Paso. To them have been born two children, a son and a daughter, William Fewel Coles and Katherine Hunt Coles. The family are members of the Methodist church and active in the work of the various departments of that body.

ORPHUS YORK, M. D. In the career of Dr. Orphus York, of Panhandle, Texas, is presented an excellent example of the success which may be attained through the exercise of determination and ambitious effort. Leaving home in his youth with no financial support, he so well directed his energies and took advantage of his opportunities that he was able not only to prepare himself for a career of useful endeavor in one of the higher callings, but to contribute materially to the support of his parents. The struggles and self-sacrifices attending such a course of action are obvious, but they have resulted in the gaininig of a position among the substantial men of his calling as well as in bringing that sense of appreciation which may only be realized by those who have won their own way, unassisted, to success. Dr. York was born March 15, 1875, at Harrison, Boone county Arkansas and is a son of J. A. and Samantha Caroline (Watkins) York.

J. A. York was born in Polk county, Tennessee, and was there reared on a farm. He was but a lad of fourteen years when the struggle between the North and the South began, but early succeeded in enlisting in the Confederate service, becoming a private in Company E, First Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers. His first important trial under fire came at Manassas Junction, and during the four years that followed he was a participant in some of the most sanguinary engagements of the war. He was in the commands of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Gen. John H. Morgan and Gen. Albert S. Johnston, at different times, all of these great commanders being killed in battle, but was himself never wounded, although the youthful soldier was invariably found in the thickest of the fight. He was in the trenches at Vicksburg for forty-nine days during the siege, and was present at the surrender. After Appomattox Court House, he was mustered out of the service, with an excellent record for bravery and faithful discharge of duty. In 1869 Mr. York removed to Arkansas and took up his residence on a farm near Harrison, in Boone county. There he continued to carry on operations until his death in 1910, when he was sixty-seven years of age. He was married in Arkansas to Samantha Caroline Watkins, who was born in Alaculsy, Murray county, Georgia, and was brought to Arkansas by her parents in 1859, locating in Boone county, where she was educated, reared and married. She is still living at Harrison, being now sixty-three years of age. She has been the mother of eight children: Ottis, who is a practicing physician of Harrison, Arkansas; Orphus, of this review; Dr. Onus, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Calgary, Canada; Mrs. Ora Sands and Mrs. Ova Garvin, both residents of Harrison, Arkansas; and three children who are deceased.

The early education of Orphus York was secured in the public schools of Boone county, Arkansas, and during the summer months he devoted himself to assisting his father on the home farm. He early decided to embark upon a career of his own, although when he left the parental roof his cash capital consisted of twenty-five cents. He was possessed of sturdier resources, however, to fall back upon than those represented by mere monetary advantages, and, making the most of his opportunities, was able to attend the State University of Arkansas, from the literary department of which he was graduated in 1897. Several years of unremitting struggles followed, but he was eventually able to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1904 graduated at the head of a class of 150 pupils. During this time, in addition to paying for his own tuition, he had sent $1,100 home for the support of his parents. Dr. York commenced practice at Alco, Arkansas, after his first year in the medical college, and continued there during the ten years that followed. In 1908 he came direct to Panhandle, Texas, where he became the first physician in the growing town and where he has continued to remain with constantly increasing success. His practice extends far into the surrounding country and few physicians can boast of a more representative clientele. He has served as county physician of Carson and as local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad. A close and careful student, he keeps himself fully conversant with the developments and discoveries of his profession, and has taken a keen and active interest in the work of the various organizations, being a member of the Potter County, Southern and Texas State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. His fraternal connections are wide and varied, and include the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Pretorians, the American Yeomen, the Royal Neighbors and the Columbians. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church.

On August 31, 1902, Doctor York was married at Alco, Arkansas, to Miss Bertha Richardson, daughter of F. M. and Cynthia Richardson, the former of whom is still living at Alco in the same house in which he was born sixty-six years ago. The mother is deceased. Doctor and Mrs. York have had four children, namely: Thelma Lucille, born in May, 1905, at Alco, Arkansas, now attending the Third Grade of the Panhandle public schools; Joseph Farrell, born in February, 1907, at Alco, who, although but six years of age, is also a student in the Third Grade; Mildred Ophelia, born April 15, 1909, at Panhandle; and Justin Orphus, born July 28, 1911, at Panhandle. Doctor York is a great lover of home, and is the owner of a handsome modern residence in his adopted place.

HON. YANCEY W. HOLMES. A former member of the Texas legislature, and one of the leading lawyers of Hale county, Yancey W. Holmes gained entrance to this learned profession by dint of hard study at night, and at every leisure moment, and during the past fifteen years has enjoyed a place among the best in his profession.

Yancey W. Holmes was born at Leesville, Texas, November 22, 1872, the seventh among the eleven children born to William Francis Marion and Matilda Y. (Brown) Holmes. A native of Tennessee, the father came to Texas when a young man, settling in Upshur county, where he was a farmer and continued actively in his chosen vocation for many years. His death occurred in Gonzales county, at the age of seventy-four, in 1903. During the Civil war he served as a private in General Walker's Texas Division, and went through this service without wound. The mother was educated and married in Texas, and her death occurred at the age of thirty-five in 1875.

Mr. Holmes as a boy attended the country schools in Gonzales county, and finally prepared himself both in studies and in financial means, to enter the University of Texas in the Academic course, graduating in 1898. He took his studies in law in a night class, and was admitted to the bar in the same year he graduated from the Academic department of the University. He began his practice in Gonzales, where he remained nine years, and then practiced for two and a half years at Amarillo. His next location was at Hale Center, where he remained a year and a half, and since 1911 has had his office and practice at Plainview. He is secretary of the Hale county Bar Association. Mr. Holmes represented his county in the twenty-ninth legislature, and has been very active in Democratic politics, being now Democratic chairman of Hale county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Presbyterian.

In December, 1907, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, he married Miss Hattie E. Chenault, a daughter of S. Chenault, her parents both being deceased. The two children of

Dr Orphus York

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are: William Harold Holmes, born at Amarillo in 1909, and Janet Ellen Holmes, born at Plainview in 1912. Mr. Holmes owns his residence and other property and is a very prosperous man.

ROBERT W. BAIRD. Losing his father when a child of six years, early forced to assist in contributing to the support of his widowed mother, steadily and energetically working his way upward, and today the owner of 4825 acres of Texas land and the incumbent of the office of sheriff of Deaf Smith county—such, in brief, has been the career of Robert W. Baird, one of the best known men in Western Texas. It is not within the province of this review to give in detail the numerous interesting experiences of Mr. Baird's long and varied career, but to briefly sketch the steps by which he has risen from poor and obscure boyhood to a place of prominence and influence in a section where strong men are not lacking.

Robert W. Baird is a Texan by nativity and training. Born in Grayson county, October 12, 1865, he is a son of Joseph A. and Mathilda J. (Reeves) Baird, the fifth in order of birth of their seven children. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in an early day, and at the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South enlisted in a Texas regiment under the command of Capt. Randolph, and served gallantly throughout the four years of the war. His army experiences no doubt hastened his death, which occurred in 1871, when he was forty-nine years of age. Joseph A. Baird married Mathilda J. Reeves, a native of Arkansas, who removed to Texas as a child with her parents, and her death occurred in 1904, while on a visit to her son, Robert W., and was buried in Grayson county in the cemetery donated by Col. W. S. Reeves, one of the early settlers, the land having formerly been a part of the old Reeves homestead.

Robert W. Baird was but six years of age when his father died, and the greater part of his early education was secured in the school of hard work, although he subsequently attended the public schools of Grayson county, Prof. Carlyle's private school and the high school at Whitesboro, thus acquiring a liberal training. For some time he was engaged in working on ranches in various sections, and in 1886 entered the employ of Jot Gunter, owner of the T Anchor ranch, and while thus engaged drove cattle across the plains to Kansas, the nearest shipping point. At that time there was not a settler in Randall county; no house had been erected between Canyon and New Mexico, and the first settler between this point and New Mexico was J. C. Cox. Ambitious and enterprising, Mr. Baird invested his earnings in cattle, and was soon able to embark upon operations of his own. That these ventures in cattle raising and ranching have proved successful may be seen from the fact that today he is the owner of 1680 acres of pasture land, and also leases over 3000 acres, located eight miles southeast of Hereford, in Castro county, on which great herds of cattle are annually prepared for the market. A Democrat in his political views, in 1910 Mr. Baird was the successful candidate for the office of sheriff in Deaf Smith county, and his success in suppressing lawlessness in this section during his first term resulted in his re-election in November, 1912. Both officially and unofficially, he is one of the best known men in Western Texas, where he is respected by the law-abiding element and greatly feared by the lawless. He has been fearless in the discharge of his duties, though always just, and Deaf Smith county has had no official who has given the citizens of the county more reason for self-congratulation. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, in both of which orders he has passed through all the chairs.

In January, 1889, Mr. Baird was married in Grayson county, Texas, to Miss Dovie J. Bynum, a native of Texas, and a daughter of W. W. Bynum, an old pioneer from Arkansas, and a Confederate veteran who fought throughout the Civil war. Mr. Bynum died in 1910, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baird, and was buried at Hereford. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have had two sons: Fred W., born in 1891, in Grayson county, a graduate of Hereford High school and now attending a business college at Fort Worth; and Horace C., born in Grayson county in 1892, who has charge of the operations on his father's ranch.

JAMES I. HEWITT. Holding well earned precedence as one of the leading contractors and builders of Western Texas, Mr. Hewitt is numbered among the honored and valued business men of the city of El Paso, judicial center of the county of the same name, and has contributed in large measure to the development and upbuilding of this fine city on the border of the Republic of Mexico. He has been the artificer of his own fortunes, even as he has of innumerable buildings of the most attractive and substantial order, and he is one of the sterling citizens given to the Lone Star commonwealth by the fine old Buckeye state. He is most liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and is at the present time a member of the board of aldermen of his home city, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Hewitt was born at Camden, Preble county, Ohio, on the 15th of October, 1849, and is a son of Thomas B. and Eusebia Ann (Huddleston) Hewitt, the former a native of Ohio and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state, and the latter a native of Virginia, in which historic old commonwealth the Huddleston family was founded in the colonial era. Thomas Brown Hewitt was reared and educated in Ohio and was long and successfully engaged in business as a contractor and builder at Camden, an attractive little village of Preble county, where he died when about seventy-two years of age. He was twice married. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1869 and his second wife is still living. The lineage of the Hewitt family is traced back to stanch Irish origin, and that of the Huddlestons to English stock of the stanchest order. He whose name initiates this review is the eldest in a family of eight children, and only one other of the number is now living—Alice, who is the wife of William Overholz, of Oxford, Ohio.

James Irvin Hewitt made the most of the educational advantages afforded to him in the public schools of his native state, and at the age of sixteen years he became associated with his father in the contracting and building business, in connection with which he was employed during the summer months and during the intervening winter terms became a skilled artisan at the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the age of twenty years he severed the gracious home ties and set forth in the world as a full-fledged journeyman at his trade. After considerable travel through the Middle West, he settled in the village of Morning Sun, Louisa county, Iowa, and there, on the 22d of January, 1873, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Katherine V. Huffman, who was born in Ohio and who had accompanied her parents on their removal to Iowa. After his marriage the ambitious young artisan continued his earnest endeavors as a contractor and builder in that section of the Hawkeye state until September, 1883, when he decided to make a change of location, as the section of Iowa in which he was living failed to make the substantial progress which he had anticipated. Under these conditions he returned to Ohio and established his home at Oxford, Butler county, where he continued operations along the line of his chosen vocation for the ensuing fifteen years, at the expiration of which, in May, 1898, he decided to leave the town in which he had built up a successful business and established a high reputation, as he had erected some of the finest buildings in Oxford and its vicinity and was known as a man of inflexible integrity and as one ever faithful to the terms of every contract into which he entered. He accordingly disposed

of his property and business at Oxford and came to Texas in 1898, May 2. After due investigation and consideration he established a home in El Paso, where his family joined him shortly afterwards, and here he turned his attention, with characteristic vigor and ability, to general contracting and building, in which his pronounced success soon justified his choice of location, with the result that he has never regretted the action which made him a permanent resident of the Lone Star state. He has been a prominent and resourceful factor in the development and upbuilding of his home city, where many fine and essentially modern buildings stand as enduring monuments to his technical skill and his scrupulous care in all details of work in which his interposition has been gained. Among the many fine buildings erected by him in El Paso is Protestant Episcopal church and the manse, or parsonage, of the Presbyterian church. He also erected the Henry Pfaff residence, one of the finest in the city, and also that of Sen. William W. Turner. He is also the contractor upon whom devolved the erection of the Masonic Temple in El Paso, this being a modern, fireproof building of seven stories. His work in connection with every contract assumed has been of the most creditable order and the result has been that he has become one of the leading contractors and builders of this part of the state, with an unassailable reputation for ability and for uprightness and fairness in all dealings.

In politics Mr. Hewitt may be designated as somewhat conservative and independent, with affiliation with the Democratic party. In the spring of 1907 he was accorded a definite evidence of popular confidence and esteem in his election as representative of the El Paso board of aldermen, and he has given service of the most loyal and effective order, as it is uniformly conceded that during the municipal administration in which he has been a valued factor El Paso has had its period of most substantial progress and most determinate advancement in the line of permanent municipal improvements and the expansion of general public utilities. Mr. Hewitt has maintained affiliation with the time-honored Masonic fraternity since 1872, in Iowa, and is identified with the various York Rite bodies in his home city, besides which he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and holds membership in the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as in the Knights of Pythias. He and his family hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he is known as a citizen of high civic ideals and of most progressive ideas. He is the owner of his attractive residence property and also other valuable realty in El Paso, and he is known and honored as one of the representative citizens of this thriving border city. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt brief record is entered in the concluding paragraph of this review. Margaret Ann is the wife of Harlan D. Vinnedge, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Colamah F. died at Oxford, Ohio, at the age of twenty years; Fred Austin is associated with his father in the contracting and building business, under the firm name of Hewitt & Son; Floyd C. is at home; Lucia A. is the wife of George C. Meyser, of El Paso, and James Arthur remains at the parental home. One child died in Iowa at the age of four years.

Judge William B. Powell. For a period of twenty-five years Judge Powell has been one of the leading members of the Jasper county bar. Eight years of this time were spent in service on the district bench, and during that service he made a record as a firm, upright, just and fearless judge. Both as a lawyer and on the bench he has demonstrated his ability as a clear thinker, a sound reasoner, and also possesses a qualification so essential to a good judge, the judicial temperament. Judge Powell now does a large consulting practice at the county seat of Jasper county.

William B. Powell, who represents one of the pioneer families of East Texas, was born in 1855 at Jasper, four miles east of the county seat. His parents were Richard Ely and Mary Ann (Gay) Powell. His father, a native of Virginia, came to Tennessee, in which state he was married, and then came on to Texas in 1839, first locating in San Augustine county. He removed with his family to Jasper county in 1841, establishing his home four miles east of Jasper. Both in San Augustine and Jasper counties he was a pioneer and began his activities and residence in this state during the era of the Republic. Jasper county had only a meager scattering of population at the time of his settlement, and Richard E. Powell did his full share toward the development of its early resources and the improvement of its citizenship. By occupation he was a farmer and died in 1880.

Judge Powell grew up on a farm and in the wholesome atmosphere of country life. His entrance into the field of the law came only after a number of years of hard preparation and much time spent in earning his own livelihood and in securing the means for his higher studies. After completing the course of the common schools, he won a first grade certificate as a teacher, and spent several years in that interesting and valuable vocation. His studies in the law were conducted in the law department of the University of Texas, where he was graduated LL. B. in the class of 1888. Returning to his native county, he opened an office at Jasper, to which town he had moved in 1887. Since then his home has been continuously at the county seat, and he has not only enjoyed a large, generous practice, but has been frequently honored by positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected and served as district attorney during 1901-02. In 1904 he was elected judge of the First Judicial District, and by re-election in 1908 served continuously for eight years, his term concluding in 1912. The First Judicial District comprises six counties—Jasper, Newton, Orange, Tyler, Sabine, and San Augustine. On leaving the bench, Judge Powell resumed private practice as a member of the firm of Powell & Lee, in Jasper. For several years past Judge Powell has had an affliction of the eye which seriously affects his sight, and for this reason his work as a lawyer is largely of an advisory and consulting nature. He owns a couple of good farms in Jasper county, and for many years has been practically interested in agriculture. Judge Powell has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rosa Althea Henderson, a native of Jasper county and of an old family in this locality. She was the mother of six children, mentioned as follows: Lloyd B., Mrs. Ruby R. Stone, Miss Bertha Powell, Paul Powell, Mrs. Mary Roark, and Miss Rosie Powell. For his second wife Judge Powell married Miss Mary A. Ward, who was reared in Jasper county, though her people came from Mississippi. Of this second marriage there are four children—Ward B., Myrtle, William Richard, and Marjorie Powell.

Frank Bozeman King, Ph. G., M. D. Success in what are properly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success made Dr. Frank Bozeman King, of Houston, Texas, eminent in his chosen calling and for many years he has stood among the scholarly and enterprising physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. Dr.

Frank Bozeman King, M.D.

King's name will be held in lasting honor as one of the ablest surgeons that ever gave loyal service in behalf of suffering humanity in the city of his residence, for his life has been characterized not only by the most adroit professional ability, but also by the most profound human sympathy which overleaps mere sentiment to become an actuating motive, for when a youth he realized that there is no honor not founded on genuine worth, there is a vital purpose in life and that the best and highest accomplishment must come from a well trained mind and altruistic heart. Those who know him well are unstinted in their praise of his genial disposition and his superior ability. Older men in the profession here rely on his judgment and younger ones frequently seek his counsel, all admitting his eminence. The large success which is crowning his life work, coupled with his ripe experience and kind heart, enables him to bring comfort, hope and confidence to the sick room and he brings sunshine into many a home. He is a plain, unassuming gentleman and uniformly courteous.

Dr. King was born in Milam county, Texas, January 21, 1864. He is a son of Kenneth A. and Bettie (Letcher) King. The father was a native of Tennessee, where he spent his earlier years and received such educational training as the times afforded, and from that state he removed to Texas in 1858, locating in Milam county on a farm on which he spent the rest of his life, successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. His death occurred on September 6, 1898. The Doctor's mother was born in Alabama. Her death occurred on May 6, 1902.

Dr. Nathan Bozeman, the famous surgeon of Montgomery, Alabama, now deceased, was Dr. King's great uncle. He founded, in conjunction with Dr. J. Marion Sims, the Bellevue Women's Hospital in New York City.

Dr. King was educated in the common schools of Milam county, and when a boy he assisted his father with the general work on the home farm and early in life determined upon a medical career. With this end in view he entered the Louisville School of Pharmacy, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He also prosecuted his studies at the Kentucky School of Medicine and the Louisville School of Medicine, and was graduated from the same with the class of 1885, having made an excellent record in both schools.

Thus well equipped for his chosen life work he returned to Milam county, Texas, and began practicing at the town of Davilla, but after a short time moved to Rockdale, then to Burnet, Burnet county, where he was surgeon to Gus Wilke's camp of convicts, when they quarried the granite of which the state capitol at Austin was built. Later Dr. King established himself at Lampasas, Lampasas county. In 1888, while residing at Burnet, he was appointed by Judge Blackburn, of Burnet, president of the Board of Medical Examiners and Pharmaceutical Examiners of the twenty-seventh judicial district, which position he held from 1888 to 1894 in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1895 Dr. King moved to Houston, where he soon took his position in the front rank of his professional brethren and he has continued in the practice here to the present time with great success, especially as a surgeon, until today he enjoys a very large, rapidly growing and lucrative patronage. While carrying on a general practice he has specialized, for some time, to some extent, in surgery. He is the physician and surgeon of St. Joseph's Infirmary, located in Houston and lecturer at St. Joseph Training School for Nurses. Remaining a profound student of all that pertains to his vocation he has kept well abreast of the times.

Dr. King is a member of the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Association, the Harris County Medical Association, the South Texas Medical Association and the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

On December 21, 1887, Dr. King was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Winston, a representative of a well known family of Quincy, Illinois. To this union one child has been born, a daughter, Anne Winston King, now the wife of Morris J. Sullivan, of Detroit, Michigan, and they have one child, Morris J. Sullivan, Jr.

HON. EDGAR HUBBARD CARTER. The present roll of the Texas State Senate contains no abler figure as a public spirited legislator than Hon. Edgar Hubbard Carter, who comes from Shelby county. Mr. Carter was elected to the state senate in 1910, and by his studious attention to affairs and his thorough grasp of current economic and political questions has made himself an important factor in the work of legislation during the last two sessions. Senator Carter prepared and introduced in 1913 one of the most widely discussed measures of the session, the law making it a penitentiary offense for any person to make unlawful use of a weapon carried on his person. This is a stringent piece of legislation, but has been thoroughly approved by the better class of citizenship, and there is hardly any doubt that its general result, if properly enforced, will be broadly beneficial. The bill was passed by both houses and, having received the governor's signature, has become a law.

Edgar Hubbard Carter is a native Texan, born at Caledonia, in Rusk county, in 1875. His parents were Hubbard and Mandeville (Garrison) Carter. His father, now deceased, was born in Alabama, from which state he entered the Confederate army, and served throughout the war. Afterwards he moved to Texas, locating on a farm near Caledonia, in the southern part of Rusk county. The mother, who is still living, was born in Georgia and is a sister of Hon. T. S. Garrison, of Timpson, Texas, a prominent banker and planter and former member of the Texas legislature, in which he served as chairman of the finance committee.

The family having removed from Rusk county to Timpson, in Shelby county, Edgar H. Carter attended the public schools there and studied law at Crockett, in Houston county, under Col. Earl Adams, one of the prominent lawyers of East Texas. His admission to the bar came in 1897, and in September of the same year he took up the active practice of his profession, the county seat of Shelby county, which has since been his home. For six years Senator Carter served as county attorney, from 1900 to 1906. He was elected state senator in 1910 for the regular term of four years, and has represented his district ably and faithfully. In the session of 1911 he was vice chairman of the judiciary committee No. 1, and in 1913 was chairman of the committee on cities and towns. He has been a working member of various other committees. As a lawyer Mr. Carter has made a very successful record, and is senior member of the firm of Carter & Walker, engaged in both civil and criminal practice.

Fraternally, Mr. Carter has membership with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. He was married in Center to Miss Ernie Crawford, who was born in Shelby county. They are the parents of one daughter, Iris.

JOHN W. WILLIS. A merchant of Plainview who has conducted his business with an excellent combination of conservatism and progressiveness, who is thoroughly familiar with the wants and desires of local patronage, and who takes pride in maintaining the best stock and the best store in the drug business in the town or county, is John W. Willis, the well-known druggist and citizen of Plainview.

John W. Willis is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, where he was born on Christmas day, 1873. His parents were R. F. and Margaret (Cox) Willis, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Mississippi. The father came to Texas from Tennessee in 1880, settling

in Robertson county, where he has been a farmer and stock raiser for many years, and is still living there at the age of seventy-two years. During the Civil war period he went to the front as a Confederate soldier, and as a member of General Longstreet's division fought in Virginia and Maryland, was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and, after his recovery, rejoined his regiment and fought until the final surrender. The mother, now sixty-eight years of age, was born in the northern part of Mississippi, and her children comprise seven sons and one daughter, of whom the Plainview merchant was third.

John W. Willis as a boy attended school at Franklin, Texas, and had one year of tuition at Paris, Texas. A clerkship in a drug store at Franklin, which he began when a youth, proved to be the route along which his career would be directed during his business life. He remained in the employ of one firm for eleven years, an exceptional record for a drug clerk, and then worked in various places for four years. He acquired a thorough knowledge of pharmacy and the commercial side of the business, and when he came to Plainview, in 1908, he was thoroughly equipped for conducting a successful business. In this town he joined Mr. Wyckoff, and they established the store which has been conducted to the present time. It was under the joint proprietorship for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Willis bought out the other interests and became sole proprietor. In the compounding of his drugs and prescriptions he employs none but expert pharmacists, and accuracy and care and reliability he has made the mottoes of his establishment. In connection with the drugs he carries an up-to-date line of jewelry and stationery. Mr. Willis is a Democrat in politics and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights Templar Masonry and the Mystic Shrine, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. At Franklin, Texas, February 12, 1896, he married Miss Eva Marris, a daughter of John M. Marris, of an old family of Robertson county. The one child of Mr. and Mrs. Willis is Marguerite, born in Franklin, September 7, 1901, and now a student in the Wayland Baptist College at Plainview. Mr. and Mrs. Willis reside in a pleasant home of their own in Plainview and he is the owner of other property in the city.

William J. B. Adams. Sixty-five years has come and gone since William J. B. Adams was brought to Jasper county a child of four years. He is one of the greatly esteemed pioneer citizens of the county, and his numerous friends consider him a part of the county's interesting history. His early life was spent among the pioneer conditions, and before he reached manhood he was a dashing cavalryman in the service of the Confederacy, and later for a long period of years held a foremost position in local trade and commerce.

William J. B. Adams was born in Thomas county, Georgia, in 1845, a son of Abel and Elizabeth (Paramore) Adams, both of whom were also natives of Georgia. In 1848 the family accomplished its removal westward to Texas, locating in Jasper county. There has been the home of William J. B. Adams ever since, and the parents also spent the remainder of their lives there. Their home was about three miles south of Jasper on a farm, and it was in such an environment that the son was reared to manhood.

He was about sixteen years old when the war broke out, and some time later he enlisted for service with Company E of the First Texas Legion, in Ross' Brigade, Jackson's Division of Cavalry. Towards the close of the war he was in Forest's Cavalry. His service was largely in Mississippi, Georgia, and Tennessee, and he was in the great Atlanta campaign, after which his brigade covered Hoods' retreat from Atlanta to Nashville. While he was a soldier he participated in some of the most sanguinary and hard-fought battles of the entire war.

A few years passed away after the war during which he was chiefly interested in farming, and about 1872 he got a start in the mercantile business at Jasper, the county seat. For many years he was one of the town's most prominent and successful merchants. Since about 1910 he has practically retired from active affairs, although he still conducts a store on the public square, but more for the purpose of a restful occupation than with the object of making money. Besides other interests and investments, he has a nice farm south of town, that being a portion of the homestead on which he was reared, and he is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Jasper.

Mr. Adams married Miss Matilda Scurlock. Their seven children are named John R., Mrs. Mary Hart, Mrs. Alma Stone, Will J., Mrs. Matilda Jolly, George T., and Miss Lulu.

Alfred D. Armstrong. The Armstrong Transfer and Storage Company is the only establishment of its kind in Amarillo and has been built up by a specially energetic young business man, who left a position as traveling salesman about six years ago and entered into competition with others who were then occupying the field at Amarillo, and has since outdistanced all competitors and now commands the situation.

Alfred D. Armstrong is a Tennessean who came to Texas and found in this state, and particularly at Amarillo, the opportunity to satisfy his ambition. He was born in Columbia, Tennessee, April 9, 1870. His father was Elias J. Armstrong, also a native of Tennessee, who died in 1905 at Clearwater, Florida, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat, and a Presbyterian. During the Civil war he had given four years of service in the Confederate army. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Thomas C. Walker, and a native of Tennessee. She is now living at Clearwater, Florida, and became the mother of seven children.

The second in the family, Alfred D. Armstrong, received his education at Columbia, Tennessee, in the common and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1891. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and, on leaving high school, he took up his career as clerk in the hardware firm of Dobbins & Ewing, at Columbia. Four years of this experience fitted him for his next move in life, and he then came to Texas, first locating in Dallas in 1895 and becoming a traveling representative over this section of the Southwest for the McCormick Harvester Company. He remained on the road until 1907, and then abandoned traveling life to locate in Amarillo. On September 1, 1907, he established the Armstrong Transfer and Storage Company, starting on a small scale, with only a few wagons and with inadequate storage facilities. He has increased his business steadily, and now occupies the field alone. In December of 1912, due to the increasing growth of his enterprise, he erected on the corner of First and Lincoln streets a large and commodious warehouse and storage plant covering a space 100 by 140 feet, of two stories and basement, thoroughly fireproof and equipped with elevators and all other facilities for this line of business. At the side of the warehouse is located trackage connecting with all the railroad lines at Amarillo.

Mr. Armstrong is a Democrat in politics and is now a member of the city council. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, and the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce. His church is the Presbyterian. At Fort Worth, on October 28, 1908, he married Miss Frances King, a native of Texas, born in Fort Worth, and a daughter of Porter King, of an old Texas family. Their home is located at 800 Tyler street.

FINLEY HOLMES. The ability to become a successful merchant often runs in one family just as the ability to become a lawyer or doctor, and this would seem to be true in the case of the leading merchant of Toyah, Texas, Finley Holmes, for his father was a merchant before him and all of his brothers are making successes in mercantile lines. Mr. Holmes is the owner and manager of the largest mercantile establishment in the town of Toyah, and he began this store in a very modest way, its growth being entirely due to his business ability and to the energy and perseverance with which he managed affairs.

Finley Holmes was born at Dumas, Arkansas, on the 21st of March, 1872. His father was Abercrombie Holmes and his mother was Lethia (Pickett) Holmes, both of his parents having been born in Mississippi. His father was a leading business man in Walnut Lake, Arkansas for many years, later removing to Dumas, where he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. He was a soldier in the Confederate forces during the Civil war, serving in the army until the close of the struggle. He was a man of fine character and highly respected in the community. His death occurred in 1891, his wife having died in 1886, and both of them are interred in Dumas.

Four sons were born to Abercrombie Holmes and his wife, of whom Finley Holmes is the eldest. Abercrombie Holmes, the second son is a prominent merchant in Lindsey, Oklahoma, and Burke D. Holmes is associated with his brother, Paul K. Holmes, in the mercantile business in Maysville, Oklahoma, where they own the leading mercantile establishment.

Finley Holmes went to school in Dumas, but he left school at an early age, and going to Pendleton, Arkansas, he went to work as a clerk in a store. He remained in this town for four years, clerking in various stores and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business. He then went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he began to clerk for C. J. Kramer & Company, one of the large mercantile establishments in the city. He proved so valuable to the firm that he was made bookkeeper and later general manager. He remained here for eleven years, and then, in 1899, the western fever crept into his bones and he determined to try his fortunes in the new western counties of Texas that were then being opened up.

He came to Pecos, Texas, in 1899, and here secured a position as bookkeeper for the Pecos Mercantile Company, remaining here until 1902. At this time, having carefully laid away as much of his salary as was possible, he found that he had enough to go into business for himself. He therefore came to Toyah, and here organized the Reeves County Mercantile Company, becoming its secretary and manager and one of its principal stockholders. It was only a modest beginning, but it has grown into the leading store in Toyah. It is not only a retail establishment, but Mr. Holmes has a large wholesale business also. Seeing the need of more banking facilities in Toyah, Mr. Holmes next organized the Citizens State Bank in 1907, being made vice president. In 1913 this institution was consolidated with the First National Bank of Toyah, assuming the affairs of the latter. Mr. Holmes is the owner of considerable valuable property in Toyah and also owns his handsome residence. He has the entire confidence of the community and is one of the most influential business men in the county.

Mr. Holmes is a member of the Baptist church and is active in church work, being a deacon. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World. On the 6th of June, 1901, he was married to Miss Josephine Bunting, a daughter of Alphonse S. Bunting, and a native of the state of Texas. Five children have been born to this union, as follows: Joseph Finley, Margie Lee, Annie, Sidney and Ruth.

Mr. Holmes has great faith in this section of the country, believing that a boom is destined to come before long, on account of the cheapness of the land and the oil and mineral resources which when developed will make this section one of the most valuable parts of the state.

MARVIN P. GARNER. One of the severest tests of the manner in which a public official's services are regarded by his fellow citizens is made when he becomes a candidate for re-election, for it is then that his record is brought into prominence, his abilities and discrepancies are weighed in the balance, and the voters are called upon to judge whether he has kept his promises, taken advantage of his opportunities to further the interests of his community, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. The confidence and high regard in which Marvin P. Garner is held by the people of Randall county, Texas, was emphatically demonstrated on July 27, 1912, when he was re-elected county clerk by a majority the size of which left no doubt as to his popularity and standing in the community. Mr. Garner is a native of Texas, born in Montague county, October 15, 1881, and is a son of William Louis and Ursula (Palmer) Garner.

The parents of Mr. Garner were born in Tennessee and came to Texas during the early '70s, settling in Hunt county, where William L. Garner was engaged in farming and stock raising. Later in life he removed to Randall county, where he now resides, having reached his sixty-fifth birthday February 11, 1913. Mrs. Garner died April 18, 1909, aged sixty years, having been the mother of seven children: J. A., W. F., T. M., Marvin P., Mrs. M. V. Gibson, Mrs. Fannie B. Gates, and Mrs. Kate C. Boykin.

Marvin P. Garner was given only the advantages of a public school education in Montague county, after which he came to the Panhandle country and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was thus employed in 1908, at the time of his first election to the office of county clerk on the Democratic ticket, and on the strength of his admirable services during his first term he was made his party's nominee for the same office in 1910, when, as before stated, he succeeded himself as the incumbent of this responsible position. Mr. Garner has formed a wide acquaintance throughout the state, and it is a safe assertion to make that few men are more popular with those who know them. He has ably discharged every responsibility imposed upon him and is an excellent type of the self-made Western man. He has taken a pride in the achievements of his adopted community and has done much to forward the interests of Canyon, where he makes his home, believing that the great development of this section in recent years is sure to continue. He is a valued member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Garner was married at Canyon, Texas, December 24, 1905, to Miss Ethel Cochell, daughter of Theodore Cochell, a well-known citizen of Hereford, Texas, and to this union there have come two children: Vesta Loure, born November 11, 1906, who died at the age of six months, and Weldon M., born June 12, 1908, in Randall county.

THOMAS D. LOVELADY. A business man, rancher, and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Lovelady has had a varied and interesting career, most of it spent in El Paso, and from a beginning as a salaried workman has reached a position of independence.

Thomas D. Lovelady was born in Bell county, Texas, August 16, 1870, being the third of ten children born to Thomas H. B. and Delilah (Brown) Lovelady. His father located in Texas in the early sixties and was a farmer and stock raiser, and is now a resident of Arizona, being still active in ranching. He served as a Confederate sol-

dier during the Civil war from the beginning to the end of hostilities. The father was born in Missouri and is now living on his ranch about twenty-six miles out of Douglas, Arizona, at the age of sixty-seven.

Mr. Lovelady attained his early education in the schools of Bell county; his early career was spent on a farm, where he worked regularly from the age of fifteen to twenty-two, and then left home and began life for himself. He learned the barbers' trade, and followed that occupation for eight years. At the same time he conducted a grocery business at Rock Springs, Texas. Selling out his interests there in 1900 he came to El Paso, and spent the first three years as clerk in one of the mercantile establishments of this city. During the following six years he was a building contractor, and built many of the residences erected during that time in El Paso and vicinity. In February, 1911, Mr. Lovelady became manager of the Houston Ice & Brewing Company and the San Antonio Brewing Association and still holds that position and has succeeded in building up a very large trade in El Paso for those manufacturing concerns. Mr. Lovelady is also proprietor of a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres in Cochise county, Arizona. He has always taken an active part in Democratic politics and during his residence at Rock Springs, in Edwards county, this state, he served as deputy sheriff for five years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, is a member of the Cactus Club and belongs to the Christian church.

On June 5, 1892, at Rock Springs, Texas, he married Miss Mary Lee Cargill, a daughter of Thomas Cargill, the family having been among the early settlers of Texas. Four daughters and two sons comprise the household of Mr. and Mrs. Lovelady. The family residence at the present time is at 3304 Hueco St., El Paso.

NATHAN GRANT, long a resident of Deport, and a man honored and esteemed among his fellows, is the last of his race of the pioneer Grants who founded the family in Lamar and Red River counties. His age and his usefulness to the community well serve to place him among the old patriarchs of his time, and his unalloyed citizenship and patriotic performances entitle him to a living distinction beyond the generation in which he has lived. It is therefore but fitting that mention of him and his family of an earlier generation be given space in a work of the nature and purpose of this publication.

Born in Madison county, Tennessee, on January 6, 1832, Nathan Grant is the son of parents who were honorable and upright in their lives, although not blessed with an undue share of material wealth. Spencer Grant was his father, and his grandfather was John Grant. The latter was born in Virginia, there reared, and there he passed many years of his life. He married the daughter of a Mr. Martin, and later took up his abode in Henderson county, Tennessee, where he died. His children were named Nathan, John, Stephen, Tabbie, Lottie and Ann. Tabbie became the wife of William Massey, while Lottie married Claiborn Henry, and Ann died as Mrs. Carrington. Spencer, the progenitor of the subject of this review, was the first-born of the family. He married Polly Stark, a daughter of John Walter Stark of Robertson county, Tennessee, where she was born in 1797, and the children of their union were Susan, who married Oliver Green and died in Red River county, Texas; Eliza, the wife of Stephen Massey, died in Madrid Bend, Missouri; Stephen, who came to Texas in 1842, lived for a time near Clarksville, and died in Lamar county in December, 1889, aged sixty-eight years. He was the first of the family to reach Texas, and he passed his life as a prosperous farmer and ginman. He married Margaret Dickson for his first wife. James, who was older than Stephen, followed him to Texas in 1845 and settled in Tutus county. He married Ezivair, a daughter of Joseph Read of Alabama. James was born in 1814 and died in 1866, leaving four sons and three daughters in Lamar and Red River counties. Archibald came to Texas among the later emigrants of the family, and married first Abigail Spain and then Amanda Pendergast. John married Jane Day and died in Red River county. Mary A. married Alexander Munns and died in Lime Stone county, Texas. Nathan is the subject of this review. Spencer, who became a doctor, married Margaret McCullough and died in Erath county. Nancy married Esom Dooley and passed her life in Red River county. William was the third of the family to come to Texas, and his advent into the state was marked by the year 1848. He joined the Sims, a surveying party, in that year, and was killed by Indians in Bastrop county. The mother of this goodly family of pioneers came out to Texas next and settled in Red River county, where she died in 1880.

The father of the family, Spencer Grant, had died in Henderson county in 1850. He had been a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he volunteered for service with his father, John Grant, and served in Jackson's army of riflemen. He was in the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, and when the war had ended he was still in fighting mood. His fighting spirit was not quenched until he had given service in Florida against the Creeks and Seminoles and under "Old Hickory" did his full share in the matter of breaking up the trouble upon which these warriors were bent. When the war was over, Spencer Grant retired to his farm in Tennessee, and there passed the remainder of his life.

So much for the family of Nathan Grant. The information concerning these sturdy people is all too meager, but it will suffice as it stands to show something of the fine spirit that characterized the men of this fine old family.

In the country schools of his native community in Tennessee Nathan Grant got a smattering of learning, the three R's constituting the main subjects to which the youth of his day were introduced in the pursuit of education in the country districts. He was twenty-two years old when in 1854 he joined a party of three other young Tennesseeans bent upon a wagon trip to Texas. Young and enthusiastic, with an ambition to see something outside the border limits of his state, Mr. Grant, with his friends, crossed the Mississippi river at Memphis, took the Military road to Little Rock, Arkansas, and came into Texas at the mouth of the Mill Creek, where they crossed Red River. They were twenty-four days out from the old home before they saw the faces of those who had preceded them and become Texans in earnest, and the first serious act of Nathan Grant's life in Texas brought him into actual contact with a farm. While he devoted himself diligently to his farm, he watched with growing apprehension the gathering of the war clouds as the controversy over the slave question then up for discussion in Congress became more heated and bitter, and when the call to arms came he had long since reached his decision, and was ready to do a soldier's part in the defense of the southland.

Mr. Grant joined the Eleventh Texas Cavalry under Colonel "Bill" Young, rendezvoused two months at Fort Washita, now in Oklahoma, and then prepared for an Arkansas campaign. He was a participant in the battle of Elkhorn and followed orders of the army to proceed to the aid of the Confederates on the east side of the Mississippi river. He took part in the engagement at Corinth, became a part of Bragg's army in the invasion of Kentucky and helped to fight the Richman and Perryville battles. In the engagement at Murfreesboro, where he was in the thick of the fight, as usual, he was shot through the leg, captured and sent to Camp Morton, Indiana, as a prisoner of war. He was among the exchanged prisoners at City Point, Virginia, on May 12, 1863, and was furloughed home from the South Carolina hospital. When he recovered sufficiently of his wound

to take his old place in the line, he rejoined his command at Dalton, Georgia, on the Atlanta Campaign. General Jo Wheeler was in command, and when Atlanta fell he was on the retreat in front of Sherman's army to Savannah, back north into North Carolina, where the battle of Bentonville was fought and the surrender of General Johnston's army soon took place.

The final collapse of the Rebellion served to throw many of the Confederate officers into an apparent panic to escape the possible consequences of their attempt to disrupt the Union, and among the number was General Wheeler. He proposed to bring the Texas soldiers home with the band of refugees he expected to muster for flight into Mexico, but the cordon of Federals was so tightly drawn about the troops in the latter part of the activities of the war that escape was impossible, and when the news of the capture of Jeff Davis, Wheeler and Reagan spread abroad, no further effort toward an organized expedition was made, and the command dissolved like the mist. Men chose companions for the lonely journey to saddened homes, and the activities of actual war were over.

Mr. Grant fell in with Lieutenant Barry of Red River county, and they faced their difficulties together. They sold their horses in Mississippi, fearing their later loss to the Negro troops patroling the country along the river, and when they struck the big river they boated to the mouth of Red River and reached home by way of Shreveport, on June 2, 1865.

Although soldiering had been the business of Nathan Grant for more than four years, he had by no means formed the habit of war, as one might say, but was rather willing than otherwise to exchange the sword for the more or less prosaic tool, the plowshare, and he lost little or no time in gathering up the threads of his abandoned vocation. During the war he had purchased a tract of land, and this he proceeded at once to bring under cultivation and to improve to the best of his ability. He was a bankrupt in all but courage when he donned the garb of a citizen, and his financial condition had not improved when he decided in 1866 to marry. His fiancee, he tells, came nobly to the rescue with the necessary five dollars with which to defray the cost of a license and a pair of gloves for her husband, and he actually borrowed the boots and the suit of clothes in which he took the vows of matrimony. These facts, let it be known, had no power to mar their happiness, and neither ever regretted the courage that prompted them to such a step at a time when the man of today would hesitate and then retreat precipitately from a matrimonial alliance under such conditions. They went to housekeeping in a Texas cabin with the conventional puncheon floor common to the cabins of the day, and here his young wife carded and spun the wool that entered into the making of his garments as well as her own, and it was her own hand that fashioned and sewed these garments. He added his share to that part of the duties of the home by making the family shoes for two years. He was not a shoemaker by trade, but he recognized when face to face with the old truth that "necessity is the mother of invention," and the part of a shirker had no place in his make-up, or in that of his faithful wife. In his farm work, he engaged in a systematic campaign of corn and cotton raising, and year by year stretched his slender credit to acquire more land. His appetite for that commodity, be it said, grew faster than did his ability to purchase, and when he reached the zenith of his career his tax list showed him to be the owner of eight hundred acres of the fertile black soil adjacent to Deport that is the pride of Texas, and in that vicinity is his present home.

While he was building up his modest fortune, Mr. Grant was also bringing up a family, and he has consistently shared his material prosperity with those who aided him in the achievement and in the twilight of his life, the strenuous work of earlier years is reflected in the possession of every comfort, and in the unalloyed friendship of a whole community of citizens.

Mr. Grant has passed through life without a visible effort toward a political career. He has acted with the Democratic party since he cast his first vote, and has ever taken a deep interest in the Veterans' movement, finding a genuine pleasure in attending the national encampment of the Confederate Veterans. Notwithstanding his advanced years, these scenes seem only to rejuvenate him, and his step today shows the spring of early life and his heart beats quick in unison with the martial strains of other days, while his still sturdy lungs gladly return the lusty shout that greets him from comrades who are living over the incidents of the never-to-be-forgotten conflict. Mr. Grant has taken a considerable interest in affairs in the community of Deport, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Deport, and in the same institution in Detroit, Texas. Religiously he holds to the doctrines of Presbyterianism, and his life has given expression to a very worthy desire to serve others while his own mission on earth was being fulfilled.

Mr. Grant has been twice married. His first marriage occurred on February 22, 1866, when Mary Dickson, a daughter of James and Abigail Dickson, became his wife. She passed away on March 30, 1894, the mother of six children, concerning whom mention is briefly made as follows: John D., the eldest, died unmarried; Minnie Abigail is the wife of Frank Bell of Deport, Texas; William S. also lives here; Gertrude, now deceased, was the wife of J. C. Mason of Deport; Charles lives in this community; Archie D. died in 1905, leaving one child. On February 4, 1896, Mr. Grant married Mrs. Laura Grant, the widow of his deceased brother, Stephen Grant. She was a daughter of Leander Bell, and her first husband was L. C. Thomas, by whom she was the mother of three sons—R. G., W. M. and L. C. Thomas. Two children were born to her and Mr. Grant, Ruby and Lee, both of whom died in childhood.

JOHN M. DAVIS. One of the sterling citizens who have been prominently identified with the development of the admirable agricultural resources of Kaufman county, where he has maintained his home for fully forty years, is John Moses Davis, one of the honored pioneer citizens of the village of Forney. He has been one of the extensive and successful agriculturists of this section of the state. Within the decade following the close of the Civil war Mr. Davis disposed of his farm in the state of Alabama and came to Texas in search of a more inviting and broader field of endeavor in connection with the great basic industry which had previously engrossed his attention. He made a preliminary investigation of Wise, Collin, Denton, and Jack counties, in search of a favorable location, and finally purchased a tract of fine black land on the rich and undulating plains about the present thriving little city of Forney, Kaufman county, his original purchase comprising seven hundred and twenty-five acres and the place being situated four miles northeast of Forney.

After the lapse of more than two score years the wisdom of Mr. Davis' choice of location has been amply justified. He reclaimed the virgin soil to cultivation and in the earlier years of his career as a Texas farmer he utilized his land almost entirely in the raising of grain, which at first yielded most bountifully, but which eventually proved inadequate in results to assure a due financial profit, under which conditions Mr. Davis showed his fertility of expedient and his good judgment by resorting to the raising of cotton, of which line of industrial enterprise he has long been one of the foremost exponents in this part of the state. In a retrospective way it may be noted that Mr. Davis plowed the first furrow on the original tract of land which he procured in the pioneer days, and that his modest dwelling was the first building erected on the tract, for which he had paid $4 an acre. His vigorous campaign of industry

was not denied a gracious fruition, as his progressive and well ordered operations have given him place as one of the substantial capitalists of Kaufman county, besides contributing much toward the civic and material development of the county. He now owns a finely improved and most valuable landed estate of 1,250 acres, and virtually the entire tract is under effective cultivation, ready to "bring forth its increase" and to exemplify annually the marvelous productivity of the soil. Excellent buildings have been erected on the estate by its owner and among these are the several homes of the various tenants who assist in the cultivation and management of the fine rural demesne. The residence of Mr. Davis stands on an eminence and affords a fine view across the valley and to the village of Forney. The homestead is unique, in that it is practically a collection of cottages that are so joined as to afford convenient accommodations and to give the impression of consistency as well as substantial permanency, besides offering a suggestive picture of the picturesque pioneer days.

Mr. Davis came to Texas from Butler county, Alabama, where he was born on the 25th of August, 1837. His early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period and he was a child at the time of the family removal to Loundes county, Alabama, where he was reared on the homestead plantation of his father and early gained experience in the directing of the labor of the few negro slaves. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation he was loyal to the institutions under the influence of which he had been reared, and his loyalty forthwith found definite expression. On the 4th of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Alabama Infantry, and with the same went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. His regiment was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia and arrived too late to take part in the initial battle, at Manassas, but with this regiment Mr. Davis participated in the engagement at Williamsburg, the Seven Days' battles, Second Bull Run, and Sharpsburg. In September, 1862, he and other members of his regiment were captured by the enemy while they were defending themselves behind a stone pile, and all were removed to the military prison at Fort Delaware, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. There Mr. Davis was held a prisoner of war during the period through which the great conflict between the North and South continued, and he was not paroled until several weeks after the war had closed. He was released on the day marking the fourth anniversary of that on which he had left his home and started forth as a valiant young soldier of the Confederacy, and from New York City he was transferred to New Orleans, on the steamship "Mariposa." From the Crescent City he proceeded by boat to Mobile, and from there by rail to Greenville, Alabama, and upon arriving at his home he girded himself to meet the requirements and exactions incidental to reviving the prostrate industries of the South and the winning of the noble victories which peace ever has in store. He found conditions at home better than he had anticipated. His father had succeeded in saving his mules from confiscation by the Federal soldiers and had saved sufficient grain for the propagation of a crop. During the few succeeding years in Alabama bountiful harvests were garnered by the Davis family, the financial condition of which improved with each successive year.

To Mr. Davis a definite and distinct appeal was made by the new country of the great Southwest, with its unbroken prairies and fertile soil. The land was to be obtained at a low price and the lure of Texas proved such that Mr. Davis could not resist. Accordingly, in the early spring of 1872, he set forth to number himself among the pioneers in a thinly settled section of the Lone Star state. Near the headwaters of the Trinity River he made investment in land, and here he has maintained his home during the long intervening period of forty years, which have brought in their train opulent prosperity and definite independence to the aspiring young soldier-citizen who thus had the courage of his convictions and was ready to endure the vicissitudes that ever fall to the lot of the pioneer. His loyalty to Texas is of the most intense and appreciative order and he is proud to call the state his home. He has made occasional visits to the place of his nativity, has indulged in a brief sojourn at the home of his elder son, in New Mexico, and has attended various reunions of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, through affiliation with which he perpetuates the more gracious memories of his army career, but at all times his interests have centered in Kaufman county, Texas, where he is known and honored as a representative citizen of progressive and public-spirted attitude.

Mr. Davis was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank of Forney and is a director of this substantial and well conducted institution, besides which he is a stockholder in several cotton-ginning companies and also in the Forney Cotton, Oil and Gin Company. His political allegiance has been given without reservation to the Democratic party, but he has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church and they are held in affectionate regard in the community that has represented their home for many years.

In December, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Julia Peagler, who was born and reared in Alabama, where her father, Artemus Peagler, was a representative agriculturist and highly esteemed citizen. Concerning the children of this gracious union the following brief data are given: Bessie is the wife of John Portwood, of Houston, Texas. By a former marriage there is one son, Mose Elder. Jennie is the wife of M. U. Finley and a resident of Roswell, Chaves county, New Mexico, where he is engaged in farming and horticulture, and they have a son, Davis T., and two daughters, Elsa and Tinie. Polly A. remains at the parental home, and James, who is a cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Forney, wedded Miss Lucy Jones; they have a winsome little daughter, Helen.

He to whom this review is dedicated is a son of James L. and Elizabeth (Patton) Davis, both of whom continued to reside in Alabama until their death, the father having passed away in 1874 and having survived his devoted wife by seven years. James L. Davis was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1808, and was a scion of a sterling colonial family. He was a man of inflexible integrity and had enlarged his mental ken through effective reading and other self-discipline which supplemented the meager educational advantages of his youth. His entire active career was one of close identification with agricultural pursuits, though he never conducted his plantation operations on an extensive scale. He was a son of John and Esther (Little) Davis, and their children were: James L., Adam, Moses, Bettie (Mrs. Daniel Smith), Elliott (Mrs. James Perdue), Narcissa, and Melissa, twins, the former becoming the wife of a man named Skaines and the latter the wife of George V. Thaggard; and Andrew, Jack, Robert, and Caroline, the last becoming the wife of Peter Roach.

The wife of James L. Davis was a daughter of John Patton, a planter and slaveholder of South Carolina, and concerning their children the following record is perpetuated: Jane, who became the wife of S. B. Earnest, died in Alabama. John M. is the immediate subject of this review. Rebecca, who became the wife of William Garrett, continued a resident of Alabama until her death. Matthew P., who was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, died in Alabama. Frances, who died in the same state, was the wife of George W. Peagler, and Zack, the youngest of the children, was a youthful soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war,

M. M. Morrison M.D.

after the close of which he continued to reside in his native state, Alabama, until his death.

MURPHY M. MORRISON, M. D. Both in the broad field of citizenship as well as in the more specific interests of his profession, Dr. Morrison has a notable career as a physician and surgeon at Denison.

Born March 17, 1872, at Dandridge, Tennessee, he is a son of John M. and Nancy (Kilpatrick) Morrison, both of whom were born in North Carolina, and located in Tennessee in 1865. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was a mechanic and during the Civil war built the wagons for the Confederate government. He continued to follow his regular trade up to the time of his death, in January, 1913. The mother passed away in 1912. There was a large family of children, the doctor being one of the younger, and he has one sister and one brother in Texas. The latter is Dr. T. A. Morrison, a physician, in Grosvenor, Texas.

Dr. Morrison managed to secured the equivalent of a liberal education in his youth. He attended the district schools of Tennessee, studied medicine at Chattanooga, and was graduated M. D. in 1893. He began practice in Cocke county, of his native state, and in 1895 moved to Van Alstyne, in Grayson county, and in 1905 located in Denison, Texas, where he has enjoyed the rewards and the finer distinctions of professional life. In 1900 Dr. Morrison took post-graduate work in New Orleans. He has membership in the county and state medical society, and the District Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Improved Order of Red Men. A Democrat in politics, he has at different times entered into the active work of campaigns, but less for partisan purposes than for the advancement of good government and the education of the people along the higher planes of political thought.

Dr. Morrison was married in Cocke county, Tennessee, in August, 1892, to Miss Emma Thompson, a daughter of Ransom P. Thompson, for many years a school teacher and now living retired in Tennessee. The doctor and wife have eight children: Ralston, Anna May, Murphy M., Winnie Bell, Elliott H., Mattie, Thomas and Eugene Morrison, the ages of these children ranging from four years to twenty.

Dr. Morrison owns a comfortable residence in the suburbs of Denison and finds rest and recreation from his professional work in the cultivation of small fruits and vegetables. He is in the citizenship of Denison what might be called an all-around man, able to give practical assistance in many ways, and in the promotion of movements which concern the more wholesome and better life of the community. He has often become a civic leader, and is skillful on the stump, in presentation of advanced political thought. In 1912 he entered the political field as a candidate for Congress in his district, more for the purpose of getting certain principles before the people and to educate them, than with an expectation of election to office. A few extracts from one of his speeches during this campaign will illustrate his general views, and also the earnestness with which he expresses his convictions as to political theory and practice: "My fellow Democrats, beware of the seductive strain of the siren's song. The principles of just government are eternal as God himself. The same interests that engrafted on this government the policy of protection—the policy that enriches a few and enslaves a multitude—are the identical interests that are today advising us against all propositions looking to the good and betterment of humanity, the establishment of equal opportunities and the promotion of human happiness. The trust masters and their satellites oppose all remedies of legislation. They oppose the abandonment of the tariff; they oppose a revision of the tariff. They oppose the creation of a department of public health and hygiene. They oppose the enforcement of the pure food and drug act. They oppose campaign fund publicity legislation. They oppose the enactment of laws prohibiting bribery and official corruption. They oppose the initiative. They oppose the recall. They oppose the referendum." These sentences are but a few taken at random from one of his addresses, and show the aggressive and outspoken character of Dr. Morrison, who has for years observed the trend of public affairs and has been an uplifting factor in his own community. Personally he is a man of much charm of manner, and his thorough intellectuality makes him a pleasing companion to all who enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance.

TIMOTHY R. STUMP. The editor and publisher of the *Nocona News*, in Montague county, is in the third generation of the Stump family residents in Montague county, with which section of North Texas the name has been identified from the earliest pioneer days. Mr. Stump is an unusually aggressive and successful newspaper man, conducts an influential and up-to-date journal, and though still a young man has prospered far above the average of men of his age and of his profession.

Timothy R. Stump was born in Montague county, Texas, October 4, 1880, and with the exception of four years, three of which were spent in Oklahoma in farming, and one year in New Mexico on a cattle ranch, has lived all his life in Texas. The founder of the Stump family in Montague county was Reece B. Stump, grandfather of the Nocona editor. Reece B. Stump settled in that part of Texas in 1856, at a time when the entire north boundary of Texas was exposed to the constant hostile raids of Indians and outlaws. For many years he lived on the frontier and bore a prominent part in the early history of that section. His death occurred in December, 1913, and he was buried at Davin, Oklahoma. The father of Timothy R. Stump was Francis B. Stump, born in the state of Iowa, and moving to Texas with the family in 1856. During his early career he followed school teaching and was also a farmer. He was active in politics, held several important offices, and was a devout worker in the Baptist church. His death occurred in December, 1910, at the age of about fifty-seven years, and he is buried in Montague county. The maiden name of his wife was Alice V. Warren, who was born in Texas, and was married in Montague county. She is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and has her home in Montague county. There were nine children in the family, of whom Timothy R. was the eldest.

During his boyhood he attended the public schools, also the high school at Nocona, and afterwards took a commercial course at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Leaving school at the age of eighteen he started out to battle his own way through life. He worked on a cattle ranch in New Mexico for one year, after which he returned to Nocona, and found work as a bookkeeper in a mercantile house. After about four years he bought out the *Nocona News* and has since been its owner and editor. This is a well-equipped printing establishment and he does much job work in connection with the printing of his paper. The *News* has a large circulation and a very wholesome influence over a large territory not only in Montague county, but across the river in Oklahoma. The circulation has increased thirty-five per cent during the last year. Mr. Stump through his paper advocates every cause for the advancement and development of his locality, and one of the principal objects of his editorial policy has been for good rural schools. He is now boosting of the work of the Texas Industrial Congress, and other movements which come into close relations with the practical welfare of the citizens.

At Mamou, in Saint Landry parish of Louisiana, on June 12, 1910, Mr. Stump married Mary Gaty, a daughter of Hon. and Mrs. W. H. Gaty. Her father is president of the police jury of his parish (now Evangeline

parish) in Louisiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Stump have been born one child, Mary Josephine. The religious affiliation of Mr. and Mrs. Stump is with the Methodist church. He is affiliated with the Indepedent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, and has held office in the Odd Fellows Lodge. In politics he is a Prohibition Democrat and is a student and close observer of political and civic affairs.

ROBERT MARION COLE has been identified more or less with the town of Franklin since its infancy, for he came here as a young man of twenty-one just following the Civil war, in which he had rendered faithful service to the Southern cause. His first interests in Robertson county were in the stock business, and his first home was established at Bald Prairie. His experience hereabout has been a varied one, and he has arisen in the scale of business and social prominence from a mediocre place to one that is notable, and well worthy of him and his accomplishments.

Mr. Cole is a native son of Leake county, Mississippi, where he was born on March 8, 1848, and he is a son of Thomas Andrew Cole, born in South Carolina and married in Mississippi to Miss Martha Boone, of the well known Georgia family of that name. Thomas Andrew Cole died in 1864, ten years after the passing of his wife. Their children were four in number and are here mentioned briefly as follows: William T., a soldier in the Confederate army, spent his later life in farming in Mississippi and came to Texas a few years before his death, which occurred in Robertson county; he left a family at his passing. The next born was Robert Marion of this review; Charles died as a boy of eighteen years; and Martha Ella married James Freeney and died in Mississippi, leaving a large family of sons.

The paternal grandsire of Mr. Cole of this review was Mason Cole. He was a man of North Carolina birth, and he died in Mississippi. Michael Cole, who died in Bastrop county, Texas, was one of his sons; one of his daughters was Mrs. Nancy Townsend of Austin, and another was Mrs. Watson, who lived in Louisiana. Besides Thomas Andrew he had another son, Oliver Cole, who was long a resident of Hays county, Texas.

Robert Marion Cole had his upbringing on a Mississippi plantation. His school advantages were negligible, and he was yet a mere lad when he volunteered for service in the Southern army. He enlisted in May, 1862, for three months' service for the relief of Vicksburg, and he was a member of General Adams' Cavalry, that body being active on the outside of the city, and having a little skirmish at Jackson before they were disbanded. Later young Cole enlisted in Company A, Fifth Mississippi, with Colonel Perrin in command, in General Jo Wheeler's corps. He went through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and was in the Atlanta campaign, participating in all the cavalry activity of the Confederates to Atlanta, and following Sherman's army through to Savannah, where their brigade was dismounted and placed in the ditches for three days, then marching on foot to Puresburg, South Carolina, where their regiment was again mounted and started toward Virginia. They were in the vicinity of Raleigh, North Carolina, when General Lee surrendered, and his command was disbanded as a part of General Johnston's army. He was singularly fortunate in his military service, being neither wounded, captured nor the victim of illness of any sort throughout his service, and when the war ended and he resumed the garb of citizenship, he was still a youth, only seventeen years old. He had to run away from home to proffer his services, and when his first enlistment period was ended, he had an embarrassing prospect before him in the event of his return to his home, so he promptly re-enlisted and saw the affair through to the end.

At the close of the war he returned to the home of his grandfather, William Boon, where he had been reared for the most part, and he stayed at home until the fall, when he joined a party bent upon a bear hunting expedition in Sunflower county, Mississippi. When the frolic was over he decided to remain there and followed rafting on the Yazoo river for a time, making one trip down the big river to New Orleans. He drifted back to Mississippi again, and in 1868 he made a crop in Madison county, that state, as a farm hand on a plantation. The next year he went to his old home in Leake county, Mississippi, and there spent a year on the plantation, and in the fall of that year he came out to Texas with several Mississippi families of his home vicinity, the group including the Weir family, S. B. Blackman and Dave Wilson, all of whom have posterity in the state today.

Mr. Cole was twenty-one years old then, and he came to Texas in the garb of a workman, and without a penny in his pockets, for he had "gathered no moss" in his four years of rolling about from point to point after the war. He took a "job" at wood cutting, at a daily wage of one dollar and a half, and his next work was that of well digger. He then turned his hand to cotton-picking, and he finally went into the ranching field with a cowman, and he worked in that capacity during 1870 and 1871. The next year he spent in farming, and in December of 1872, he married, and engaged regularly in farming, for he decided that matrimony carried with it the added duty of settling down to a regular business. In 1908 Mr. Cole left off his farming activities, and moved to Franklin, after years of successful contact with the soil, and he has here been active and prominent in the operation of the city telephone system.

The Franklin Telephone Exchange may be said to have come into the Cole family soon after its establishment, and for the past seven years Mr. Cole has had the active management of it himself. The company comprises R. M. and R. W. Cole, F. S. Estes, Thos. Rushing and J. L. Goodman. The exchange covers the country for miles around Franklin and connects the county seat practically to every community in the county.

In 1912 Mr. Cole was elected to the office of mayor of the city, and he is distinguished as being the first man to hold that office. He was associated in the administration of the affairs of the city with R. M. Duffery and W. T. Maris, the other members of the commission, and is now a member of the commission, with R. M. Duffery and Mr. H. Porter. He acquitted himself creditably as the head of the commission, and proved himself a wise and efficient official of the city, his service measuring well up to the highest standards of citizenship recognized and demanded in the county.

In 1872 Mr. Cole married Miss Margaret Graham, a daughter of John Graham, who came to Texas as early as 1836, settling finally in Robertson county and engaging in business as a land dealer. His wife was Margaret Roach, a Virginia girl, and Mrs. Cole was one of their five children. To Mr. and Mrs. Cole were born four children, three sons and a daughter, but only one son is living, Robert W., of Franklin. He married Lizzie Taylor, and is the father of Taylor, Thomas, Estes and Fred.

JOHN M. MELSON. One of the ablest lawyers, and one of the best known men in politics in northeast Texas is John M. Melson, of Sulphur Springs, who has been identified with the Texas bar for twenty-four years, and has had many important relations with his profession and with public affairs in the state.

He belongs to an old family, originally located in Georgia, and for nearly sixty years resident in Texas. His father was Aladdin T. Melson, of Picton, Texas, who was born in Coweta county, Georgia, in 1826, came to Texas in 1854, and settled in the community where

he now lives. His education was one of the country school order, and as a Confederate soldier, he was in Captain R. F. Askew's company. His regiment served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and among his battles were those of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. He passed through the service without wounds or capture. He was a slave holder before the war and a modest farmer since. He has always been actively interested in politics as a Democrat, though no office seeker. He is a Baptist, but has no fraternal affiliations.

The paternal grandfather was Appleton Melson, who was one of the extensive old-time planters and big slave holders in Coweta county, Georgia. His first wife was a Miss Sims, and he was again married. His children were Aladdin T., Mary Penelope, wife of Lee Houston of Georgia; William, who died in Georgia; and two daughters, now deceased.

Aladdin T. Melson, the father, married Martha M. Ransome, whose father Samuel Ransome was also a planter and holder of a large force of bondmen of the south. Samuel Ransome was twice married, both his wives being Askew sisters. Mrs. A. T. Melson died in 1909, the mother of William C., of Picton, Texas; James A., of Oklahoma City; John M., of Sulphur Springs, and Mrs. Mary Ticer of Picton.

John M. Melson spent his youth on the farm, and obtained his higher education in the schools of Sulphur Springs and in academic work in the University of Texas. He also took the law course at the University, graduating in the law department in 1888. His first practical work was a country school teacher of Hopkins county, but this work yielded to the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, by Judge Terhune, and among his examining committee were Judge Templeton, J. S. Whittle and John W. Cranford. He formed a partnership with the last named, under the title of Melson & Cranford, after he had begun and conducted his practice alone for a short while. His first case as an attorney was defending Dr. Chapman, who was charged with disturbing a religious meeting. The trial resulted in clearing the doctor. His practice since that time has included some of the big land suits of the county, and a mass of other litigations. In the suit of Hendricks versus Mrs. Jeffries, for an heir's part of an estate, covering the town site of Como, Texas, he was the attorney for the defense, which won the case after two years and after it had been carried to the supreme court.

In politics Mr. Melson is a Democrat. He was elected to the twenty-first legislature in 1888, and succeeded Col. B. M. Camp. He was returned in the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, and had the chairmanship of the committees on education, engrossed bills, and of judiciary committee No. 2. He was a member of the special committee to investigate the penal institutions, and had other committee assignments. In the senatorial election, during his term, he voted for Culberson, and for Chilton instead of for R. Q. Mills, the latter having been elected. He put Joe Bailey in the field for senator by casting a complimentary vote for him.

In 1898 Mr. Melson was elected county attorney, and held that office for one term. He served on the state executive committee of his party, and has been chairman of his county committee. In 1908 he campaigned in support of Senator Bailey, for delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Denver. Aside from his large practice and other interests, Mr. Melson is one of the directors of the First State Bank of Sulphur Springs, has the place of assistant cashier in the bank, and also represents it as attorney.

January 18, 1900, Mr. Melson married Miss Fru Lanier, daughter of W. A. Lanier, a farmer and stockman, who married Miss Lou Potter, a sister of Judge Potter of Gainesville, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Melson have one daughter Margarite, who was born in 1903. Mr. Melson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and is clerk of the Baptist church at Sulphur Springs.

BENJAMIN F. LOONEY. No citizen of the Lone Star state has manifested greater civic loyalty and appreciation or more enthusiastically put forth efforts in furtherance of its civic and industrial progress than the present attorney general of the commonwealth, Hon. Benjamin F. Looney, who was elected to this important post in November, 1912, and who has held other offices of distinctive public trust. He is one of the representative members of the Texas bar and has maintained his home in this state since his childhood days.

Benjamin Franklin Looney was born in Bossier parish, Louisiana, on the 19th of September, 1859, and is a son of B. F. and Josephine (Frith) Looney, both representative of stanch old southern families. Within a short period after his father's death he accompanied his widowed mother to Texas, where the family home was established in Marion county. There he was reared to the sturdy discipline of farm and country life and after availing himself of the local schools he continued his studies in the high school at Daingerfield, Morris county, the principal of the school at that time having been Professor Matthews, who was for many years a distinguished figure in educational circles in this state. Thereafter Mr. Looney passed two years in the literary or academic department of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and in preparation for his profession he then entered the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Admitted to the Texas bar immediately after his graduation, General Looney established an office at Greenville, the judicial center of Hunt county, where his practice developed into one of most representative order, giving him precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of northeastern Texas. He has maintained his home in the city of Greenville during the intervening years.

Mr. Looney is a recognized leader in the councils and activities of the Democratic party in Texas and has been a most zealous and effective advocate of its principles and policies. His eligibility for offices of high public trust has not lacked for popular recognition, and he has served in both branches of the state legislature, having represented the Fifth Senatorial District, including Hunt county, in the state senate in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth general assemblies of the legislature, 1905-7, and having filled an unexpired term in the house in the thirty-first assembly, in 1910. In the legislature he proved a most active working member and soon rose to prominence in the senate, in which he served as a member of a number of the most important committees, including the judiciary committee, of which he was chairman. His record was marked by earnest devotion to the state and its people. It should be specially noted that he was the author of the first employers' liability bill introduced into the Texas legislature and that he has at all times actively supported measures projected for the benefit of organized labor. A summary of Mr. Looney's effective service in the legislature was given in a recent number of the Greenville *Herald*, and the estimate, well worthy of reproduction in this connection, is here given with but minor paraphrase:

"No man in the state is held in higher esteem by his friends and neighbors who know him best than Benjamin F. Looney. He has been for many years a student of public affairs in this state and is as well versed in matters of statecraft as our ablest public men. In the practice of law, his chosen profession, he has achieved a splendid reputation. As a public speaker and debater he has few if any superiors in the state. He served this

district in the state senate in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth legislatures and during this brief period rendered distinguished service in behalf of the entire state. At the time of his election, though not forbidden by law, he refused to accept or use free passes on railroads or franks from telegraph and telephone companies. He was the author of the original free-pass law. He was the author of the anti-nepotism law, which prevents a public officer from appointing his relatives to public office. He was the author of the present law which prohibits all corporations from using their funds or means to influence elections in this state. He was also the author of the law which requires corporations to have the full amount of their capital stock in good faith subscribed and fifty per cent annually paid in, thus preventing the formation of wildcat companies which are organized only for the purpose of fleecing the public in the sale of worthless stock. He was the author of the first insolvent-corporation law ever put on the statute books of the state, and this law gives to the attorney general the power to forfeit the charters of all such corporations.

"During the pendency of the case of the state of Texas versus the Waters-Pierce Oil Company he ascertained that important testimony without the state could be obtained if the attorney general were given the power by law to take testimony by the appointment of a commissioner without the state. He at once prepared and introduced such a statute, and the same was passed. Immediately thereafter this law bore valuable fruit, for under its provisions the attorney general secured the appointment of a commissioner in the state of New York to take testimony in this case, to oust the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. It was mainly testimony procured under this law that enabled the state to secure judgment for over one and one-half million dollars and to oust this company from doing business in Texas. No more important piece of legislation or one productive of better results than this law has been enacted in recent years, and in considering the splendid victory won by the attorney general in that case due credit should be given Mr. Looney for his admirable work in placing upon the statute books the law by virtue of which the principal evidence in this case was secured. One of the most splendid victories secured by him was in effecting the passage of the one-board medical bill. Prior to the passage of this law each session of the legislature was characterized more or less by bickerings and jealousies of the different schools of medicine. This act places the entire medical profession, including all the schools, under one board, which may be composed of members of the different schools, and thus a very troublesome question was settled. The practical working of the law has been to elevate the standard of the medical profession in the state.

"Perhaps the most distinguished service rendered by Mr. Looney while a member of the senate was along moral lines. During his term of service he did more to perfect and strengthen the local-option law than any other member of that body. He was the author of the felony feature of the gambling law, which has made public gambling a thing of the past in Texas. He had secured the passage of this law by the senate prior to the assassination of Jeff McLain, the county attorney of Tarrant county. The bill was pending in the house of representatives at the time McLain was killed by a gambler, and thus its final passage was rendered easy and met with practically no opposition."

The foregoing quotations measurably indicate the broad and well taken opinions of Mr. Looney concerning matters of public importance, and his standing as a legislator and as a lawyer marked him as specially eligible for the office of attorney general of the state, to which position he was elected in November, 1912, and to which he brings most admirable equipment, ability and civic loyalty. In the primary election he defeated two strong and well supported candidates, and in the popular election he rolled up a most gratifying majority at the polls. He assumed the duties of office in January, 1913, and his administration is creditable to himself and of benefit to the state which he represents.

Mr. Looney married Miss Robena Pender, at Greenville, Texas, on March 17th, 1887. She is a daughter of Rev. H. B. and Frances (Sharkman) Pender, of Jacksonville, Texas. And they have the following children: Lawrence P. Looney, a farmer of Commerce, Texas; Mai Fair, who married F. S. Ashburn, a merchant of Emory, Texas; and Benjamin F. Looney, Jr., a student. Mr. Looney has taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery degrees in Masonry.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. LONG. No city in America is so fortunately situated as El Paso in possessing a combination of climatic conditions and many of the finest business and industrial resources found anywhere in the country. This combination of climate and business has attracted many enterprising citizens, and one of the most conspicuous of these is Major Long, who has been a resident of El Paso for twenty-seven years, is one of the largest owners of city property, and, though now retired, has always been a leader in business and civic undertakings.

William H. Long is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, having been born in London, in Franklin county, October 21, 1839. His father was Jacob Long, also a native of Pennsylvania and of Scottish descent, a farmer by occupation, who had a moderately successful career and who died in 1843. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Springer, who was born in Pennsylvania, her family being of Dutch stock. She had one daughter by her first marriage, and there were two sons and one daughter by her marriage with Mr. Jacob Long. Major Long had his early educational advantages in the schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, his mother and family having moved out to the latter state when he was a child. He never got any further than the common schools and gave up his studies of books at the age of seventeen and from that forward was familiarized by constant practice with men and affairs. On leaving school his first regular employment was as a clerk in a general store at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, where he received the moderate wages of $10.00 per month. His occupation at the beginning of this work was as a chore boy, and during the four years spent in the store he familiarized himself with the stock and all the details of the business, and his next position, in 1860, was in the Carroll County Bank. In 1864 this bank was organized as the First National Bank of Mt. Carroll, and from a clerkship he was promoted through the different grades, remained with the bank for fifteen years and during the last five years was assistant cashier and one of the stockholders. In 1875 he sold out his interest in real estate, farms and stocks in and around Mt. Carroll, Illinois, and moved to the city of Chicago. He there became connected with the commission and brokerage business, which he continued for eight years with fair success. Then, in association with other Chicago men, he became interested in a zinc mine at Knoxville, Tennessee, and moved to that city as manager of the enterprise. After several years he moved out to San Francisco, California, on account of his wife's ill health. During the four years he spent on the Pacific coast, he was not engaged in any particular business.

From San Francisco, Mr. Long came to El Paso in 1886, so that he has been a resident of this city for more than a quarter of a century, and has witnessed practically its development from a frontier village to a city of 50,000. He invested heavily in real estate during the early years of his residence, when property was sold at only a fraction of its present value, and thus became owner of some of the best lots and improved blocks in the downtown district of the city. During these years

William H. Long

Mr. Long has identified himself with a number of El Paso's conspicuous undertakings. In 1905 he was one of the organizers of the El Paso Brewing Association, of which he is now secretary and treasurer, and his son, Ralph Walter Long, is president. From 1893 to 1900 Major Long was the sole owner of the El Paso Abstract and Loan Company. For many years he has been affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Knights of Pythias, but has taken no active part in fraternal matters in recent years. He is a member of the El Paso Champer of Commerce, and in politics is a Republican. He is now retired and enjoying the comforts of a well spent life at his home at 1028 Olive street. Major Long was married at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, December 9, 1867, to Miss Julia A. Marston, who was born in the state of Maine. Mrs. Long died July 7, 1887, at El Paso, when about forty-two years of age. Ralph W. Long the older of the two children, runs the largest chicken ranch in the country, is also the owner of the Long Lumber Company and president of the El Paso Brewing Company at El Paso. He was married at Quincy, Illinois, to Edith Ann Shetler. Nina D. Long, the second child of Mr. Long, is the wife of J. E. Grayson, now a resident of Canutillo, Texas. On October 10, 1911, Major Long married Annie L. Bates, who was born in Athens, Alabama, a daughter of William Waldrep.

Otto Herold. Not in one day is the reputation of a large hotel built up and extended throughout a state or country. In the entire southwest there is no hotel with a better reputation for general excellence than the Oriental of Dallas. A generation of travelling men have known and esteemed this old hostelry. It has always stood for the best standard of hotel comforts, convenience, and both home and business facilities. As the Oriental was supreme a quarter of a century ago, so it is today, apace with the growing development and improvement all over this country. The new Oriental is one of the finest hotels in the south, and in recent years its equipment and service have been improved and extended far beyond any point reached in previous years. This modern improvement of the Oriental is largely due to the general manager, who has directed the workings of this hotel for the past seven or eight years. Mr. Otto Herold through his connection with the Oriental is one of the ablest hotel men of the south, and for this reason, and for his public spirited activities in other directions is one of the foremost citizens of Dallas.

Otto Herold, first vice-president and general manager of the Oriental Hotel Association, also president of the Oriental Laundry Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 9, 1875. His father was Commodore Ferd Herold, who was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, and came to America in 1851. He first located at a town in Illinois, where he started a bottling works, and was first postmaster, and in 1869 came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the Mississippi River Steamboat business. He built the large and commodious steamboat the Cherokee and Ferd Herold, after which the Cherokee was sold to the Eagle Packet Company, and her name changed to the City of Chester. The Ferd Herold is still running regular trips up and down the river.

Otto Herold received his education in the St. Louis public schools, and in Smith's Academy of that city, and on completing his education in the Academy took a position with the Cherokee Packet Company as clerk. After four years of that experience he became a traveling salesman for the house of David Nicholson & Company, in the wholesale grocery trade. He represented this house over a large territory, and was an energetic and successful salesman for five years. He then was given the place of paying teller for the Lincoln Trust Company of St. Louis, and held that office for five years. No position in banking requires greater skill and quick knowledge of mankind than that of paying teller, and in his position during that five years Mr. Herold handled many millions of dollars, and established a record among the men of his profession for the ability to serve at almost lightning speed a long line of people waiting to have their checks cashed. All this he could attend to without an error. In 1904, after leaving the bank, Mr. Herold came to Dallas as an accountant for the Oriental Hotel Association. He was made manager in 1905, and has managed this establishment to the present time, having since been elected to the office of first vice president.

It was during the period of his management that the old Oriental Hotel has undergone its chief improvements. When he came to Dallas the hotel was very much as it had been for many years, although even then known all over Texas as the one standard hotel. Both on the outside and inside the Oriental has undergone many changes since then. The interior has been remodeled throughout and the cost of remodeling has been about $100,000, and as a result the Oriental Hotel has become one of the best equipped structures of its kind in Texas and has resumed its old position as one of the noted landmarks of the city. In 1905 Mr. Herold was elected vice president as well as being retained as manager for the company, and this promotion met the complete desires of the board of directors, as well as the large patronage of the hotel. During the year 1912 the Oriental has had some important accessions in equipment, including turkish baths of the most modern style, this improvement alone having cost over $90,000.

In 1906 Mr. Herold organized the Oriental Laundry Company, Incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000. This company has established in Dallas the most up-to-date laundry plant in the entire state, and it has facilities for taking care of not only all the hotel laundry, but for general patronage, and has done a large business since its establishment. Mr. Herold became president of this company at its beginning.

It is largely due to Mr. Herold that the Adolphus Hotel was brought to Dallas. The commission committee of Dallas, in its desire to establish another hotel in the city, cooperated and advised with Mr. Herold, to whom it submitted its general plans. After this, Mr. Herold went to St. Louis to see Mr. Busch, and that great capitalist, after Mr. Herold's full explanation, was convinced of the possibility of such a project, and soon after purchased the site for the erection of the hotel. The hotel building, as every one knows, is one of the lofty and beautiful structures in the Dallas business district, and one of the finest hotel buildings anywhere in the country. When the building had been fully completed, Mr. and Mrs. Herold superintended the furnishing of the hotel throughout, even designing the kitchen, which is one of the most modern in the world.

Mr. Otto Herold married Miss Carolyn Bodmer, a daughter of William Bodmer of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Alvin W. Herold, who was born October 27, 1903.

Edward H. Reed. One of the best equipped architects both in experience and in the technical points of the profession in Central Texas is Edward H. Reed, who since 1912 has been in the independent practice of his vocation at Waco.

The only child of his parents, Edward H. Reed was born at Newport, Kentucky, August 2, 1883. Charles H. Reed, his father, was born at Newport, in 1848, was a painter and decorator, and died at the age of thirty-six years. The mother was Nellie Marsalles, born at Newport in 1854. Edward H. Reed was educated chiefly at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Mechanics Institute and from the Cincinnati Technical School in 1903, having concentrated most of his work in the mechanical department. Following up for some years he worked as a draftsman with several large electrical manufacturing and engineering companies. In

1908 he came to Texas, and locating at Fort Worth was engaged in the architectural department of the well known firm of Saeger & Staats for three years. At the end of that time the company sent him to Waco to take the management of its local office, and after one year he set up in business for himself and has since enjoyed a good practice as an architect and construction engineer.

Mr. Reed was married at Newport, Kentucky, June 3, 1904, to Miss Miranda M. Smith, a daughter of Otto Smith, now a banker of Deming, New Mexico. They have one child, Edward H. Jr. Mr. Reed affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, the Waco Maennerchor, the Deutscher Central Verein, the Woodmen of the World, the Young Men's Business League, the Ad Men's Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Firemen's Association, and is a member and trustee of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Progressive Republican. He stands high among Waco's business men, and at the age of thirty years has accomplished a success which many men ten years older would well envy.

Frank H. Robinson, a resident of Sabine, Jefferson County, Texas, was born at Newton, Texas, September 26, 1856. He received a limited education, studied law, and in 1878 became the publisher of the "News-Boy" newspaper, at Jasper, Texas. He has since published various newspapers and supplied industrial correspondence to numerous publications, endeavoring to advance East Texas to its proper place industrially. He located at Sabine in 1898, as a publisher, but ceased publishing in 1904, and became manager for the Sabine Land & Improvement Company, the latter owning large land and townsite interests. Under his management Sabine has become the largest sulphur export point in the world, and is one of the largest oil export and import points on the Gulf of Mexico, as also a port at which vast quantities of lumber and other Southern and Western products tranship to and from land and sea. Mr. Robinson is local representative for the Houston Oil Company of Texas, the East Texas Oil Company, and for a number of private interests holding big land interests in East Texas and especially in the vicinity of Sabine.

Capt. Wiley Pickens Brown. A prominent factor in the citizenship of Texas since 1849, when he came to the Lone Star commonwealth as a child of twelve years with his parents, Capt. Wiley Pickens Brown is today one of the best known men of the eastern part of the state. His record in military and civil life, as a business man and financier, as a helpful public-spirited citizen and in social and fraternal circles, has been at all times such as to win him the regard, esteem and confidence of his fellow men, and no individual is deserving of greater commendation for his contributions to the welfare of the section in which he has resided for so many years. He was born in Tallahachie county, Mississippi, December 12, 1837, and is a son of Col. William A. and Margaret (Turbeville) Brown.

Col. William A. Brown was a South Carolinian, born in Pendleton District, in October, 1805. His father, David Porter Brown, a planter, owned a number of slaves and moved out to Alabama when William A. was a boy, and lived in Lauderdale county for several years, moving next to Mississippi, where he died in Tallahachie county, as did his wife. David Porter Brown died about 1845, having reached the age of about seventy-three years. He was likewise a native of South Carolina, as was his wife, Mary Anderson, after whose family the noted Andersonville was named. Grandfather Brown's family comprised David, Joseph, William A.; Mary, who married Doctor Stone; Julia, who became the wife of Moses White, and three other daughters.

Col. William A. Brown was a Mississippi militia colonel during the old training days and served as sheriff of Tallahachie county for several years. He was always a Democrat, and after coming to Texas, in 1849, was elected treasurer of Limestone county, prior to the war. He was located at old Springfield and had many cattle grazing over the prairies. He did not belong to any church, yet he believed strongly in their work and died a Christian man, in 1869. In the matter of Secession he encouraged it and aided and abetted the cause of the Confederacy in every possible way, furnishing his only son of sufficient age for a soldier. Colonel Brown married Margaret Turbeville, a daughter of Samuel Turbeville, of a French family which settled in Louisiana, its posterity drifting into Wilkinson county, Mississippi. Grandfather Turbeville was a planter and married twice, rearing children by his first wife only, they being: Mrs. Brown and Jackson Turbeville, who died at twenty-one years of age. The children of Colonel and Mrs. Brown were as follows: Mary, who married J. J. Cullison and died at Fairfield, Texas; William Pinkney, who never reached mature life; Capt. Wiley P.; Laura C., who died single; Elizabeth, who married A. L. Steele and died in Limestone county; Albert G., who spent his life as a farmer and died here; Joseph H., who was also a farmer and died in Limestone county, and David Hudson, who died at the age of two years. The mother of these children was born in 1816, and died at the age of eighty-two years.

Capt. Wiley P. Brown grew up around old Springfield, then the county seat of Limestone county, the family having made the journey here by wagons and crossing the Mississippi river at Memphis on a flatboat. The trip was made without incident of unusual character, and the company included Hudson Johnson and family, the brother-in-law of Colonel Brown. Captain Brown spent his youthful activities on his father's ranch and attended the log schoolhouse of the community and before becoming of age took a clerkship in a store at the county seat for Col. J. R. Henry, a wealthy man of this section. He succeeded this employment as clerk and bookkeeper for Oliver Brothers up to the outbreak of the Civil war, when he raised a company in connection with Major Farrar and was elected first lieutenant. The company rendezvoused at Waco and was there to become a part of Colonel Parson's regiment, but was subsequently dissolved by Captain Farrar and Lieutenant Brown then returned to Springfield. Here he attempted to join Wall's Legion, forming at Galveston, but could not get in and subsequently offered himself as a private in Captain Shropshire's Company, Colonel Nichols' Regiment. This was a six months regiment and when his time was up Captain Brown returned home and found a company organizing, joined it, and with it marched to the front. At Old Boston the company was reorganized and Captain Brown was elected first lieutenant under Captain McGee, Col. T. C. Bass' Regiment of cavalry, the Twentieth Texas. The captain soon died and Captain Brown was made captain of the company and remained so through to the end of the war.

From Old Boston the regiment went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, then to Little Rock and by forced march to Arkansas Post, but reached there too late to prevent its fall. The command then joined Price's army in Northern Arkansas and took part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, and then went back again to Fort Smith and to Little Rock. It remained there until December, 1862, when ordered north again, and when it reached Van Buren, Arkansas, the regiment was dismounted, this being the Twentieth Texas, Dismounted Cavalry, and went into winter quarters at Fort Smith. In the spring the regiment was assigned to duty in the Indian Territory, very much to its chagrin and regret, although it did valuable service there for some months, fighting the "Pin" Indians, a tribe of Federals. Later, in July, 1863, it engaged in battle

with General Blunt's Federal troops at Honey Springs, where the regiment lost heavily on both sides in killed, wounded and prisoners taken, and was subsequently engaged in patrol and guard duty in sections of the country around Buffalo Gap and Fort Washita, Indian nation, until ordered again into Louisiana. The command failed to reach Mansfield in time for that campaign, but proceeded on south into Louisiana and Texas and was disbanded at Houston.

Captain Brown reached home somewhat discouraged and disheartened and little disposed to resume civil life with any certainty of success. He began trading in stock, and in the spring of 1866 turned his attention to merchandise with Capt. J. W. Stephens, his father-in-law. The store was situated in Springfield, and the firm of Stephens & Brown did business for twelve years with reasonable success. About this time the H. & T. C. Railway built through the county and the county seat was removed to Groesbeck, and in 1878 the firm moved from Mexia to the county seat. They closed out here and after an attempt to collect the remnant of the business of the old firm, Captain Brown entered political life.

He was elected county treasurer of Limestone county in 1876 and served in that office six years, and was then elected county clerk, a capacity in which he acted ten years, succeeding S. D. Walker and being succeeded by J. F. Gwines. On retiring from office, Captain Brown entered the drug business with his son, W. W. Brown, and the firm of W. P. & W. W. Brown did business for two years when the senior member sold out to the junior. In the meantime Captain Brown had secured some farming interests and did something toward the development of farms from the raw lands he owned. He also helped to organize the Oliver Bank and was a director of it for several years. In political matters he has ever been a Democrat.

Captain Brown was married at Springfield, May 25, 1864, to Miss Mary Stephens, a daughter of Capt. J. W. Stephens and Rhoda (Wilcox) Stephens, the former born in Georgia and the latter in Vermont. They came from Mississippi to Texas, where Captain Stephens died in 1881 and his wife in 1899, their children being: Mary; Lewis; John; Martin; Charley; Alice, the wife of D. A. Waller; and Clara, who married David Strain. To Captain and Mrs. Brown the following children were born: W. W., a physician of Groesbeck; Wiley P., Jr., of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Porter P., of Waco; Frank F., of Wichita Falls; Leslie L., of Groesbeck; John, also of this place; Marion M., of Mexia; Howard, who died here leaving no issue; Lena A., wife of J. A. Walker of Groesbeck, and Mary Pearl, the wife of R. L. Reese, of Corsicana.

Captain Brown has been a Mason since young manhood, and has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1867, being senior deacon thereof and one of the oldest church members here. Mrs. Brown died in the faith of this church, October 21, 1913.

Jesse Necusous Pyle, M. D. One of the physicians already well established and with a reputation that has now extended beyond the immediate vicinity is Dr. Pyle, proprietor of the sanitarium and with a large practice both in medicine and surgery.

Jesse H. Pyle was born November 1, 1871, at Princeton, Kentucky, a son of Jesse Wilson and Harriet Ellen Pyle. Dr. Pyle is of cosmopolitan lineage, but of old American stock. His grandmother was a Virginian and a descendant of King James I. His great-grandfather was a chief surgeon and served with that rank under Washington in the Revolutionary war. The name Pyle is found throughout the United States. Dr. Pyle's mother was of a southern family, and many of its members were prominent planters and slaveholders before the war. Jesse W. Pyle, the father, was born in Illinois, while his wife was a native of Kentucky. The father was a stockman and farmer, and in 1883 moved to Texas, locating in Fannin county, where he continued as a farmer and stockraiser until a good old age. On retiring he lived with his children, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Wells, at Tishmingo, Oklahoma, at the age of eighty years, in about 1909. The mother died December 13, 1911.

Dr. Pyle, who was one of the younger members of the family, was liberally educated, first in the public schools and later at Burleson College in Greenville, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, teaching twenty-one branches. His medical studies were begun in Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, where in 1906 he received the degree of M. D. He located for practice at Wolfe City, Texas, but in 1907 interrupted his practice to continue his studies in the National University at St. Louis and also took special courses at Chicago and in New York, after which, in 1911, he located at Mineral Wells. Dr. Pyle is well equipped both by talent and training for the treatment of all diseases in both medicine and surgery, and has a two-story sanitarium at Mineral Wells, with ample accommodations, and with a staff of trained assistants and nurses. A fact worthy of note in this connection is that in the thirteen years which he has served at the operating table he has lost but one patient.

As to politics, Dr. Pyle has always supported the Democratic principles. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and his membership is also found with the Commercial Club of Mineral Wells. His church is the Baptist.

At Wolfe City, Texas, August 19, 1900, Dr. Pyle and Miss Ruth King were married. Mrs. Pyle is a daughter of John R. and Mary King, the father a prominent farmer and stockman at Wolfe City and now living retired in Mineral Wells. He came from North Carolina to Texas about forty years ago. Two children have been born to the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Pyle, Miss Faula Juanita, born June 17, 1901, and Tom Short Pyle, born November 19, 1906. Both are now attending school.

Dr. Pyle, by reason of his professional experience, declares that no community has a higher average of health than that of Mineral Wells. He evidences the fact that few children die in this community, and the cemetery is filled with the graves mostly of the aged among the inhabitants, while the majority of deaths are found among the temporary sojourners, those who have delayed their coming to this resort too long. Dr. Pyle intends to make Mineral Wells his permanent home, and with a good practice and a high standing among the local citizenship has every reason to be satisfied with his career.

William H. Whisler. Former mayor of Rosenberg, Mr. Whisler is an old-time railroad man of Texas, and is now one of the useful and energetic business men of Fort Bend county.

In Arcadia, Hamilton county, Indiana, William H. Whisler was born on September 18, 1863. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Texas, and that great state has since had no more loyal citizen than he. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Stokes) Whisler, of German descent, and both natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Indiana at an early day, and the father was a farmer all his life, first in Indiana, and later in Jasper county, Iowa, having moved there when his son William was three years old. The great-grandparents of the Rosenberg citizen came from Germany to America, Benjamin Whisler lived an energetic and useful life, though he was a man who never sought applause. He and his wife are buried at Prairie City, Iowa. Very broad in his religious views as in everything else, the father late in life joined the Dunkards church, of which the mother was also a member.

Coming to Texas at the age of twenty-one, William H. Whisler began working as a telegraph operator at Baldwin, now Dunley station, west of San Antonio. He had learned telegraphy when a young man, and is now one of the oldest operators in the state. Subsequently he was telegraph operator and agent at Lacoste, Hondo, D'Hanis, Kline, Uvalde, Spofford Junction, and Thurston, for the Southern Pacific Railroad company. Later he came east of San Antonio, being stationed at Converse, and then at Marion for four and a half years. For some time he was employed at Weimar. While stationed at that town, on April 22, 1891, he married Miss Detie Fisher, of Colorado county, a daughter of R. L. and Mary (Slack) Fisher. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Georgia, and both were old settlers of Texas, in which state they married. Mrs. Whisler's great-grandfather, was a German baron, named Von Fisher. For a number of generations her people on both sides were planters and slave holders in the south. Her father was a stock raiser on a large scale, and the paternal side of the family, include many merchants, all her uncles having followed that vocation. John H. Fisher of Waco was one of the leading business men of that city. Mrs. Whisler's father is deceased, and her mother is still living. The latter's father, Thomas Slack, lived to be ninety years old and was a very wealthy man.

Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whisler, one Enid Marguerite, died at the age of thirteen. The living are: Benjamin Hudson, who is employed at Texas City; Florine Dillard, and Norma, both at home.

Mr. Whisler came to Rosenberg September 12, 1892, and began service as joint agent for the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, the New York, Texas & Mexico, and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad. He held that position for ten and a half years, after which he was engaged in the mercantile business at Rosenberg, until December 8, 1911. On the latter date he established his office in real estate, insurance and loans, and has been very successful along that line. While he sells all kinds of property, he deals chiefly in farm lands, and has also some large ranch tracts in Mexico. Mrs. Whisler adds to the resources of the family in the occupation of millinery.

In 1904, Mr. Whisler was chosen by the citizens of Rosenberg as mayor, and by reelection he was retained in this important municipal office for six years. For twelve years he was a member of the school board. While not a member of any church, he is active in the International Bible Student Association. Fraternally he is a Mason and is master of the local lodge, and also a past master of Richmond Lodge. He has membership in Richmond Chapter of the Royal Arch, and is one of the board of managers of the Woodmen of the World. He has affiliations with the Modern Order of Pretorians, of which he is past recorder. Mr. Whisler owns considerable land in Fort Bend county, and much city real estate. His wife is one of the prominent social members of Rosenberg, and a member of the Ladies Afternoon Bridge Club. Her brother, Thomas D. Fisher, has been the moving spirit in the development of the well known Texas Coast city, El Campo.

JEFF T. KEMP. The present efficient incumbent of the Milam County Clerk's Office needs no introduction to the citizens of this section, whose representative he has been and whose interests he has so ably conserved during a period of ten years. Born in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, March 29, 1869, he is a son of Dempsey and Mattie (Taylor) Kemp. His father was also a native of that parish, where he was born March 19, 1845, was reared there, and entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen, becoming a member of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Regiment, which took part in the siege of Vicksburg. After the war he became a merchant and farmer in Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana. In 1881 he came to Texas, locating at Cameron. At this time he lived at Houston, where he is a member of the clerical force of the Texas Company. He comes of an old and honored family of St. Helena parish, which was founded there by Jonathan Kemp, the great-great-grandfather of Jeff T. Kemp, who fought as a Revolutionary soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill and afterwards went to Louisiana, where he took up a farm which is still owned by members of the family. Mattie (Taylor) Kemp was born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1842, and passed away in 1910, having been the mother of eight children, of whom seven survive; Ada, who married C. P. Dodge, secretary of the Texas Company, at Houston; Rosa, who married F. L. Adams, a lumberman of Eunice, Louisiana; Moe, who married Milton J. Tucker, a salesman of Houston; Demmie M., who is a land broker at Eugene, Oregon; Louis W., manager of the paving department of the Texas Company at Houston; Lucille, who is engaged in teaching school at Burlington, Texas; and Jeff T., the subject of this sketch.

Jeff T. Kemp was given good educational advantages in his youth, first attending the schools of his native state, then the public school of Cameron, and later Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas. After leaving the latter institution, at the age of twenty-one years, he became a bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of his father, and was thus engaged for a period of fifteen years, or until elected County Clerk of Milam county, in 1904. He subsequently received re-election in 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912 and 1914, and his entire service has been characterized by conscientious devotion to duty and a high regard for the responsibilities of public office. Mr. Kemp is the owner of a residence and of some valuable farm lands in Milam county. He is a stalwart Democrat, and among the leaders of his party is recognized as one of the county's most influential men, his first public service being as president of the Hogg Democratic Club, organized in 1892 to promote the interests of the illustrious patriot, James Stephen Hogg. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons, belonging to Temple Commandery and Hella Shrine, of Dallas, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He has an acquaintance throughout the county and numbers his friends by the score. Mr. Kemp has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South since 1885 and has served the church in many capacities. For thirteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and has been a member of the Quarterly Conference since 1890. He is a regular attendant upon the Texas Annual Conference and served as an alternate delegate to the General Conference in 1914, which met in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Kemp was married at Cameron, December 25, 1894, to Miss Lina Reed Rogers, daughter of Jefferson C. and Martha (Reed) Rogers, and five children have been born to this union: Dempsey, who died December 16, 1912, at the age of sixteen; Jeff Thompson, Jr.; Ruth Rosemary, and two others who died in infancy.

Mrs. Kemp was educated in the public schools of Cameron and graduated from Baylor Female College of Belton in 1891. She taught school until her marriage in 1894. Since her marriage she has taught in the public schools of the county and served as Deputy County Clerk and office assistant to her husband.

Jefferson C. Rogers was a native of Lawrence county, Tennessee, and as a young man went to Tippah county, Mississippi, where he enlisted for service in the American army during the Mexican war. He returned to his home after the expiration of his term of service, and in 1852 came to Milam county, Texas, and located on the Sneed farm on the Brazos river, where he soon became well known as a man of worth. In 1854 he was elected Sheriff of Milam county, a position which he held for four years, and in 1858 was made District

Clerk of the county, holding that position until 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil war he cast his sympathies with the South and became the organizer of the Milam County Greys, of which he was elected captain, the company being assigned to the Fifth Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade. His service during the struggle between the North and South was notable for its gallantry, and his deeds of valor on a number of principal battlefields of the war won him promotion first to the rank of major and later to that of lieutenant colonel. While serving in the latter capacity, in charge of his regiment at the battle of Chickamauga, he received a severe wound. At the close of the war he returned to Milam county, and in 1866 was elected County Clerk, but owing to conditions brought about by the war was not allowed to serve. In 1872 he was elected to the bench as Chief Justice, and served as such until 1875, when he was again elected County Clerk, and continued in that office until 1880. Colonel Rogers died in 1885, when Milam county lost a citizen whose life had done much to promote its interests in every way.

Martha Reed Rogers was born in Brazos county, Texas, in 1844, her parents being pioneer settlers of Texas, coming from Tennessee to Texas with Robertson's Colony and later settling on Little river, in what is now Bell county, of which her father, William Reed, was the first sheriff. Her father was a member of Sam Houston's army in 1836. She still survives Colonel Rogers and makes her home at Cameron with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.

MADISON JAMES POOLE. The incumbent of the office of sheriff of Falls county since 1906, Madison James Poole, has established an admirable record, both because of his fearlessness as an officer and his high executive talents, and through his services has proved markedly the value and necessity of long practical training for the higher officials of county government. Although born in Alabama, he is by long residence and training a thorough Texan, with all the energy and practical ability which that name implies.

Sheriff Poole was born in Lauderdale county, Alabama, August 20, 1870, and is a son of James M. and Josephine (Garner) Poole. His father, also a native of Lauderdale county, born in 1836, moved to Tennessee in 1873, and there passed the remainder of a long and useful career in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1902. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1839, and died in 1900, there having been nine children in the family, as follows: Minnie, who is a resident of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Madison James, of this review; Lula, who is the wife of W. White, marshal of Mansfield, Oklahoma; Ida, who married W. S. Rogers, a prosperous farmer of Mansfield, Oklahoma; George, who is a salesman and resides at Gulfport, Mississippi; Hattie, Bennett and Lillian, who are deceased; and Nellie, who is the wife of E. T. Cain, a dairyman, and resides at Dallas, Texas.

Until he reached the age of seventeen years, Madison J. Poole attended the public schools of Tennessee, to which state he had been taken by his parents as a child of three years. He then spent three years in agricultural pursuits, and when twenty years of age came to Texas and located on a farm in Bell county, in which vicinity he continued as a tiller of the soil for one year. Mr. Poole then accepted a position working on the county roads, and after four years' experience in Bell county was placed in charge of a convict road gang, in Falls, where he had his first experience in dealing with criminals. He was thus employed for ten years, and in 1896 came to Falls county. His reputation as a man who could accomplish results had preceded him, and here he was given entire charge of the grading crew and of the convicts of Falls county, and for ten years acted in the capacity of deputy sheriff. His faithful, fearless and efficient service in this office won him universal commendation and in 1906 he became the successful candidate of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff of Falls county. Re-elections have since been given him in 1908, 1910 and 1912, and he has always shown himself the kind of an officer to be depended upon in the solving of knotty problems, of which he has taken hold with determination, vim and bravery. Sheriff Poole is an active and energetic Democrat, and a hard worker in the ranks of his party in Falls county. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he has a large acquaintance and many friends throughout this section, among men of all ranks and conditions of life and of all political parties. He owns his own residence at Marlin, and has always supported beneficial measures, taking an active interest in business affairs as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. When he takes a vacation from his arduous duties, he is usually accompanied by his fishing rod or his gun, and it is seldom that he returns from an excursion without he bears some trophy of the woods or stream. Sheriff Poole's family is identified with the Baptist church, to the movements of which he has been a liberal donator.

On August 29, 1906, Sheriff Poole was married at Lott, Falls county, to Miss Mattie Cain, who was an orphan. To this union there has come one son,—Garner C.

L. M. BALLOWE. Not yet thirty years of age, Mr. Ballowe has achieved a position which reflects credit upon his steadfastness of character and purpose. He is a young man of able qualities of mind, and has the courage of his thought. Coming of an old and illustrious family on both sides of the house, his career gives promise of being in accord with that of his fathers and others whose names and efforts have been identified with much that is worthy in the Texas past.

Leigh Millican Ballowe was born in Brazoria, Texas, October 14, 1884, and is the son of John A. and Lillian Millican Ballowe, both parents being natives of Texas. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Leonard Smith Ballowe, was one of the early settlers of Brazoria county, and a prominent figure in his community. He was present at the first Masonic meeting ever held in Texas. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and subsequently served throughout the Civil war with the rank of captain. In Fort Bend county, he was owner of a large plantation, and operated with slave labor. The paternal ancestry is of English origin, and a large estate in the Ballowe name is now and for many years has been in chancery in England.

Lillian Millican, the mother of the Richmond attorney, was a daughter of C. C. Millican, who was born in North Carolina. He went overland to California in '49, and remained on the coast for four or five years digging gold. He returned to Texas, and another side of his experience was in driving cattle along the famous Chisholm trail. He was very successful in his operations, both in mining and in the cattle business, and finally settled on a large plantation in Brazoria county, where he was engaged in the raising of fast horses and in farming with his large retinue of slaves. He bred and raised on his estate the famous running mare, Queen Esther, who broke the world's record in the early eighties. He was elected county treasurer of Brazoria county, during the reconstruction era. His death occurred in 1897. C. C. Millican was a direct descendant of Col. Andrew Millican of Revolutionary fame, and one of seven brothers who came to America from Scotland, and founded the family on this side of the Atlantic. These brothers were all members of the noted Scotch clan of Millican. The maternal grandmother's father was named Spencer, and was a very large slave holder in Texas during the war, and three hundred of his negroes were released by the emancipation act.

John A. Ballowe, the father of L. M. Ballowe, was an attorney during his active years and one of the best known in his part of the state. His ability in private practice brought him prominently to the front in public affairs. In his youth he had taught himself to a great extent since his father's death had caused the burden of caring for his mother to fall upon his shoulders, and he had to contribute to the education of three younger brothers and a sister. In 1885 he was elected judge of Brazoria county, and served four years. After that he moved to Richmond, where he was engaged in law practice with Col. E. P. Peareson. During the administration of Governor Hogg, he represented Fort Bend county in the legislature serving two years. In 1895 he was elected county judge of Fort Bend county, giving an excellent administration during four years, and dying towards the close of his term of office. He was one of the men who drafted the original constitution of the Jay-Bird Democratic Association of Fort Bend county. Fraternally he was a Mason and had membership in the Episcopal church.

In the family of the parents were five children, four now living, the others than L. M. Ballowe being mentioned as follows: Annie Masterson Ballowe, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and who was married in June, 1913, to E. L. Lancaster of Dallas; John Adriance Ballowe, who is private secretary to John M. Moore, congressman for the eighth district, and is also a lawyer by profession, now practicing law in Houston; Philip Pearson Ballowe, who is a member of the Law and the Art graduating class of the State University of 1913, and was quiz master in the Law Department in 1914, and Elmo Ballowe, who died in infancy.

Leigh Millican Ballowe, attended the public schools of Richmond, then at St. Edward's College in Austin, and later the law department of the State University. Prior to his regular law course he read in the offices of D. R. Peareson, and S. C. Russell at Richmond. Having been admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Richmond, August 11, 1908, and has always practiced alone. While he enjoys an extensive and growing practice in all courts, he prefers the criminal branch of the law and is specializing in this line. From his early manhood, he has been active in Democratic politics, and at the present time is secretary of the Jay-Bird Democratic Association of Fort Bend county. In 1912 he made a strong race for the office of district attorney of the twenty-third judicial district, being defeated by only a small margin. Mr. Ballowe was a member of the board of school trustees of the independent district of Richmond, and while in that position he took a prominent part in the election and in the business negotiations connected with floating the bonds for the erection of the splendid new school building in Richmond now in course of construction. Mr. Ballowe did all the work connected with this enterprise. He resigned from his place on the school board, in order to make the race for district attorney.

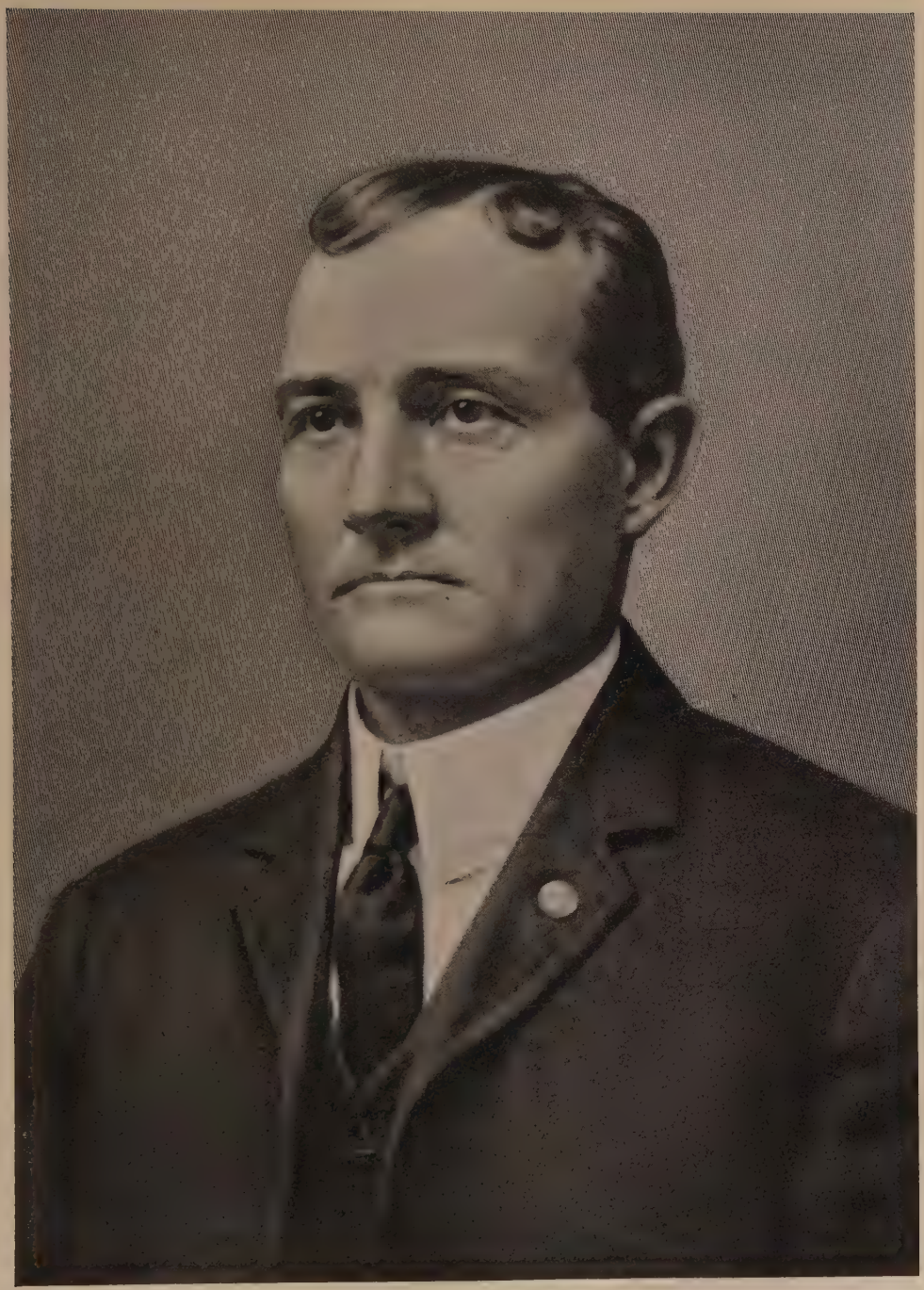
On November 24, 1910, Mr. Ballowe married Miss Sue May Gregg, only daughter of Hon. A. W. Gregg, congressman for the seventh congressional district with residence at Palestine. Their two children are Mary Sue Ballowe and John Gregg Ballowe. Fraternally Mr. Ballowe is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his family belong to the Episcopal Church. He at one time was superintendent of the Sunday school, and was also for several years choir director in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes much interest in music, dating from his college days, when as a member of the College Male Quartette he traveled all over the state after his graduation from university. In 1908-1909 Mr. Ballowe was editor of the Texas *Coaster* at Richmond, and in April 1, 1910, bought and established his own paper, the Richmond *Hornet*. He gave up the publication of this journal while making his campaign for district attorney. In January, 1914, he removed to Cuero, Texas, and is now engaged in the law practice at that place.

Hon. James B. Gibson. One of the most prominent men in the business and political world of Pecos, Texas, is the Hon. James B. Gibson, the present mayor of that place. He is one of the prominent lawyers of Reeves county and has been a resident of Pecos for many years. He comes of pioneer stock, his ancestors having not only been early settlers in Texas, but further down the line they were early settlers in the central states and still earlier in the history of the country were pioneers when the known western hemisphere was a narraw strip along the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Gibson was himself born in Texas and is therefore even more deeply interested in the welfare of the state than are most of her citizens. As a public official he has given great satisfaction and he has shown that he possesses no small amount of executive ability.

The father of James B. Gibson was Robert A. Gibson and he was a native of Tennessee. He came to Texas in 1845 and joined the army of General Taylor, serving in his command throughout the war with Mexico. After the close of the war he located in Burnet county and was there married. He engaged in stock raising and farming there until 1861, when he moved to Gillespie county. Here he followed stock raising for a time but when the call to arms was issued by the Confederate government, Mr. Gibson, although he was fifty years of age at the time, volunteered his services and joined a battalion of frontier troops, serving with them until the end of that war. Just after the close of the war he, with a band of twenty-five men, crossed the border to Mexico, and here they were arrested as spies and thrown into prison. After much cruel treatment, such as being put into stocks and chained in their prisons, Mr. Gibson who was a fluent speaker of Spanish, managed in some way to make his escape. Although he was handicapped by a ball and chain he was almost safe, but in attempting to cross the Rio Grande he was shot and killed by a Mexican soldier.

The mother of James B. Gibson was Celestine (Banta) Gibson, and she traces her ancestry back over a period of three hundred years. Her forebears came to New Jersey from Amsterdam and the banks of the Zuyder Zee, and these sturdy Hollanders were among the first settlers of the new colony to the south of New York. When this part of the country became pretty well settled up, some of the family emigrated to Kentucky, making the long journey on horseback and on foot, settling near Boonesborough, over one hundred years ago. Later they made their way into Indiana and there settled near Bloomington. Mrs. Gibson, mother of J. B. Gibson, was born in Indiana, at Bloomington, and she remembers very well how as a child of eleven years she walked beside the oxen drawing the heavily loaded emigrant wagons in which her mother and father were moving their household goods to Texas. They had their milch cows and all their property that was movable and the journey was a perilous one. Upon their arrival Mr. Banta took up six hundred and forty acres of land in Fannin county, and here they settled. It was in the days when Indian uprisings were frequent and the Banta family endured many of the trials and dangers that their ancestors had suffered in the days when civilization was blazing the trail across the Alleghany mountains. Mrs. Gibson comes of a family that has given a number of prominent men to this country, among whom may be mentioned an uncle, David Banta, who became dean of the law department of the University of Indiana. Mrs. Gibson is living today in Reeves county, Texas, and although aged eighty-two is as bright and courageous as she was in the early days which she remembers so well.

James B. Gibson was born in Burnet county, Texas, on the 23rd of December, 1857. He was the oldest of



J. D. Gibson

the four children of his parents, the other three being Roxie, who is the widow of James Sharpless and is now postmistress of Lagoona, Texas; Conn Gibson, who was two years younger than James Gibson, was a railway contractor and was shot to death at Carlsbad, New Mexico, in 1894; Mary Louise Gibson died at the age of nineteen years. James Gibson received his education in the common schools of south Texas and since means for an education were limited, both on account of the scarcity of money and the lack of good schools, he went to work at the age of sixteen. His first pay was earned as a cowboy and at this early age he drove cattle across the state of Texas and into Kansas. He then went to farming in Kerr county, Texas, in which he was engaged for about three years. The old military spirit which had inspired the father now began to show in the son and he joined the frontier battalion, becoming a member of Company C, which was under the command of Captain G. W. Arrington, and was stationed at old Fort Griffith, in Shackelford county. In 1878 the company was transferred to the headwaters of the Brazos river in Blanco canyon, where there was plenty of active work. James Gibson was promoted over the heads of older companions to the rank of second sergeant, both for bravery and efficiency. He did frontier duty for three years and during this time endured untold hardships, such as going without water for forty-eight hours and without very much in the shape of food for three days, during which he and his companions were pursuing Indians who were on the warpath. In 1886 he resigned from the command and returned to his home and mother.

They now sold their home in Gillespie county and removed to Pecos, in Reeves county. For two years Mr. Gibson was engaged in ranching and stock raising across the border near Seven Rivers, New Mexico. In the fall of 1888 he was elected to the office of county and district clerk of Reeves county, and his services in this office were so satisfactory that he was re-elected for seven terms, serving fourteen years in the office. During this time he took up the study of law and in 1890 was admitted to the bar.

Now begins a new phase in the life of Mr. Gibson. He was elected to the office of attorney for Reeves county and served for two terms. He has been practicing law since that time, giving part of his time, however, to his ranching interests. He is a member of the firm of Gibson & Wilson, and they have one of the best practices in the county. He purchased his present ranch in 1892, in partnership with his brother-in-law, George Mansfield, and they engaged in stock raising on a large scale in Reeves county. This partnership continued for six years and then Mr. Gibson sold his interests for the sum of seventy thousand dollars. He invested this money in real estate in Pecos, owning both residences and business blocks, his own home, which is worth about ten thousand dollars, being his property. Mr. Gibson was elected mayor of Pecos in April, 1912, and is filling this office to the satisfaction of the citizens of Pecos.

In 1894 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Ney Mansfield, who was born in the southern part of Texas, and is a daughter of George T. and Amalda (McKinney) Mansfield. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, but they have adopted little five-year-old Leo Ney McDaniel, and it is their chief desire to bring her up and educate her as though she were their own child.

WILLIAM A. BATES, M. D. Since establishing himself as a physician in the Purdon community of Nevarro county Dr. Bates has been one of the men of most service to the community, not only professionally but through his kindly helpfulness and ready enthusiasm for all that mean uplift and advancement. Dr. Bates is a real pioneer of the west, has spent many years in Texas, and his experiences led him throughout the northwest during the years when that country was fiercely contested by the Indian tribes. His home has been in Navarro county since 1887, and the previous year was spent in Breckinridge, Texas, where he did his first medical practice in this state.

Dr. Bates came to Texas from Arizona, where for two years he was a physician at Quijotoa. Previous to his Arizona residence he had been in California, working as a prospector and looking out for a permanent location. In Montana he had spent several years, going out in 1876 and finally reaching Miles City in 1879, and was in different parts of that country until 1882, when he went to Fort Benton and crossed into the Canadian northwest, following up the Saskatchewan river, and in that vicinity first did prospecting as a part of his profession. He was with an expedition of some twenty persons, and altogether spent two years on the Canadian side. From there he moved to California, thence to Arizona, and finally to Texas.

Before going to Montana Dr. Bates spent a year in the mining region of Deadwood, Dakota, and was with some of the freighting outfit from Cheyenne, Bismarck and Fort Pierre on the Missouri river. This account brings Dr. Bates back to his first residence in Texas, where he spent a portion of his early manhood. He had gone north from Sherman, Texas, passing through Indian Territory and Kansas over the old Chisholm trail with a number of cattle men. At Ogalalla, Kansas, he parted company with the cattle men, and continued his journey with a freighting outfit of a dozen persons to Deadwood, passing through Cheyenne. On this journey while in the Spearfish locality of Dakota he met a haymaker who was cutting grass with his Winchester rifle strapped to his machine. At that time the Sioux Indians, with Sitting Bull at their head, were on the war path. Mr. Bates went back and forth between shipping points of the Missouri river and Deadwood with various trade outfits, and as a physician had a great deal of professional practice along the way, since there were very few resident physicians in that country. At Fort Meade he saw the old Dun horse with thirteen bullet wounds in the body that escaped from the Custer battlefield on the Big Horn river. He also was acquainted with Johnny Bruerierre, a half breed Sioux scout, the only man who made his escape from that horrible massacre. Although the red men were still on the war path while Dr. Bates was in the northwest, he never had personal encounter with the followers of old "Rain in the Face," "Gaul," and "Yellow Dog," the big chiefs of the tribe under Sitting Bull.

Dr. Bates had first come to Texas in 1870, and worked as a cowboy in different parts of northern Texas until he started on his trip to the north. He was born in White county, near Sparta, Tennessee, April 17, 1852. From the age of three until sixteen he had lived in Arkansas, "water bound," to use his own words, in Sharpe county. His early education came from the country schools of Arkansas, and he was of school age while the Civil war was in progress. His father was Dr. James H. Bates, who died soon after the war at his home some twenty miles north of Pocahontas, near old Walnut Hill. The senior Dr. Bates was a native of Georgia, and had married in Tennessee Louisa Johnson, who died in Arkansas. Their children were: Madison, who lives in Arkansas; Mary A., who married Henry Smith of Arkansas; Dr. William A.; Sam H., of Arkansas; Thomas and Eugene, who both live in the old home locality of Arkansas. Dr. Bates is the only one living in Texas.

It was while in Montana that Dr. Bates took up the study of medicine, and practiced without a license, a course which was then legal and professional in that new and frontier community. During 1876 he spent a few months in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and received a license to practice in Texas from the Brownwood Medical board. During 1898 he was a stu-

dent in the Fort Worth Medical College. On locating in Navarro county Dr. Bates practiced on a certificate from the State of Texas. Professionally his career has been extremely successful. He has a natural talent for surgery, and has acquired a reputation as a cancer specialist and has performed many successful operations. In obstetrical cases his fame is widespread, and his services have been employed by two generations of mothers in this community.

When Dr. Bates came to Purdon there were only two stores and only a few homes on the south side of the railroad. His part has been a valuable factor in the upbuilding of the business section of the town, where he for some years had a general mercantile and drug store. Since 1902 he has served as postmaster of Purdon, and a part of his success has also come from his work as a practical farmer since 1900. He takes both pleasure and profit from the raising of thoroughbred Duroc hogs, having obtained the nucleus of his stock from the herd at Morgan and the Belcher ranch at Whiteright.

Dr. Bates was married at Quijotoa, Arizona, December 16, 1885, to Miss Hattie I. Jones. Her father, Leonard Jones, came from Ohio and lived at Tombstone, Arizona. Leonard Jones married Rebecca Lawrence. Their children besides Mrs. Bates were Ed T. of Tucson, Arizona, and Phebe, wife of Will Pierce, also of Tucson. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Bates are: Alva May, the wife of J. A. Mitchell of Purdon; and Winifred, wife of D. E. Dickson, of Dawson, Texas, who has a daughter Betsy Jane.

Dr. Bates affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs of his lodge at Corsicana. His church is the Presbyterian. So far as known Dr. Bates is the founder and active spirit in the maintenance of the only small girls' singing class in the United States. Though not a musician himself, his enthusiasm and management have brought his class to a high standard of proficiency, so that it has won prizes over other advanced singing classes in the county. His work in this direction is only one of the many kindly and disinterested services for which his community has good reason to be grateful for the presence of this pioneer and excellent doctor.

Dr. Robert Fletcher Weathersbee, M. D. There are few active Texas physicians who combine the experience of the pioneer doctor with the modern activities of the profession in a more interesting manner than Dr. Weathersbee, who for nearly fifty years has been identified with medical practice in this state, and since 1883 has held a high place both as a physician and citizen at Bedias in Grimes county. When he located in Bedias more than thirty years ago the place had only three small stores, and was thirty miles from a railroad. All the physicians with whom he consulted and associated in those early days have since passed away, and he is now the dean and veteran of his profession in that part of Texas, and although venerable in years still has the confidence and esteem of a large practice and is as proficient as many younger men.

Dr. Robert Fletcher Weathersbee was born in Martin county, North Carolina, June 19, 1839, and before taking up the successive stages of his own interesting career it would be well to refer briefly to his family. His grandfather was Thomas Weathersbee, and it is an unusual distinction that Dr. Weathersbee had only one grandfather on both maternal and paternal sides. Thomas Weathersbee was born also in North Carolina and died there between sixty-five and seventy years of age. He married Sarah Hyman, and of their sixteen children all grew up and reared families, and their posterity is now scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico. The men of the family have devoted themselves to farming, and since the war practically none of them have appeared prominently in political affairs. The father of Dr. Weathersbee was John T. Weathersbee, a farmer, who was born in Martin county, North Carolina, in 1818, and in 1844 moved to Mississippi and spent his remaining years as a prosperous farmer and planter at Canton in that state, where he died in 1849. He was brought up on a plantation of slave-holders, and never became identified with public affairs. He was a Methodist in religion. John T. Weathersbee married his cousin, Rosalie F. A. Weathersbee, a daughter of grandfather Thomas Weathersbee already mentioned. She died at Bedias, Texas, in 1885, and Dr. Weathersbee is the only son and child.

Dr. Weathersbee was five years of age when his parents moved to Canton, Mississippi, in the fall of 1844, and he there grew to man's estate. His literary education was acquired in that vicinity, and he began the study of medicine at Camden, Mississippi, under Dr. T. L. Cotton. Subsequently his preparation was advanced by a course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and he was graduated in 1860 from the New Orleans School of Medicine, an institution which became extinct during the war. After a brief practice in Lawrence county, Mississippi, Dr. Weathersbee responded to the call of patriotism and entered the Confederate army as a private soldier in Company G of the Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry under Captain McWillie and Colonel Burt. The regiment was attached to General Barksdale's Brigade in McLaw's Division of the Virginia army. It reached Virginia in time to take part in the first great battle of Manassas, and also fought at Leesburg. Soon after the latter engagement Dr. Weathersbee was discharged on account of ill health, returned home, and having recuperated rejoined the army, but this time in the cavalry wing. He was in Company G of Colonel Wirt Adams' Regiment, and thereafter fought with the Tennessee army in the great campaigns of Alabama and Georgia and Tennessee. His most arduous experience was in the Atlantic campaign, which began at Lookout Mountain and engaged him in almost constant fighting for a hundred days, including the battles at Resaca, New Hope Church, Dalton, Peach Tree Creek, and both the heavy engagements before Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta his command was sent back under General Hood into Tennessee, and there took part in two of the severest struggles of the entire war, at Franklin and Nashville. Following the latter battle Dr. Weathersbee was placed on detached service with his company as an escort to General Loring, and then rejoined his regiment. His command was disbanded in Alabama in the midst of the woods and received its parole from General Canby.

Dr. Weathersbee did not remain in Mississippi long after the war, and in 1866 came to Texas and settled near Woodville in Tyler county. He practiced his profession there and at Cold Springs in San Jacinto county until 1883, when he moved to Bedias, and has since given his services as a capable and faithful family physician to a large number of people in the northern part of Grimes county. His profession has been his sole vocation and ambition, and through it he has fulfilled his destiny and done much for the cause of humanity.

Dr. Weathersbee was married near Cold Springs, Texas, in 1869, to Miss Fannie Stocking, daughter of Rev. E. A. Stocking, who came from Mobile, Alabama. Mrs. Weathersbee died at Bedias in 1900 and the seven children of their marriage are briefly mentioned as follows: Mrs. Cora Bishop, of Bedias; Walter E., of Del Rio, Texas; Mrs. Pearl McIntyre of Navasota; Robert Eugene L., of Bedias; Mrs. Vera Moore of Sayers, Texas; Lamar of Electra, Texas; Mrs. Ethel Bullard, of Madison county. In 1908 Dr. Weathersbee married at Bedias Mrs. Ella Merrett, a daughter of Col. Richard H. Harrison, one of the pioneers in this section of Texas. She is a sister of two well known physicians of Bryan, and

the Harrison family lineage and history will be found in a sketch of one of these physicians. Mrs. Weathersbee has two children: Mrs. Hattie Speer, of Louisville, Texas; and Percy Merrett of Bedias.

Dr. Weathersbee has fraternity relations with Hannibal Boone Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, and at one time was surgeon of the camp and is one of the few surviving members who still respond to roll call. He is also active in Masonry, having affiliation with the Jerusalem, No. 3, the Lodge, Chapter and Council and the Eastern Star, and is a Past Master of Bedias Lodge, No. 651. In religion he is a Methodist, has served his church as trustee, and to his community of Bedias besides his work in his profession has contributed service as a trustee of the public school.

DR. BEV HARRISON. How the enterprise of one man stimulates and upbuilds the economic and commercial resources of a community is well illustrated in the case of Dr. Bev Harrison, who formerly practiced medicine but is now engaged in farming and stock raising and other activities at Bedias in Grimes county.

Born in Grimes county in 1874, Dr. Harrison is still living on the same farm where he grew up and got his education. After attending the local schools he followed his ambition to enter medicine by beginning the study of that science in 1895 in Nashville University in Tennessee, and was graduated in medicine there in 1897. For two years he practiced at Stone City in Brazos county, spent one year in the city of Bryan, and then returned to his old home locality in Grimes county and was actively engaged in practice for seven years, when he abandoned his profession to take up his more important interests as a farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Harrison is now one of the largest feeders of cattle in Grimes county, and the importance of Bedias as a market is largely influenced by the forty or more carloads of cattle which every season are shipped out of this section as a result of his enterprise. In his business relation he is associated with M. M. Hall under the firm name of Harrison & Hall. Not alone in creating a market at Bedias has he been influential, but has performed much important work in creating permanent resources along agricultural lines. Dr. Harrison has a thousand acres under cultivation in this section, and gives empolyment to twenty-five families, who produce cotton as a chief crop. Due to his management and his capital some eight hundred acres of timberland has been cleared up, and he has constructed and provided fifteen houses for his tenants. His farms lie between Madisonville and Bedias Roads and the Iola and North Zulch Roads.

Dr. Bev Harrison was the youngest child of the late Richard Harrison, who settled in Grimes county in 1854, coming from Tennessee. He brought his little family of wife and children across the country in a wagon from Davidson county. He was a native of Virginia, but grew up in Tennessee and married there Miss Lucy Bishop, a daughter of Edmund Bishop. Edmund Bishop, who died just before his widow and children emigrated to Texas, was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, about 1776, had a very limited education, served from Virginia as a soldier in the war of 1812, and left his home state in 1835 to locate in Tennessee. He married Miss Sallie Bowers, a daughter of Giles Bowers of Lunenburg county. Their children were: Elvira, who died near Bedias as Mrs. George Harrison; George T., who died in Tennessee; Caroline E., who married Atlas Phillips and died in Northern Mississippi; Lucy G., who is the widow of R. H. Harrison and lives at Bedias; Benjamin F., a farmer near Bedias; Sarah C., who was four times married and is now Mrs. Frank Ellington of Belton, Texas. Edmund Bishop was a son of Edmund Bishop, Sr., who was born in Ireland and came to America before the Revolutionary war. His children were Jerry, who moved to Georgia and died there; Joseph, who came to Texas in 1836; and Edmund, the grandfather of Dr. Harrison.

Richard Harrison after his marriage and removal from Tennessee located in Grimes county at a place within view of his son, Dr. Harrison's present place. He was about two miles from what was then known as Bedias store now the town of Bedias. There Richard Harrison reared his family of ten children, all but one of whom grew up, and became a stock man and farmer and one of the large property owners in that section. He was never active in politics, and confined his participation to voting. During the war he proved a faithful and efficient soldier of the Confederacy, and attained the rank of colonel before leaving the army. He was identified with no church, and had only one fraternal relation, that of the Odd Fellows.

Dr. Harrison among other interests is a stockholder and director in the Bedias Hardware Company, and is president of the Citizens Bank (unincorporated) of Bedias, which has a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. Business has proved his forte and the means by which he contributes his benefits to the community. He votes the Democratic ticket, but has attended few political meetings in his time. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Bedias, the Royal Arch Chapter at Madisonville, No. 242, and the Trinity Commandery, No. 19, K. T., at Huntsville. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Navasota. Dr. Harrison was married in his home locality, December 8, 1901, to Miss Zula Isbell. She is one of the seven children of Samuel A. and Martha (Upchurch) Isbell, who came to Texas from Rome, Georgia. The six children of the Isbell family who reached maturity are named as follows: Tilman, who died unmarried; Mrs. Harrison, who was born November 14, 1881; Aaron, a farmer in the vicinity of Bedias; Kieffer, of Jones county, Texas; May, wife of Edgar Allen of Mexia; and Fred of Bedias. Dr. Harrison and wife have two children: Lucy Loree and Willie Ionne.

AUBREY RODGERS. In the flourishing little community of Rockdale Aubrey Rodgers has a place of usefulness and of distinction as a man who in a few years has built up a fine business in the tinning, roofing and plumbing line, and is also now serving as fire marshal. A worker in sheet metal, Mr. Rodgers probably has no superior in his part of the state, and by his thorough competence in his trade, by business methods that have commended his work to the public, though he started in life without resources, he is now at the head of a good and growing concern.

Aubrey Rodgers was born at Farmington in Grayson county, Texas, January 10, 1871. His father, Albert W. Rodgers, born in Arkansas in 1836, held a commission as captain in the Confederate army under General Cabell, was for many years a minister of the Presbyterian church, and now lives at Sulphur Springs. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bush, was born in Virginia in 1843. Her father, Michael G. Bush, born in Virginia in 1802, after nine years of residence in Illinois came to Texas in 1854, bringing his wife and four children, three daughters and one son. Michael G. Bush was one of the ablest pioneers of Northern Texas, and a man whose leadership was evident in many ways. He owned the first machine for the cutting of grain or grass and drawn by horse power. By profession he was a surveyor, and in that capacity laid off the first town site at Sherman, and was also employed with the engineering corps of the Houston and Texas Central Railway and did much surveying and engineering supervision for that road. Albert W. Rodgers and wife had five children: Aubrey, Anna, Maggie, Minnie and Lillian.

Aubrey Rodgers grew up in Grayson county, graduated from the high school at Farmington in 1888, and for three terms was a student in the Fort Worth University. His early experiences were as a cowboy, and he spent

three years on the great cattle ranges of Western Texas. Choosing a more stable occupation, he learned the trade of tinner, and worked as a journeyman at various localities, and under different employers until 1908. That year Mr. Rodgers opened a shop at Rockdale, in Milam county, and now supplies his tinning and roofing service to a large territory surrounding that town.

At Norman, Oklahoma, in 1899, Mr. Rodgers married Willie May Lyster, daughter of A. J. Lyster, of Childress, Texas. They are the parents of three children: Frederick Lyster, King Abbott, and Aubrey Lund. Mr. Rodgers has a good residence at Rockdale, and is one of the popular and public-spirited citizens. He is a Democrat in politics, is serving as fire marshal, and is elder of the Rockdale Presbyterian church. His fraternities are the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees.

James W. McCarver, M. D. It is only stating a fact to say that the medical profession as a class have always been alert in their vigilance and energetic in their practical efforts to improve the human welfare. While medical practice has been largely a matter of individual service, there has never been lacking those physicians, who, while best with particular cases, have also stood on watch over community wholesomeness, and when the enemy of disease has swarmed over the gates, have devoted themselves to the battle with all the zeal of old-time military heroes. There are today hundreds of conscientious doctors, who, placing the interests of the whole above their immediate material concerns, are rendering invaluable service as leaders and workers in the public health movement.

In Brownwood and Brown county, the services of Dr. McCarver have been directed not only to attending a large private practice, but also the public health, and he has a record in that field which is distinctly creditable. For eight years he served as health officer of Brown county, and it was largely due to his practical advice and efforts that the city of Brownwood in 1912 won the first prize as the cleanest city under ten thousand population in Texas. The contest, which was statewide, was inaugurated and much of its work carried on among the school children. Dr. McCarver did much to stimulate the zeal of all the children in Brown county over the motto "Clean and Keep Clean," and led the work through all its phases during the period of the contest. Largely due to his activities, the Brown county schools in 1910 adopted the individual drinking cup, and in 1912 seventy sanitary toilets were installed in the different schools throughout the county.

Dr. McCarver is a physician who is well entitled to his degree of doctor of medicine, and might properly be given a degree as an operating surgeon, if such a degree were in common use. He is well equipped and has been specially trained in surgery, and both as a physician and surgeon has made a fine record during his career. James W. McCarver was born January 3, 1870, in Coryell, Coryell county, Texas. He was the oldest of ten children, five sons and five daughters of Joseph W. and Ella (Chambers) McCarver. The parents originally came from Mississippi, and the father moved from that state to Arkansas, where he was a volunteer in the Confederate army under General Price, serving throughout the war, and participating in a number of important engagements. After the war he returned home, again took up farming and stock raising, and in 1870 came to Texas and located in Coryell county. There he was engaged in farming and raising stock, and now he and his wife live retired at Gatesville. Dr. McCarver is descended from a family of Scotland, and three brothers including his great-grandfather came to America many years ago, locating in the southern states, where the family has since been well known. The doctor's father, and other members of the family, were planters and slave holders before the war.

Dr. McCarver grew up in Coryell county, attending the schools of Coryell City. His education was excellent both in literary courses and in medicine. After attending the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville, he entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated M. D. in 1898. For three years he practiced in his home town, and in 1901-02 was house surgeon at St. Mary's Infirmary in Galveston. He then took a post-graduate course in surgical pathology, diseases of women, and general surgery, in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Since 1904, Dr. McCarver has been in practice at Brownwood, and has filled an important place in the beneficent activities of this city.

Dr. McCarver recently secured the grounds, and with the best structures of the kind in the country as his models, made plans and specifications for the building of a private sanitarium in Brownwood. With its completion the doctor cares for his patients in one of the finest and best equipped sanitariums in the state, supplied with operating rooms and with accommodations for twenty-five patients in private rooms, besides his general ward. His facilities are now unexcelled for carrying on his work both in the surgical and general field of medicine.

Dr. McCarver is a director in the Coggan National Bank of Brownwood. In politics he is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. His church is the Presbyterian, and he is now serving as one of the elders in that society. On December 29, 1898, at Coryell City, he married Miss Willie G. Sadler. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sadler of Coryell, her father, now deceased, having been a farmer and stockman.

Harberson Hudson. One of the oldest merchants at Rockdale is Harberson Hudson, who has been identified with the grocery trade in that locality for the past twenty years. He is one of the most capable merchants of Milam county, has made a thorough study of his work, meets the demands of the popular desires along his line, and is one of the men who, successful themselves, have stood for general advancement and improvement in this community.

Harberson Hudson was born in the state of Maryland October 20, 1865, a son of Major and May (Murry) Hudson. His father, who was born in Maryland in 1827, was a farmer by occupation, and on moving to Texas in 1867 settled at Caldwell in Burleson county. His death occurred in 1882. The mother, who was born in Maryland in 1828, died in 1904. The six children were: Annie K., deceased; John Sidney, who lives in San Angelo; Thomas L., deceased; Lizzie, now Mrs. W. D. Wells, of Rockdale; Harberson; and Lon.

Harberson Hudson grew up in Burleson county, attended the public schools there and also the schools of Rockdale until sixteen years of age. His first experience in mercantile life was as clerk in a grocery store at Rockdale. By 1894, with his accumulated earnings and experience, he and his brother Lon started an independent business under the firm name of H. & L. Hudson, Grocers. Their store has long been recognized as the center of reliable merchandise, and as a going concern. The business now represents a better value than the stock and fixtures of other concerns in this county.

Mr. Hudson is a Democrat in politics, and is an active member of the Methodist church, having resigned the office of steward in 1909. He owns, besides his dwelling house, a half interest in one hundred acres of improved farm lands in Milam county. For his recreation he occasionally goes on a fishing trip, but his business and home and family are the objects of his chief care and attention.

At Rockdale, on November 7, 1894, Mr. Hudson married Della Elholm, daughter of John Elholm. They are the parents of two children: Lon and Agnes. Lon mar-

ried Gladys Walker and lives in Dallas, where he is cashier for a large real estate company of that city. The daughter Agnes is a talented musician, was educated in that line, and is now a teacher of music at Sharpe, in Milam county.

RICHARD H. HARRISON, M. D. The Harrison family has a large representation in Texas, and Dr. Richard Henry Harrison located at Bryan in 1896, and has since been prominent not only in his profession but also in public affairs.

Richard Henry Harrison was born at Bedias, Grimes county, Texas, October 16, 1869. His father was Colonel Richard H. Harrison, a pioneer settler, and a man widely known in Grimes county. Grandfather Harrison, who had a family of fifteen children, and who died in Tennessee, was one of three brothers, all of whom came from Ireland to the United States. One of these was a lawyer, one a minister, while Grandfather Harrison combined the occupations of farming and teaching. Among his children were the following: Barney; Philip; Mont; John; Joseph; Colonel R. H.; Catherine, who married and spent her life in Arkansas; Bettie Duncan; and a Mrs. McKeever.

Colonel Richard H. Harrison came to Texas from Nashville, Tennessee, about 1850. The journey was made by wagon in company with a party of emigrants, and he settled at Bedias, in Grimes county, where for a number of years he was successful as a farmer and stock raiser. At the time of his coming to Texas he was a young married man, and he and his wife established their first home in the woods. By the work of his slaves and his own close personal supervision he improved a fine farm and gradually got into the stock business on a large scale, owning cattle by the thousands, hogs by the hundreds, which ran wild and pastured in the woods, and a great many horses. The output of his farm and ranch was driven to market across the country in the days before railroads and shipping points were generously distributed over Texas. In a public way he served in the office of justice of the peace, and as postmaster at Bedias. However, he was not active in politics. During the war he was appointed colonel and served with that rank in Texas, and at the close of the war had to give up his slaves and had also lost much by other necessary sacrifices.

Colonel Harrison married Miss Lucy Bishop, whose father, George Bishop, spent his life in Tennessee as a planter. Mrs. Harrison is now living at Bedias at a good old age. Her children are briefly mentioned as follows: Donie, who married Sam McWhorter and died at Pankey, Texas. Ned, who died at Bedias and left a family; Tobe, who died in the same locality leaving children; Emma, who married Thomas Spell, of Bryan; Ella, wife of Dr. Weathersbee, of Bedias; Mrs. Lucy McDougald, of Bryan; Willie, who married R. E. L. Upchurch and died at Bedias; Dr. R. H.; and Beverly, of Bedias.

Dr. Harrison grew up in his native locality, had his father's plantation as the scene of his early associations, and his education was acquired partly in the local schools, and partly in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Until he reached his majority he followed farming, and at the age of twenty-two took up the study of medicine in the University of Nashville. That institution graduated him in 1896 as doctor of medicine, and he at once located in Bryan for practice. His interest in the profession, and his ambition to reach the highest possible degree of success therein has kept him a constant student, and he has taken post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic, the Chicago Polyclinic, and the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and the Texas State Medical Society. Dr. Harrison also has a record as a public spirited citizen. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Bryan, and remained in the office five years, resigning it for what he considered a position offering still greater opportunity to serve the community as city health officer. While mayor many notable improvements were made in the city, including the surfacing of Main street with clay and rocks, the building of the Carnegie Library, and also the West Side public school building. Dr. Harrison is known as one of the county's active men in Democratic politics. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Loyal Order of Moose in a fraternal way. In May, 1895, he was married in Robertson county to Mrs. Jennie Bethel, whose father was Sam Evetts, a farmer of Benchley, Texas. Dr. Harrison and wife have three children: Henry and Lucy, twins, and Samuel Evetts.

DR. WILLIAM P. HARRISON, M. D., one of the foremost professional and business men of Teague, is a native of Grimes county, Texas, and is a son of Bernard Harrison, who settled in the vicinity of Bedias, as a pioneer, prior to the Civil war period. Dr. Harrison was a Virginian, and was a young man at the time of his advent into Texas. He was born in Grimes county, about 1830, and he died at his farm near Bedias, Texas, in 1895. He spent his life as a farmer and stock man, becoming an extensive land owner in the county, and proving himself a successful business man. He left a good-sized estate when he died.

Bernard Harrison was a soldier in the Civil war, and he had his first military experience as a member of Terry's Rangers, prior to the outbreak of the war. He later was enlisted regularly as a Confederate soldier, though still as a member of the well-known Terry organization, and he saw considerable active service. He was never one to take an unduly active part in politics, though he supported Democratic policies, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his business activities Bernard Harrison was successful and prosperous and he accumulated something like five thousand acres of land. His farm alone embraced five hundred acres, all of which was cleared and under the plow. His presence in that locality worked a decided improvement in what was originally a wilderness, and the Bedias community owed much to his aggressive and progressive methods. He married Miss Margaret Plaster, a daughter of William Plaster, who was a Tennessee settler coming to Texas prior to the birth of his daughter. Mr. Plaster was one of the first white settlers of Grimes county, and he was a merchant of Bedias, presumably the first one in the place.

Dr. Harrison of this review is one of a family of eleven children, nine of whom yet survive, and three of them are members of the medical profession. He is the youngest of the family. He was born on October 12, 1880, and he passed his boyhood in the Bedias community to the age of fifteen years, when he went to the A. & M. College at Bryan, and there acquired his higher education. He finished the agricultural course there, and was graduated in 1899. He began his career in business as a traveling salesman for an advertising house out of Chicago, and for a year he was occupied in that manner. Then, in 1900, he took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Texas, and in 1904 was graduated with the M. D. degree. His class standing won for him an internship in the John Sealey Hospital in Galveston, and he spent a year there.

About this time yellow fever broke out and became epidemic in New Orleans, and Dr. Harrison entered the quarantine service of the state of Texas, with station at Galveston. His assignment was that of quarantine inspector and with the quelling of the epidemic he left the service. He then took up professional work with the McCabe & Steen Construction Company, as a contract surgeon, and he served with them for three months.

In the fall of 1907 Dr. Harrison came to Teague and established himself in practice. He has been division

surgeon for the T. & B. V. Railway since the establishment of the division here, and he is county health officer of Freestone county, as well as being a commissioned officer of the medical corps of the Texas National Guard, by appointment of Governor Colquitt, under date of June 10, 1913.

As to his business connections in Teague, it may be said that the Doctor is a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Teague and of the Teague Building Company.

Dr. Harrison was married in Teague on February 2, 1910, to Miss Grace Setzer, a daughter of Mrs. H. B. Setzer, who came to Texas from North Carolina, where Mrs. Harrison was born. Mrs. Setzer in maidenhood was Miss Helen Jones, and she has borne her husband two sons and two daughters. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison are without issue. The Doctor is a Mason, with Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery affiliations, and he is also an Elk and a Pythian Knight. He has been a delegate to the State Democratic Conventions on several occasions, that constituting his only political service.

JOHN BARTOW REESE. The oldest lumber dealer of Kerens and a resident of that little Navarro county city since 1893, John B. Reese well deserves his general reputation through that community as a keen and successful business man, who has also at various times identified himself in a public spirited manner with the improvements and progress of his community.

Mr. Reese came to Texas in 1873 with his father, Lucian Larken Reese, who is now living at the age of eighty-four in Kosse. The Reese family has lived in different states of the South a number of generations. Grandfather Cuthbert Reese was a farmer at Hillsboro, Georgia, where he died before the war. He was a slave holder. His children were: Joseph; Gus, Bettie, who married Washington Holland; Lou, who married Gip Connell; Lucian L.; and William. Of these Lucian and Bettie both moved to Texas.

Lucian Larken Reese was born in Jasper county, Georgia, and for his time received a liberal education and took up his career as a teacher. On moving from Georgia to Texas he made the trip by water to New Orleans and to Galveston, and followed up the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railway as far as Kosse, which was about the limit of that road's construction at that time. With his equipment as an educator, he resumed teaching in Limestone county, and eventually engaged in farming. During the war he served for a time as a Confederate soldier, and with that exception his life has been led along quiet and honorable lines. He is one of the older members of the Masonic Order at Kosse, and also affiliates with the Baptist church. In Georgia, Lucien L. Reese married Nancy Ann McKissick, daughter of John McKissick and of an old family in that state. Mrs. Reese died at Kosse in February, 1907, at the age of sixty-seven. Their children were: Amelia, of Kosse; John B.; Minnie, wife of C. W. Brown of Bremond, where she died; Montella, of Edna, Texas; and Isaac of Lott.

John Bartow Reese, who was born in Georgia, July 27, 1861, was twelve years old when he accompanied his father to Texas. His education was continued in the country schools about Kosse, and when he started for himself it was in the vocation of farmer. With some experience in the lumber trade, in 1893, he established a lumber yard in Kerens in partnership with J. L. Markham, and the firm of Markham & Reese has steadily continued and prospered there to the present time, the senior member being a resident of Kosse. For a number of years this was the only lumber retail establishment at Kosse. Mr. Reese has concentrated his attention to the lumber business, although he owns considerable land in the vicinity of Kerens, but that is worked by tenants and he gives it little of his time or attention. During the past twenty years more than half the lumber used in the construction of the town of Kerens has come from the Markham & Reese yards.

In public affairs he has served on the board of aldermen and is now one of the school trustees. While in the council he aided in upbuilding and improving the town, in grading the streets, and in laying a proper basis for permanent improvement. The new school house at Kerens was built when Mr. Reese was treasurer of the school board. In politics he has manifested little interest in party affairs and has attended no political convention. He is one of the Deacons of the Missionary Baptist church of Kerens, is superintendent of the Sunday school, and his only fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World, in which he is a charter member.

On June 10, 1886, in Limestone county Mr. Reese married Miss Carrie Brown. Her father, Capt. J. P. Brown, who came from Georgia to Texas before the war, went out from this state for service in the Confederate army, was a substantial farmer, and was twice elected a member of the Texas legislature. Captain Brown by his first marriage had the following children: Gip, John, Irvin, William and Jimmie, the last the wife of Frank Bratton. Mrs. Reeses was one of the two children by the second marriage of Capt. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have the following family: Cresidus, wife of Roland Mays, of Kerens; Lucian Larken, who died at the age of seventeen; Irene; Annie; Carrie; Johnnie B.; and Charles Erin.

ABNER LUTHER LEWIS. Although one of the younger members of the Grayson county bar, Abner Luther Lewis is in the enjoyment of a distinctively representative clientage which has connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district. Locating in the practice of his profession at Denison in 1910, the favorable opinion passed upon him at that time has in no degree been modified, but, on the contrary, has been strengthened with the passing years as he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems of the law. Mr. Lewis is a native son of Texas and of Grayson county, having been born at Pilot Grove, December 18, 1886, a son of Gyton and Jennie (Jackson) Lewis. Both parents are natives of Grayson county, where the father was for some years engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at this time reside in Kimble county, where they continue to follow the tilling of the soil. Two children were in their family: Abner Luther, of this review; and Archie L., who is successfully engaged in the bakery business at Denison.

The early education of Abner Luther Lewis was secured in the public schools of Denison, but the family finances were such that after he had passed the eighth grade he was forced to lay aside his books and begin to work to assist in the support of his parents. He had early cherished an ambition, however, to enter the law, and with this goal in view, while working days in the transportation department of the offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Denison, began to study nights with such good results that he was able to secure the honors of his class when he graduated from high school. After eight years of day work and night study, with such money as he had been able to save from his earnings, he became a student in the University of Texas, and there spent two years, proving himself a most excellent and resceptive scholar. Upon leaving that institution he took up the study of his chosen vocation in the offices of John T. Suggs, under whose preceptorship he made rapid progress, and January 4, 1910, was admitted to the bar. He at once entered practice in Denison, and here has continued to maintain his field of endeavor. He is now recognized as one of the rising members of the bar, a lawyer strong and logical in argument, forceful in the presentation of his cause, with a ready command of language, and analytical reasoning and clear deduction which prove an influencing force in

Homer L. Leiva

his arguments. His practice has grown steadily, and he has been eagerly sought in a number of cases of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat and has always voted in support of his party and his friends, but his own public service has been limited to a short term as assistant county attorney of Grayson county, an office from which he resigned. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Moose, the Voerwarts, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Woodmen of the World, and of the last-named has served as council commander for four years. He is also identified with the business life of the city as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has done much to advance the moral tone of the community by his connection with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Methodist Episcopal church. His offices are located at Nos. 312 and 314 Security Building.

On January 26, 1905, Mr. Lewis was married (first) to Miss Lillian Campbell, who died November 27, 1905. His second marriage occurred to Miss Clara Jackson on March 11, 1913, and to them was born on December 21, 1913, a son, Abner Luther Lewis, Jr. When he can spare time from his large practice and other interests. Mr. Lewis enjoys taking trips to neighboring cities, but he has not yet found the community which he would exchange for Denison, in the continued prosperity of which city he is firmly convinced. Both he and his wife are well known in social circles of the city, and their numerous friends always find a gracious welcome at the refined Lewis home, located at No. 317 North Scullin avenue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SPEED. The careers of few Texans have more marks of real business accomplishment and achievement over obstacles than this well-known farmer and banker of Kerens. He grew up under conditions which made the obtaining of an education difficult, was a soldier during the close of the war between the states, lived for a number of years in close intimacy with hardship and poverty, and finally moved out to Texas to begin life anew.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Speed settled in Navarro county. His first home was on Mill Creek, north of Blooming Grove, where he began with exceedingly limited resources and bought a small and scarcely improved tract of land on time. When he arrived he owned one mule, and his wife and four children had come out from Mississippi on a wagon owned by his brother. It was a journey of six weeks, and the trip had the usual spice of little incidents to break its monotony.

It was from Covington county, Mississippi, near Williamsburg, that Mr. Speed set out when he determined to seek a new home in Texas. He was born there April 11, 1846, and grew up in that locality. The time which would have proved most valuable in securing an education was spent in the army. He enlisted in 1864 in Stubbs' battalion of Woods' Brigade in the Confederate army, and was a river guard on the Mississippi river between Natchez and Yazoo city. There was no fighting of any consequence, and after the surrender of Lee his command was disbanded. He then returned home and assisted his father in farming. After the war he managed by hard efforts to acquire a year of schooling, and that proved exceedingly valuable to him later in life.

On December 1, 1869, he was married, and began housekeeping on a poor little farm from which he managed to drag the living until he left that state. When he moved away he left both the farm and the furniture of the little cabin which stood upon it. His total resources on leaving Mississippi amounted to about two hundred dollars, and on arriving in Navarro county he paid all the money he had, twenty dollars, toward the purchase of the little Mill Creek farm. With his single mule he managed to make two crops, and from the second one paid the six hundred and fifty dollars which still incumbered the land, and then bought a team. After four years on his first place, he made a purchase and a trade and acquired a farm on Black Hills, nearer to and northwest of Corsicana. That was the scene of his activities for twenty-three years, and his activities there laid the basis for his business prosperity. When he sold out he was the owner of seven hundred and seven acres, well improved and in a fine state of cultivation. His first purchase had been two hundred and thirty-six acres, and the rest of it he had added from time to time. It was by concentration of effort that he prospered, and though a popular citizen and frequently urged to go into local politics, he declined until his prosperity was securely laid and he could afford the leisure for public effort.

Mr. Speed has been a resident of Kerens since 1899, and in 1901 sold out his lands at Black Hills and invested extensively in land about Kerens. The land in Elm Flat was cheap at that time, and some of his purchases were secured at less than five dollars an acre while for others he paid as high as twenty dollars an acre. All the land which he bought was improved and brought up to cultivation, and for some time he was one of the active farmers in this vicinity. Out of the various purchases made Mr. Speed still owns more than a thousand acres, and over half of this amount has come under cultivation through his own efforts or under his direction. Throughout his career in Texas he has been more or less engaged in the stock business, and in later years has done a great deal of feeding and has handled improved grades of cattle and horses. He has also helped local business enterprise by subscribing stock for two cotton gins. On the organization of the First State Bank of Kerens Mr. Speed was one of the large stock holders, became second president, now vice president and a director. Fraternally his relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Union, and his church is the Baptist.

Mr. Speed married Miss Elizabeth Burkhalter, daughter of Joshua Burkhalter, a Mississippi farmer whose wife was Martha Harvey, and they were the parents of ten children, six of whom grew up. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Speed are: Martin L., a real estate dealer and farmer at Beasley; John B., of San Jose, California; Lillie, widow of Joseph Lindsey of Kerens; Maggie, who married W. D. Arnett of Kerens; Martha, wife of J. C. Spurger of Kerens; Joseph and Joshua, twin sons, both of whom live in Kerens; Josephine, who married Thomas Stockton of Kerens; Elmo, who died a young man after his marriage to Miss Stockton; Georgie, wife of W. Bain of Kerens; Charles C., of Kerens; Essie, wife of E. C. Bain; Elijah B.; and Trudie May. Mr. Speed has become the father of seventeen children, and thirteen of them are still living. While his business career has been one of increasing prosperity, he should also be honored not less for his value to the community as the father of a large and useful family.

Brief reference should also be made to the earlier generation of his family. The Speeds were Scotch-Irish and early settlers in America, and all were loyal adherents of the cause of the colonies during the Revolution and several male members served as soldiers in that war. Grandfather William Speed moved from South Carolina to Mississippi, and was a planter. He married a Miss Lawrence, and their children were: James Monroe; Benjamin; two by the name of William, one being W. L., and the other W. W.; Mrs. Craig; and Mrs. John Jolly. James Monroe Speed, father of the Kerens business man, was born in the Anderson district of South Carolina in May, 1808, and died in December, 1887, in Covington county, Mississippi. His life was spent as a farmer, he owned slaves before the war, and favored the secession of the South. Four of his sons went out and wore the gray as Confederate soldiers. Those of his children who grew up were: William; James; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Bigland; George W.; Joseph; Benjamin; John; Martin Luther; Martha,

who married William Keys; Josephine, who married Warren Knight; and Meshack. Of these children, Benjamin and George W. both became permanent residents of Texas.

Though in his earlier years Mr. Speed declined participation in politics, he has proved a most useful member of the community at Kerens. He served four years as alderman, and for a similar period was a member of the council. When first in the council the streets were graded and plank sidewalks built, although at the time he urged the building of cement walks as cheaper and more durable article. Since he returned to the board this improvement has been carried out. He is one of the substantial advocates and supporters of the movement for instituting waterworks, and that proposition was submitted to the voters of that community in 1914, and carried. In his relation to the schools Mr. Speed has served as a trustee, while at the Black Hills he served his district almost continuously, and in Kerens was a member of the board of education two years. Having been unfortunate in his own educational experiences, he understands what the loss of proper schooling means to men and women, and has exerted his efforts not only in behalf of his own children but of all those in the community where he lives. At different times he has been a worker in the local conventions of the Democratic party, and was a Wilson supporter in 1912. During the construction of the Baptist church at Kerens he was a member of the building committee, and has always given liberally of means to anything of consequence in his locality. He took up the cause of good roads, and while a worker in this direction has never found it convenient to attend the various conventions and meetings called to consider that proposition and other commercial causes. It should be stated that while Mr. Speed has been distinguished by his ability as a constructive business man, he has never tried to keep every dollar, and has used his means wisely and public spiritedly.

Col. William H. Martin. A citizen who will be remembered by members of the older generation as a prominent banker, business man and journalist of Brownwood, Texas, was the late Col. William H. Martin, whose death in 1886 removed from this section one whose influence was ever for good and whose useful and industrious life may serve as an example worthy of emulation by the youth of today. Of Scotch-Irish and Holland Dutch descent, he was born at Fulton, Missouri, where the family was well known, in June, 1833, and was a son of William R. and Margaret (Wright) Martin.

William R. Martin was a native Missourian, and for many years was the owner of a large plantation in the vicinity of Martinsburg, which town was named in his honor. Prior to the war between the South and the North he was the owner of large numbers of slaves, and was considered one of the substantial men of his community, where he died in 1873. After the death of his first wife he was again married, and his second wife followed him to the grave a few years after his demise.

William H. Martin was the second child born to his father's first marriage, and grew up in his native locality, receiving his early education in the public schools and subsequently studying law under the preceptorship of ex-Governor Hardin, of Missouri, who was then a prominent attorney of Mexico, that state. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Martin took about forty slaves to Alabama for safety, and while there joined the Confederate army under Gen. Sterling Price, was subsequently captured by the Union troops, and upon his exchange secured his honorable discharge on account of ill health, and was never able to again go to the front. On his return to private life he took up the practice of his profession at Martinsburg, where he was also engaged in the drug business, but in 1877 came to Texas and at once located in Brownwood, where he became the editor and publisher of the *Brown County Banner*, a publication which he continued successfully for some years. He was also engaged in the drug business until about 1878, when he assisted in the organization of the bank of Coggin Brothers, this subsequently being succeeded by the firm of Coggin, Ford & Martin, bankers, with which he was connected as cashier up to the time of his death. He was widely known in Texas banking circles, and had the utmost confidence of his associates, who depended upon his judgment and foresight in matters of importance. Ever a stanch Democrat, he was active in his support of the party's principles, although he never sought office on his own account. He was a popular member of the Masonic order, and his religious connection was with the Baptist church and ever lived up to its teachings. His funeral was conducted by Rev. John D. Robnett, pastor of the Brownwood Baptist church, and was largely attended by his hosts of friends and acquaintances, who gathered to do honor to the memory of one who had ever proved himself a worthy citizen, an honorable man of business and a loyal and generous friend. His remains were interred in Greenleaf Cemetery.

On November 4, 1864, Colonel Martin was married at Martinsburg, Missouri, to Mrs. Martha A. Powell, whose father was a retired farmer and slave holder of Martinsburg, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1884. By her former marriage, Mrs. Martin had two children. Mary Lewis (''Dollie'') Powell married Rev. John D. Robnett, a Baptist minister, and the founder of Howard Payne College, of Brownwood, a Baptist college for girls and boys, in which young ministers are given free tuition. Four children were born to them: John D. Robnett, a paymaster in the United States Navy, living at Washington, D. C.; James Robnett, who entered the ministry of the Baptist church, and after a short pastorate at Amarillo, Texas, entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he died in 1901, leaving a widow and two children; Ausy Hamilton Robnett, a physician and surgeon of the United States Navy; and E. H., an electrician at Baltimore. James Powell, the son born to Mrs. Martin's first marriage, died at the age of eleven years.

Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Martin: Adine Lee, who was married December 23, 1886, to William Muse, an attorney and credit man for the John V. Farwell Company, wholesale dry goods merchants at Chicago, Illinois; James Powell, born May 17, 1868, who is married and is a stockman and contractor of Brownwood; and George Clarence, who died at the age of seven months. Mrs. Martin, a lady of culture and refinement, survives her husband and resides in a comfortable modern home at Brownwood, in which city she is widely known in social circles and in charitable work.

William Boone Cheatham. Many years have passed since William Boone Cheatham settled in Edgewood and engaged in real estate activities, in which he has been moderately prosperous and successful. Coming here in 1884, as a young man, he engaged in ranching and stock raising, but his native thrift and business acumen soon prompted him to do some speculating in land values. Buying small tracts of land at a time when the prices ranged from $1.50 to $3.00 an acre for the best land, he entered, with the swelling tide of immigration and settlement, into the real estate business in genuine earnest, and he has since continued in that enterprise. He is the owner of some very fine farming lands, which, under the guidance and care of his tenants, yield him a handsome income, and all things considered, is regarded as one of the most independent men of the county.

Born Marsh 21, 1856, in Titus county, Texas, William Boone Cheatham is a son of Edward Cheatham, who was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1811. He was given a good education and in his young manhood mar-

ried Miss Martha Skinner, a daughter of Livingston Skinner. She died in 1856, leaving children as follows: George R., who spent his life in Morris county, and when he died, left a family there; Thomas H., who died in Van Zandt county in 1910; James, who died in Morris county, leaving one daughter; Sallie, who married J. B. Lilly and resides at Kenefick, Okla.; Emma, living at Whitesboro, Texas, the wife of B. T. Hays; and William Boone Cheatham of this review.

Edward Cheatham, it should be said in further delineation of the life of that worthy Texan, came to this state in 1838 and stopped at Crockett, from which point he soon joined a surveying party engaged in locating lands along the old Cherokee trail, as far west as the Trinity river in the vicinity of Dallas. They were in a wild and unsettled country and at Grand Saline Prairie they tried conclusions with the Indians, coming off victorious and without fatalities, but in their next encounter with them at the Forks of the Trinity river, where they made camp, they were not so fortunate, losing one man to the skill of the enemy. The party was engaged in locating headrights, and Edward Cheatham located for himself a fine tract of land, which he sold late in life. He lived in Titus county, near Daingerfield, until 1866, when he moved to Upshur county and located in the vicinity of Coffeyville, where he passed away in 1897. He was a Methodist, and a quiet man, retiring in manner, but determined in purpose, and he was well known in the communities where he maintained his residence.

William Boone Cheatham was a boy of ten years when his father moved to Upshur county and near Coffeyville he was reared gaining his education in the country schools. He engaged in active farming when he became of age and continued therein in that enterprise until the early nineties, when he abandoned the industry for the purpose of further devoting himself to real estate activities, in which he had become interested. He came to this locality in about 1884, settling on a farm, at a time when farm lands were at the lowest ebb. He soon began to indulge in a mild form of speculation in these lands, and began to buy more and more widely, giving up farming entirely. He has repeatedly sold much of the land adjacent to Edgewood, and he has furthermore carried on a sort of home-making process by bringing under cultivation wild lands, building houses upon them and selling them. He has witnessed the sale of farm lands in these parts at prices as low as $1.50 the acre, and has likewise seen the same lands climb in value to $100 an acre. He has encouraged in various ways the entry of new blood into the county, as well as the increase of the acreage under cultivation, and his work has been a most telling one in the business of settling the county and promoting agricultural activities. He is an acknowledged authority upon the adaptability of the soils here to the various crops, having all his days, even since he abandoned active farming, maintained an active interest in the more practical aspects of the subject.

Mr. Cheatham's connection with politics has been of a desultory nature, rather than otherwise, including his attendance at a few conventions of Democrats bent upon naming candidates for public office, and he has met other delegates in state convention work, notably when Mr. Colquitt was nominated for Governor of Texas. He is not especially active in the party ranks, however, and has never shown any inclination to get into politics on his own account. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, while his churchly relations are maintained as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In December, 1878, Mr. Cheatham was married in Upshur county, Texas, to Miss Amanda Campbell, a daughter of George Campbell, a well known merchant and farmer who came to Texas from Mississippi, his native state, and settled in Upshur county. There Mrs. Chatham was born in 1861, and she has borne her husband one child, Mabel Cheatham, the wife of C. L. Beard, of Edgewood, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have had four children: Oma, Glenn, Douglas, who is deceased, and Bonnie.

The Cheatham family is one of excellent standing in their home community, and they have a large circle of friends in and about the county, where they have long been known. As one who has wielded a most excellent influence in the matter of promoting the development of the county, Mr. Cheatham's place is everywhere acknowledged.

Denny Edmund Walshe. No less for his public service in Grand Saline than for his business accomplishments is Denny Edmund Walshe known and esteemed in these parts. He has spent nineteen years as a resident of this city, and as postmaster since 1897 he has filled an important position in the public life of the place. He has for a great many years been identified with the salt industry, becoming first associated with that enterprise as a young man just assuming the responsibility of his own career, and he has risen to a position of some importance in that line of work.

A native of New York City, Denny Edmund Walshe was born there on October 21, 1865, and he is the son of Capt. John P. and Mary Ann (Gerton) Walshe. Captain Walshe, it should be stated, passed almost his entire life in the army service, and he died on duty near Dayton, Ohio, on June 29, 1891, and there is buried. He was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1821, and was a man of considerable education, coming of a fine old Irish family that contributed a number of the name to American citizenship. John P. Walshe was the advance guard of the family in that respect, and he reached these shores in the early fifties. He was engaged in business activities in New York City when the Civil war broke out, and he promptly enlisted for service, serving in the Army of the Potomac as a member of the Eighth Cavalry. He passed through the long civil conflict, coming out of the army as a commissioned officer, and a short time after his discharge he applied for admission to the Regular Army service as a lieutenant of cavalry. He gave his remaining years of life to the army service, moving to Texas in 1871 and establishing his family at Fort Griffin, where for some years the wife and mother conducted an inn or tavern. With his command under General Terry Lieutenant Walshe served at various points in the United States and was in the Big Horn country in 1876 when the Custer Massacre took place.

Lieutenant Walshe was married in Liverpool, England, in 1851, and when he came to America as an emigrant, he brought his young wife with him. She was a daughter of Martin and Mary Ann (Walshe) Gerton, of Lancashire, and she died in Colorado City, Texas, in 1890, when she was sixty years of age. She had actually moved her Fort Griffin hotel to Colorado City. The hotel which was leased by Mrs. Walshe, was moved from Fort Griffin to Colorado City in the following manner: It was taken apart and sectionalized and numbered, board by board and spile by spile, and carried by wagon from Fort Griffin to Albany, a distance of sixteen miles, from there to Cisco by rail and from there to Colorado City by rail, where it was erected and conducted by our subject's mother for a short period. It was known as the "Planters Hotel," and it was in this old plains hostelry that Denny Walshe gained his first notions of business methods. Twelve children were born to Captain Walshe and his industrious and thrifty wife. Only four of that number reached years of maturity, Thos. A., who died at the age of sixteen years; Denny Edmund; Josephine, the wife of J. A. Clarey, of Fort Worth; and Mary A., the wife of Frank Tierney, of Dallas.

Denny E. Walshe grew up in Fort Griffin and in Colorado City, both in Texas, the family having moved to the latter place in 1883. He gained his education in a sort of high school maintained by voluntary contribu-

tions from the army contingent of the fort. As a young man he aided in the construction of the salt works in Colorado City in 1885, and it is worthy of mention that this plant made the first vat of steam-refined salt in Texas. In this service he made the acquaintance of the Salt City people of Grand Saline, a matter that subsequently affected his entire career. For several years the young man was employed as a peace officer in Colorado City, being chosen in the office of City Deputy Marshal and serving two terms, later serving as constable and still later as deputy United States Marshal of the Western District of Texas.

After a service of some eight years as an officer of the law he resigned and entered the merchandise business as a clerk for the firm of Waldo & Wells, hardware merchants of Colorado City. He was made the manager of a branch store they opened in Pond Creek, Oklahoma, while he was connected with the house, and in 1894 he went to Fort Worth to engage in service with the Voss-Brooks Construction Company, building an electric line out to the Polytechnic School. Later he became city collector for the Fort Worth Lumber Company, filling the position for a year.

It was at this juncture that he was called to Grand Saline by his former Colorado City employers in the salt industry, and he took with them a position as assistant superintendent of their plant, which he filled for seven years. The superintendent of the plant was Mr. Wilderspin, an uncle of Mrs. Walshe, whose connection with the salt industry at this point extended over a long period, and who was most important as a factor in the upbuilding of the industry. While Mr. Walshe served his company effectively, he also administered the affairs of the local postoffice as postmaster during such time as the office was maintained as a fourth class office. When the office was raised to a third class, he resigned from his position with the salt company and assumed active charge of the postoffice, its new status being such as to demand all his time in the supervision of its affairs. Mr. Walshe's experience in the cattle industry was as a range rider or on the trail, and he also had an interest at one time in a few hundred head of cattle and horses.

As Mr. Walshe continued a resident here he developed a wholesome interest in the Republican politics of the county, and has for some years been a factor in the activities of the party. He has represented his county in various Republican conventions, including senatorial and congressional, and was chairman pro tem of the congressional convention at Tyler, in 1908. His first presidential commission as postmaster came from Roosevelt's hand, as did his second one, and on August 16, 1912, he was commissioned by President Taft for a term of four years. All the rural mail service has developed here under his regime and six routes distribute mail from this office. In recent time the increased work of the office has necessitated the addition of two clerks, in addition to the postmaster, who gives all his time to the duties of his office.

Mr. Walshe is a charter member of the Postmaster's Association of Texas, the same being the mother organization of this body for the world, and he was vice president of it and active in the work of furthering its efficiency and purpose. As an alderman of Grand Saline he has rendered a worthy service to the city, and was at one time a member of the board of education, on which he has served variously as president, secretary and treasurer, and in all of which capacities he proved well the interest he has ever felt in matters of an educational import in his home community.

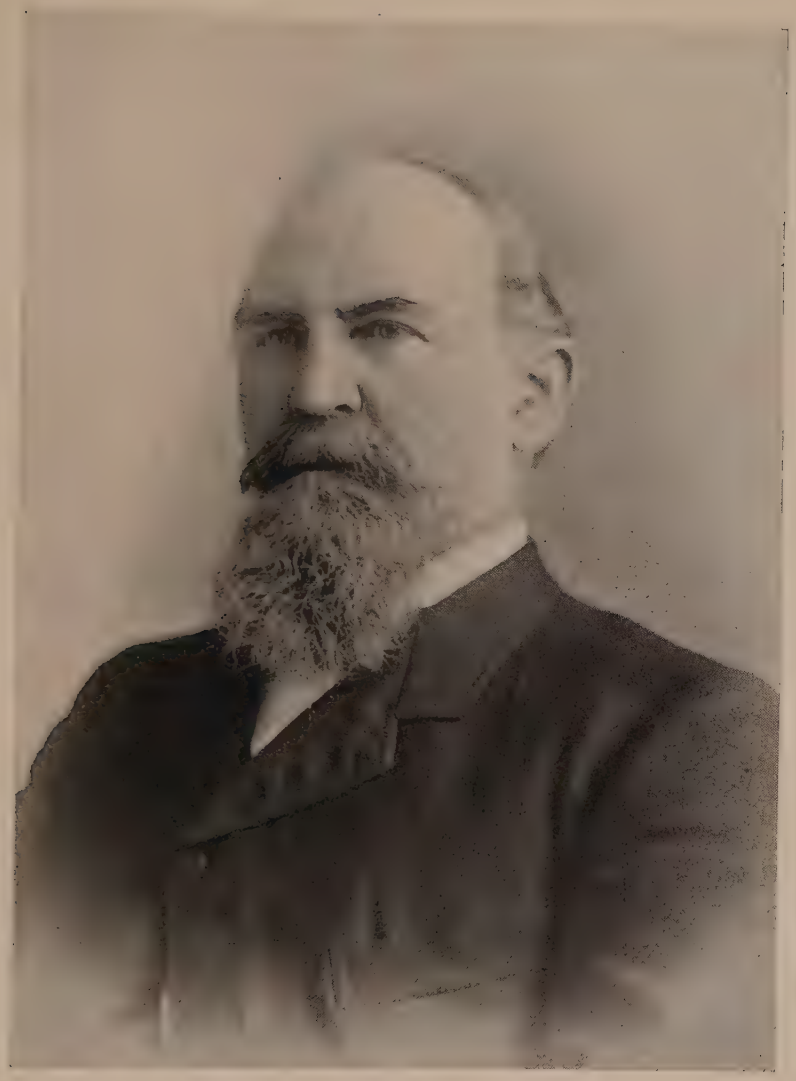
Matters of fraternalism have won and held the interest of Mr. Walshe for years, and especially in Masonry is he well advanced and prominent. He is the pioneer Master of the Blue Lodge of Grand Saline, and has served as its secretary also, as well as serving as High Priest of the Chapter. He was a member of the By-laws committee of the Texas Grand Lodge for several years. He is a member of Hilla Temple, Dallas, and there took his Scottish Rite degree in 1905. He was a member of the degree team of 1907 and helped to confer the 28th degree in Masonry with the Grand Saline team, upon Senator Morris, Shepherd, Bishop Garrett and Dr. Buckner. Other fraternal associations of Mr. Walshe are his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the woodmen of the World. In the Knights of Pythias he is a Past Chancellor, and is also a Past Grand in Oddfellowship. With his family, he has membership in the Episcopal church of this city.

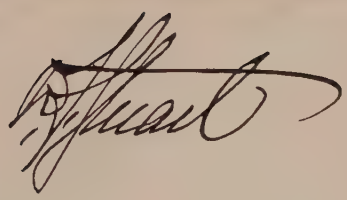
On August 25, 1897, Mr. Walshe was married in Grand Saline to Miss Matilda Wilderspin, of English birth, having been born in Cambridgeshire in 1875. She is a daughter of Alfred Wilderspin, an inn-keeper in Ellsworth, England, and his wife, Mary Ann (Clark) Wilderspin, and is one of their nine children. Four of that number are residents of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Walshe have three children: Blount Ernest Anderson Walshe, Lindley Mortimer and Mary Winifred Walshe.

DAVID F. STUART, M. D. A noble position, a splendid servant of the public to his profession, a capable business man and esteemed wherever known for his professional and private character, David Finney Stuart was for forty years a resident of the city of Houston, with which community the best portion of his life was identified. He died at his home in that city on September 8, 1909, being seventy-six years of age. He had lived in Texas for more than half a century, and during the war was a surgeon in the Confederate army. Houston and Texas had no more loyal citizen than the late Dr. Stuart. He was in the best sense of the word a philanthropist, the every day work of his life having been of a character which spread its benefits among hundreds of men and women, and like the best of the representatives of his profession, his charity was entirely unostentatious, and was performed as a matter of duty and very often without expectation of any reward.

David Finney Stuart was born in Brook county, West Virginia, in 1833, and was descended from sturdy Scotch ancestors. The founder of the family in Pennsylvania, about 1800, was Galbraith Stuart, who married Miss Mary Cummings, daughter of a prominent Virginian. Dr. Stuart had one brother and four sisters, including Mrs. George C. Red, who founded Stuart Seminary, one of the successful educational institutions of the state.

Dr. Stuart grew up in the Pan Handle of West Virginia, and finished his early education in Bethany College, an institution founded by Alexander Campbell of the Christian church. In 1850, when seventeen years of age he came to Texas, and located at Gay Hill in Washington county, where his brother-in-law, Dr. George C. Red had already settled. He first studied medicine under Dr. Red, and beginning with 1859 attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, for two courses, followed by further study in the medical college of Louisiana at New Orleans. Returning to Texas, he soon built up a splendid practice, and his services as a physician and surgeon were widely in demand in his part of the state. He was not permitted to remain long in the quiet rounds of his professional duties. With the outbreak of the war in 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Tenth Texas Regiment, and from that was promoted to regimental surgeon. His professional skill, executive ability, and valor in the performance of his duties attracted the attention of the officers of the Tennessee army, and he was next made senior surgeon of Granbarry's Texas brigade, with which he served with distinction until the close of the war. During his services Dr. Stuart was several times wounded, and once was captured and kept in prison at Camp Douglas in Chicago for six months. The high esteem in which he was held by the army officers often brought upon him greater responsibilities than his offi-





cial position called for, but he was always equal to the demand. It is said that among fighting soldiers no more popular officer was to be found in the army than Dr. Stuart.

With the close of the four years' struggle, he returned home to Washington county, and in 1867 located in Houston. He had an excellent practice in a short time, and was the first physician in the city to recognize the needs for a private hospital and act upon his recognition of that requirement. He established a private infirmary, in association with the late Dr. J. Larendon, under the firm name of Stuart & Larendon. The firm subsequently became Stuart, Larendon & Boyles, the third member being the late T. J. Boyles. With the retirement of Dr. Larendon, the firm continued as Stuart & Boyles, until 1901 when Dr. Boyles died, after which the title became Stuart, Red & Stuart, the latter being the son of Dr. Stuart.

However, it was in fields other than as a private practitioner, or in connection with the infirmary that Dr. Stuart made his most conspicuous mark in the medical history of this state. In 1872 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, a position which he held until the time of his death. He was also chief surgeon of the Houston, East & West Texas Railway when it was completed to Houston, and when that city became a point on the lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, he was likewise appointed their local medical representative. In 1871 Dr. Stuart was honored by election to the office of vice president of the State Medical Society, and in 1873 was made president of that body. In 1876 he served as a delegate to the meeting of the International Medical Association, held at Philadelphia, during the Centennial Celebration. From 1878 to 1895 he was president of the old Galveston Medical College, which in the latter year became the medical department of the State University.

In Houston and South Texas, Dr. Stuart's work as a physician is best remembered for the important service he rendered to the cause of public health while chairman of the city board of health in Houston. In 1867, he fell a victim to a scourge of yellow fever, passed through it safely, and his experiences and studies subsequently made him one of the recognized authorities on this disease in all Texas. At every subsequent recurrence of yellow fever in Houston and other Texas communities, he was frequently consulted, and the confidence of the profession and the people in Dr. Stuart often enabled a community to withstand the plague and prevent a complete depopulation of the locality. In 1897 it was reported that a case of yellow fever had developed in Houston. An expert delegated by the United States government visited the city and pronounced the case yellow fever. Railroad towns along all lines entering Houston required a rigid quarantine, and it was enforced with such severity that it meant a terrific loss to the commerce and prestige of the community. Dr. Stuart through his superior skill and ability not only proved the case was not yellow fever, but in less than four days had convinced the health physicians of the surrounding town of the proof of his efficiency, so that all quarantines against Houston were raised. Dr. Stuart was perhaps best known for his accomplishments in the general field of medicine, but he was a rare surgeon and performed many of the most difficult surgical operations. For a number of years in Houston he represented as medical examiner a number of the life insurance companies. It is not usual for a successful professional man to win a reputation in practical business affairs, but Dr. Stuart had a keen business judgment and was often entrusted with the management of large affairs. In 1886 he was appointed receiver of the Houston Savings Bank, and at the end of a receivership of two years, paid the creditors seventy cents on the dollar. He was for several years a director of the Commercial National Bank of Houston, and interested in various other business undertakings. Dr. Stuart was one of the leading men in the support of the Presbyterian Church of Houston, and was a member of the building committee that erected the magnificent stone church at Main street and McKinney avenue, his individual contributions having been among the largest in the construction of that edifice.

Dr. Stuart was first married September 17, 1867, to Miss Ellen Dart. The children of that union were the late Dr. J. R. Stuart of Houston, and Daisy, wife of Dawes E. Sturgis. The mother of these two died in 1880, and in 1883 Dr. Stuart married Miss Bettie H. Bocock. Mrs. Stuart is still living and resides at the attractive family home, 517 McGowan Avenue. She is the mother of two children: Susan Walker and Mary Cummins, the latter the wife of Dr. F. R. Ross.

Dr. V. Bascom Cozby is one of the younger medical men of these parts, located here since 1908. Success has not been a stranger to him, and his efforts have brought him a degree of prosperity of which he is well worthy. He is a native Texan, born at Garden Valley, Smith county, on September 29, 1875, and is the son of Columbus C. Cozby and the grandson of Isaac Cozby, who migrated to the state of Texas when a young man and during the pioneer period, and died at Garden Valley before the Civil war, when he was about forty-five years of age.

Isaac Cozby was a merchant and he married Jane Tunnell. They had two children, Columbus C. and Bell, who married T. J. Thompson. After the death of the husband and father Mrs. Cozby married J. W. Childress and continued to reside in the Garden Valley locality. Columbus C. Cozby grew up in Garden Valley in the quiet of that little village, married and ultimately engaged in railroad contracting. He disappeared from the ken of his family and friends in the pursuit of that vocation and no later knowledge was ever gained of him. He married Sallie Mayne, a daughter of Samuel P. Mayne, an Alabama settler and a farmer, and Mrs. Cozby is now a resident of the country near Ben Wheeler. Her children are as follows: Miss Willie, who married A. C. Knight, of Van Zandt county; V. Bascom of this review; and Claud C., a farmer of Van Zandt county.

Dr. Cozby was reared as a boy near Colfax, in Van Zandt county, and was educated in the Alexander Collegiate Institute in Jacksonville, Texas. He engaged in teaching when he was twenty years of age, in which field of activity many a young professional man has made his start in life, and he gave six years of his young life to country and graded school work. When the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Texas Volunteer Infantry, with Captain Hampson Gary and Colonel Edmundson in command. The regiment camped about Houston, also San Antonio, and was mustered out in the spring of 1899 without having seen the enemy. Dr. Cozby then resumed teaching as principal of the village schools of Colfax and he closed his pedagogic career with two years of service there.

Having chosen medicine for his life work, the young man began its study in the Southwestern University Medical College at Dallas, in 1904, and he entered in practice on the certificate of the medical board of the state in 1906, practicing for two years thereafter at Colfax. He then returned to College and was graduated in 1908, when he located in Grand Saline. In 1910 he took post-graduate courses in the Polyclinic in New Orleans. He has served the Van Zandt County Medical Society as secretary, and he is now president of the society. He is City Health officer and does his political work in a quiet way but nevertheless, an effective one, as a Democrat. He has served as a member of the school board in Grand Saline, also, and in that office performed excellent service for his town. He has since

coming to this community manifested a genuine and wholesome interest in the civic life of the place, and assumed his full share in the burdens of civic responsibility, as a good citizen should.

On December 24, 1901, Dr. Cozby was married to Miss Linnie Kirkpatrick in Van Zandt county. Her father, J. W. Kirkpatrick, as well as her mother, who was in her maiden days known as May Slaughter, are both natives of the county, and are highly esteemed among its citizenship. The children of the Kirkpatricks are Mrs. Cozby, Janie, who married A. F. Pitts, of Grand Saline; Andrew, also of this place; May, who married James Crosby of this city; and Virgil. Dr. and Mrs. Cozby have children as follows: Harold, Raymond and Ruby.

Dr. Cozby is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree. He is Past Master of the Blue Lodge and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the state. His church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal, in which he is a member of the board of stewards, and in which his wife also is a member.

YANCEY MCKELLAR has spent the years of his majority as a resident of Forney, where he has been identified with the more important agricultural activities of the county, and where he has added very materially to the estate left him by his father. Today Mr. McKellar is regarded as one of the wealthiest men in these parts, and one of the most active along lines of industrial enterprises of varied natures.

Born in Henderson county, Texas, on September 13, 1859, Yancey McKellar is a son of John A. McKellar, who came to Texas in the days when it was yet a republic and settled in what came to be called Henderson county. He was a native of one of the Carolinas, born there in 1810, and moved to Alabama with his mother. The move to Henderson county came still later, and there he grew to manhood as one of a family of several children. His brother, Edward McKellar, finally became a resident of Shreveport, Louisiana, where some of his family still reside.

John McKellar, it would seem from all accounts, was educated chiefly through experience. He was, however, wonderfully endowed with business tact and judgment, and his foresight in those matters appeared little short of miraculous. He lived in Henderson county until after the Civil war, when he went to Marshall, Texas, and there engaged in the merchandise business. While there engaged in business the Texas & Pacific railroad began its extension westward, and he planned to keep pace with its onward march, and wherever their line should stop, there would he keep store. He went to Hallville from Marshall, and afterward located in Longview, when the road reached that place. In this manner did he manage to keep abreast of the building activity of the road, and he profited some by his commercial venture. He made money and invested it in cheap lands, chiefly in the black land belt of the state. In 1873 he reached Forney and during the two years he continued to live he devoted himself to the sale of lands and to the management of the immense volume of financial transactions that accrued as a result of his real estate deals. He owned lands by the thousands of acres that he had bought for two and three dollars an acre, and he sold this at six dollars, on credit, with notes bearing ten per cent interest. There was little farming being done in those days in the black land prairies, but there was an occasional spot to be found under plow, and Mr. McKellar was a pioneer in the movement that resulted in bringing practically every available acre of land into a productive state. He found the virgin soils excellently adapted to wheat and corn, and it was many years before the grain crops yielded place to cotton.

John A. McKellar married Miss Elizabeth Moore in Alabama, and she died in Forney aged seventy years. She accompanied her husband on his long journey through the west into Arkansas, where they abode for a time, thence on to Texas by wagon, reaching the Lone Star state about 1841. Their home was a Baptist one, and they reared their children in its simple faith and doctrines. Their children were six in number, and brief mention is made concerning them as follows: Marl L. married Col. Wm. L. Herndon, of Tyler, and spent her life there; Nora died young; Susan married B. M. Boren, also of Tyler; John C. died in Forney; Duncan Graham is deceased; Calvin also died here, unmarried; Yancey, the subject of this review; and Terry, who died in Texas, before reaching years of maturity.

Yancey McKellar was born in Henderson county, this state, as has been stated, and his early years were spent in a more or less migratory existence until he came to his youth. He was a lad of fourteen years when the family finally reached Forney, and when he had finished his schooling he joined his older brother in looking after the affairs of their father's estate, he having died some years previous, and not long after they located at Forney.

Today Yancey McKellar is one of the largest cotton growers of this section. He has been directly responsible for the breaking up of hundreds of acres of land known as the "hog wallow" variety, and placing it under cultivation, has erected homes for numerous families who aid in the cultivation of his domain. As the climate and soil proved its adaptability, Mr. McKellar substituted cotton for wheat, and he has built gins on his place from time to time, as well as having a hand in practically every enterprise in Forney that required a combination of capital to inaugurate. He is a heavy stockholder in the Forney Cotton Oil and Gin Company and is a director of the plant. He is a stockholder of the Farmers National Bank of Forney, and is identified with numerous other financial and industrial enterprises of the city and county.

His home, a mansion with wide galleries and corridors and countless rooms, is built upon the site of the parental residence and it stands surrounded by extensive and attractive grounds, its stately white columns standing forth as fitting markers of the original abiding place of this important family of Kaufman county.

Yancy McKellar has proven himself the true son of his father in his business skill. He inherited sufficient land to keep a score of farmers busy, but he has gone steadily forward adding one responsibility after another, with true McKellar foresight, so that he stands today as one of the most successful men of his county, strong in his position from every viewpoint.

An Odd Fellow, Mr. McKellar has no other fraternal affiliations, and he is not a member of any church, despite the fact that he was reared in its precepts. On May 20, 1892, he married Miss Emily Guyton, in Cass county, Missouri, and they have two children, Guyton and Elizabeth McKellar.

MICHAEL SPELLMAN is a well-to-do retired farmer of Forney and president of the First National Bank of Crandall, a lively and promising agricultural town in Kaufman county. His residence in this section of Texas began in childhood and he has lived within the confines of the commonwealth since 1872. His career is one of especial interest to those who view with concern the rise of those whose success is accomplished through their own unaided effort, and in this respect Mr. Spellman's life work thus far is especially praiseworthy.

Born in Springfield, Wisconsin, in October, 1858, Michael Spellman is the son of Thomas Spellman, who came to the United States from County Galway, Ireland, in the early forties, having been born in that country in 1818. After settling in Wisconsin, he continued there as a resident for some years before and after the Civil war, identifying himself with various kinds of work, but chiefly of common labor. Though he possessed a fair education, he chose to compete in the labor markets for his subsistence for some years after settling on this

side of the big pond. From Philadelphia he made his way westward by short stages, working on the Erie canal in New York, and gradually feeling his way toward the Mississippi Valley, stopping for a time at Zanesville, Ohio, and reaching Wisconsin before the outbreak of the war.

During his pioneer days in Wisconsin he chanced to engage in railroad work and eventually he became a foreman for his employers. In 1869 he moved to Iowa and at Moulton he spent three years in that state from which point he came to Texas. In Iowa he was in the employ of Martin Flynn, a prominent railroad builder, and he worked on the Des Moines and Mississippi Valley and the Rock Island Railroads, both of them building lines that extended through the state.

Mr. Spellman brought a few teams to Texas with him and put them to work on the Texas & Pacific, which was then crossing rapidly toward the west. Later on he took his outfit to San Antonio and helped to grade a line of road from Houston to that city made sacred by the Alamo, and when the panic of 1873 came on and railroad construction in Texas was suspended, he abandoned the work, and spent the remainder of his life in farming. In 1876 he established his family six miles southwest of Forney on a place he rented, and he continued in that status as a farmer during the remainder of his days. Thomas Spellman was reared under Roman Catholic influence, but his children were permitted to choose for themselves in that matter. In politics he contented himself with voting the Democratic ticket, caring little for politics in all their ramifications. He married Miss Mary Nolan in 1852, in Zanesville, Ohio, she being a daughter of William Nolan, a farmer, and also from County Galway. Mrs. Spellman died in Dallas, Texas, in 1883, and Mr. Spellman passed away at Forney in 1890. Their children were Sarah, who married Richard Paden and lives in Dallas; William, also of Dallas; Martin, who died in Kaufman, Texas, leaving a child; Thomas, of Forney, and Michael, the subject of this brief review.

Michael Spellman, one might almost say, was reared in the family of a nomad. Certain it is that he moved about with his family more than is usually the misfortune of a small boy, and the result was that in the matter of his education he was very much neglected. He was ever in an atmosphere of industry, and he early learned that a career of labor was for him. He was ambitious and energetic, however, counting it no hardship to work, though he sometimes endured and suffered experiences that he recognizes today as having been genuine hardships, in order that he might help in the maintenance of the family. One incident alone will serve to illustrate something of the manner of the boy's life. When he was about twenty years of age he and his brothers went into the bottoms of the East Fork of the Trinity in Kaufman county to make fence rails. It was in the dead of winter and they provided themselves with a wagon to sleep in and to house their commissary while they were at work with ax, maul and wedge. During their stay the river began to rise and it crept upon them so silently that their passage to safety was cut off before they saw their danger, and they were marooned on an island, helpless. On Friday their provisions could be stretched no further. They subsisted on hackberry balls from then on, meantime attempting to solve a way out of their predicament. Hunger was fast making inroads upon their strength, and their case began to appear little short of desperate. Before they had hit upon any practicable mode of escape, help from outside came to them, making their deliverance possible. One Mr. Crandall, for whom Crandall, Texas was named, knew that the boys were in the bottoms, and he set about to make a craft that might be used in taking them off. To his dismay, when he launched the unsightly craft, it sank, and he found he must resort to another method. This proved to be a mule, upon which he mounted his son-in-law, Dr. Hubbard, and this was the vehicle of transportation that made the rescue of the marooned Spellman boys. By that time, Sunday afternoon, the lads were well nigh disheartened, and inexpressibly hungry as well. Arrived at the home of Mr. Crandall, the family ministered to their bodily comfort with warm clothing and a hearty meal, and Mr. Spellman recalls today the anxiety with which he looked forward to that repast. The delay occasioned in its serving by the offering up of thanks of the kindly old gentleman for the safety of the boys was scarce bearable, but when they sat down to a bountiful repast and must again refrain from indulgence while their host returned thanks, his anguish, mental and physical, was most acute. He remembers today with some pride that he restrained himself until the conventions had been complied with, and he also remembers vividly the joys of that wonderful supper that terminated his four days fast.

Some little time after this Mr. Spellman and his brother were employed in railroad work as subcontractors on the grading of the M. K. & T. railroad at Fort Worth; on the Pecos River section of the Texas & Pacific; on the Texas Central, or the Waco Tap; on the Fort Worth & Denver in Wise county; then on to the Texas Midland construction and later to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Meridian in Louisiana. After this long season of railroad contracting, the brothers pooled their savings and bought one hundred and ninety acres of land, paying cash on the purchase of $800. This tract, it should be stated, forms a part of the domain which "Mike" Spellman now owns. They continued together for a number of years, and when they dissolved partnership, their holdings had increased very materially, Mike Spellman's portion being 357 acres. This he continued to actively cultivate until 1908, when he moved his family to Forney. While on the farm he built several small houses upon it, a mammoth barn, and a central country home of ten rooms, all of which improvements served to mark his place conspicuously among the more advanced farmers of Kaufman county.

On coming to Forney Mr. Spellman purchased the Rhea home on Center street, which he remodeled into one of the commodious and attractive homes of the town. Many years ago Mr. Spellman identified himself with banking interests, and he has for fifteen years been a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Forney, and for thirteen years he has been president of the First National Bank of Crandall. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Council of Forney, on which body he has given excellent service in behalf of his home community.

In August, 1907, Mr. Spellman was married in Dallas county to Miss Carrie Huffines, a daughter of Charles Huffines, who came to Texas from Simpson county, Kentucky, in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Spellman have three children: Corinne, Patsy and Helen. The family are members of the Presbyterian church of Forney and Mr. Spellman is a deacon in that body.

Few men in the community or the county have a better position, either in business or social circles than has Mr. Spellman, and he has risen above the untoward conditions and circumstances of his youth in a manner that entitles him to the highest praise. No element of luck or chance, or any assistance from outside quarters has entered into his success. It has been evolved bit by bit from his own energy, ambition and native wit and ingenuity. He has been for years a power in his community, and with his family he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the representative people of the town, as well as the genuine friendship of a host of friends.

NEWTON HANCE LASSITER. One of the best known and most successful attorneys of Fort Worth, Mr. Lassiter, besides a large private practice as attorney, represent-

ing several railways and other corporations, is president of one of the important insurance companies of Fort Worth, and at different times has become a public-spirited leader in movements for civic betterment.

Newton Hance Lassiter was born on a farm in Henderson county, Tennessee, on the thirteenth of September, 1862. His father, Henry Lassiter, was a native of Tennessee, being of the same family as Andrew Johnson, governor of Tennessee, and later vice president and president of the United States during and succeeding Lincoln's administration. Henry Lassiter married Eliza Boswell. The father was engaged in farming and was fairly prosperous until the Civil war, which swept away all his property. Later he continued in the same calling and recovered considerable part of his former prosperity. In 1871 the family moved to Lexington, Tennessee, where the father died in 1873, leaving a comfortable estate. The mother died in Fort Worth in 1912 at the home of her son, Newton H. There were five children, three of whom died in infancy.

Newton H. Lassiter has a brother, Robert Lee Lassiter, who also took up law as his profession, and for some time was a member of the Fort Worth bar, but considerations of health led him to abandon his professional career, and he is now engaged in farming at Lawson, Arkansas.

Newton H. Lassiter received his education in the schools of Lexington, Tennessee, and later in Cumberland University at Lebanon, where he was graduated in law in 1881. During his earlier life Mr. Lassiter suffered the handicap of ill health, and for a time this caused him to turn aside from his professional career and engage in farming. Finally opening an office at Lexington, Tennessee, in a short time he had built up a good business throughout the surrounding county. Lexington at that time was off the line of railroad, and it was as a result of his desire to have a field where the opportunities were greater that he decided to come to Texas. Thus in 1885 he found a location in Fort Worth, and has witnessed and been a part in the development of this city for nearly thirty years.

It was in March, 1885, that he arrived in the city which was to be his future home, and his decision to make a change proved to be a wise one, for his success here not only equaled but surpassed that in his home town. In 1887 he was appointed local attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad Company at Fort Worth, and represented that corporation ten years. Two years later, in December, 1889, he received appointment as general attorney of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company and acted in that capacity for twelve years. As a railroad attorney his reputation grew and gave him notice much beyond the ordinary limits of local practice. In 1892 the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway Company appointed him local attorney and he continued with the Rock Island Railway Company until 1902, when he was appointed assistant general attorney of the road. Few lawyers in Texas have been more successful in handling the complicated business of a railway counsel, and his ability led to his promotion in October, 1910, as general attorney of the Rock Island System in Texas. At the same time of his appointment as general attorney of the Rock Island, Mr. Lassiter was also made general attorney of the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway, and represents both lines at this time.

Mr. Lassiter represents a number of important financial concerns in Fort Worth, among these being the Employers Liability Assurance Association of London, England, and the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He has always taken an important part in business affairs, and being a really public-spirited man, has done much to aid in the advancement and progress of the city along lines which have increased the advantages and resources of the community in every way. Mr. Lassiter is president of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, and is a director of the American National Bank of Fort Worth. In 1911 he served as president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and has membership in various business and social and civic organizations. He is an Elk and belongs to Lodge No. 124 at Fort Worth.

Mr. Lassiter was married on July 9, 1890, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Elizabeth Davis. Two daughters have been born to them: Helen Davis Lassiter, who was born May 1, 1892, and Henry Ruth Lassiter, born July 1, 1894.

WILLIAM L. BROWNING. As the proprietor of the Iowa Park Improvement Company, Incorporated, which he purchased in 1911, William L. Browning occupies a place among the leading business men of the town, and the head of one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the country. Mr. Browning was born in Penola county, Texas, on September 25, 1870, and is a son of John R. and Julia (Ballard) Browning.

Concerning the parents of Mr. Browning, it is known that they were natives of Tennessee and that they came to Texas in 1866, locating in Panola county, where they devoted themselves to farming and stock raising. In later years they moved to Wise county, and there the father and mother now reside at the age of eighty-two years, respectively. They became the parents of nine children, and William L. Browning of this brief review was the seventh in order of birth.

As a boy William L. Browning attended the schools of Lampasas county, in Texas, and then took up agricultural pursuits, continuing to be engaged thus in various parts of the state for some time. He finally settled in Wise county, where he continued for twelve years, coming to Wichita county in 1906 and identifying himself with the farming activities of the county. He was successful in that industry, and in 1911 added another enterprise to his activities, when he bought out the Iowa Park Improvement Company, and has since busied himself with its affairs.

Mr. Browning is a citizen of the most exemplary type, and takes his place among the men of the community who are continually adding to its development and upbuilding. He is a Democrat, but not especially active in politics, and has served his town as a trustee on the school board. His churchly affiliations are with the Baptist church.

On July 20, 1895, Mr. Browning was married to Miss Emily Mount, of Rome, Texas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mount of that place, both of whom are deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Browning, as follows: Carla Browning, born on May 31, 1897, in Wise county, now attending school; Edna, born in 1899, also in Wise county; Nolan, born in 1901; Ernest, born in 1906, and Paul Browning, born in Wichita county in 1909.

ROBERT L. BLAFFER. In the operations over the southeast Texas oil fields, during the past ten years, one of the best known workers has been Robert L. Blaffer, now head of the R. L. Blaffer & Company, with offices in the Carter Building at Houston. Mr. Blaffer is a man of southern birth and parentage, who was equipped with a college education, but began life at a very early age and has worked his own way into prominence both in business and social affairs.

Born in New Orleans, in 1875, he is a son of John A. and Clementine Amelia (Schneider) Blaffer. His father, who saw four years of service in the Confederate army, under General Lee, was a lumber merchant at New Orleans, and for many years after the war continued in the same line of business in that city where he still resides. With an education acquired in the schools of New Orleans and at Tulane University, R. L. Blaffer started his business career at the age of sixteen. The experience of his early years was chiefly in the coal business. He possessed the initiative and enterprise

R. S. Sharpless

necessary for independent effort, and readily adapted himself to the new opportunities presented when the oil excitement at Beaumont became acute in 1901. In 1902 he began business at Beaumont as an oil producer, and it is along that line that his activities have continued to the present time. In 1906, with the shifting of the center of interest to the Humble oil fields, Mr. Blaffer moved his headquarters to Houston, which city has since been his home. The firm of R. L. Blaffer & Company, have large interests in both the Beaumont and Humble oil fields, and are among the largest independent producers of oil in this part of the state.

Mr. Blaffer is one of the directors of the South Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston. He belongs to all the best Houston social clubs, and as a Mason has membership in Hermitage Lodge, No. 98, A. F. & A. M., at New Orleans.

In April, 1909, occurred the marriage of Mr. R. L. Blaffer and Miss Sarah Turnbull Campbell. Her father was W. T. Campbell of Lampasas, a well known banker, who was one of the original members of the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate and of the Texas Company. Mr. and Mrs. Blaffer have one son, John Hepburn Blaffer. Their home is 1009 Elgin Avenue in Houston.

LEONIDAS B. SOWELL, M. D. Successful both as a physician and as a farmer, Dr. Leonidas B. Sowell has gained prominence in this city and county, where all his life has been spent. He is the son of a physician who gained prominence in these parts, and the son is carrying on his work in a manner that is highly creditable to him, both in his profession and as a farming man. He was born at Scyene in Dallas county, Texas, on May 29, 1872, and is the son of Dr. Connor B. and Texis (McGee) Sowell. Dr. Connor B. Sowell died September 14, 1885, and Mrs. Sowell makes her home in Waxahachie, Texas.

Dr. Connor B. Sowell was one of the first physicians of Forney, and he located in the town when it was merely a station on the line of the Texas & Pacific, being one of the first medical men to engage in practice here. He was a son of Rev. A. M. K. Sowell, widely known in his day in religious circles as a minister of the Baptist faith, who gave the vigor of his entire life to the work of his church in Dallas and Kaufman counties. Rev. Sowell was born in Mississippi, and his education was a matter of observation and absorption rather than of actual training. He came to Texas in 1859, having entered the Baptist ministry in his native state, and he became one of the most energetic and effective preachers in these parts. He served as pastor at Kemp, and also preached at Long Creek in Dallas county for many years, although he did not confine his activities to those places alone, for his voice was heard in the admonition of his fellows in every community in this section of the state, and none was more highly esteemed in the ministry than was he. He continued to wage his war against sin until his strength left him, and he died at the age of eighty-eight years. He married Mary J. Moore, who died when about eighty years of age, and their children were as follows: Hamilton, engaged in lumbering and stock raising in New Mexico; Mary, who died in Kaufman county as the wife of George Stratton; Sallie, who married Samuel Murphy and spent her life in Kaufman county; Dr. Connor B., father of the subject; Alice, who married Dr. Stroud and passed the closing years of her life in Terrell, Texas; Thomas and Marion both died here; Emory, who was a Confederate soldier and died in the service; Jason, a resident of Forney, who has served Kaufman county many years as county assessor and county commissioner; and Archibald Sowell, assistant county assessor of Kaufman county.

Dr. Conner B. Sowell was born in Mississippi, in 1853, and he gained his education there in the common schools such as the district afforded after the war. He was ambitious and enterprising, and it was chiefly his own initiative that made possible his college education, and he was graduated from Tulane University in 1871, in the department of medicine, after which he went to the University of Louisville, and added another course, graduating in 1883. He began and finished his medical practice in Forney, forming a partnership here in 1874 with Dr. N. E. Shands, and continuing with him in professional work for several years. He gave his life to his profession, for which he was amply fitted by talent and training, and he was endowed by nature with many social gifts that endeared him to his community.

A good business man, Dr. Sowell acquired a goodly quantity of farm lands around Forney and was beginning to develop them into creditable farms when he was called by death. He was known for one of the early business men of the town, for he it was who established the first harness store in the place, as a member of the firm of Sowell & Turner, and also the first grocery store, under the firm name of Sowell & Sowell. He early recognized the utility of barbed wire for fencing purposes, and he was one of the first land owners to bring in a car load and enclose his fields therewith, the vogue of that community spreading rapidly from his example.

In 1871 Dr. Connor B. Sowell married Miss Texis McGee in Dallas county, Texas. She was a daughter of Dr. M. J. M. McGee of Kaufman county, who came here from Sulphur Springs, Texas, where Mrs. Sowell was born in 1852. Their children were six in number, and are named as follows: Leonidas B., of this review; Pearl and Daisey, who died in childhood; Miss Willie, a music teacher in Forney; Miss Beuna, a kindergarten teacher of Waxahachie; and Curg B., who died in Forney, Texas, at the age of nine years. Dr. Sowell was a man who undeniably possessed the key to social success. A real lover of mankind, he performed his professional work with an eye to the benefiting of his fellows, and the result of his activities was that he gained a popularity that was measured only by the limits of his acquaintance. He was active in church work, and when he died in 1885 he was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Leonidas B. Sowell, M. D., was born in Sceyne, Dallas county, as has already been stated, but his parents moved to Forney very soon after his birth, so that this has been his home practically all his days. Sceyne, it might be mentioned, was the home of the famous Younger Brothers, who terrorized the state for a time, and while resident there the Sowells formed the intimate acquaintance of some of the world's famous bandits. Leonidas Sowell was given a public school education in Forney and he attended Trinity University at Tehuacana to the senior year. He gained his medical training in the University of Louisville, also the Alma Mater of his honored father, and he was graduated from that well known institution in 1893. Not yet twenty-one when he was awarded his medical diploma, Dr. Sowell promptly engaged in practice here where he was reared, and where his father had long been identified in medical practice before him, and he has already given some twenty years of his life in the profession. In 1913 he took a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic and has in other ways fortified himself in the knowledge of his profession, of which he has been and still is a close student, keeping well abreast of the advance in medical research. He has identified himself in an active manner with the medical societies of the country, being president of the Kaufman County Medical Society, as well as a member of the same, and is also a member of the North Texas and the Texas State Medical Societies.

Like his father, also, he has manifested a considerable interest and activity in farming, and carries

on some rather extensive operations in that line. He employs every modern method along the lines of labor saving devices, etc., and is progressive to the last word.

Dr. Sowell is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master and having represented Forney three times in the Grand Lodge of the State.

In September, 1897, Dr. Sowell was married to Miss Pauline Rugel, a daughter of J. C. Rugel, once a merchant but now a banker of Mesquite, Texas, and a settler from Tennessee, The children of Dr. and Mrs. Sowell are Miriam, Rugel, Flora and Frederick. The family are Presbyterian people, with membership in that church, which has for generations claimed for its own representatives of both families. The Sowells enjoy a fine social position here and in the county, and have a leading party in the representative social activities of the place.

ARTHUR M. MOSSE. Among the men to whom the city of Denison is indebted for its prestige as a center of commercial activity is found Arthur M. Mosse, retail and wholesale dealer in saddles, harness and buggies and the proprietor of a business which is at once indicative of his superior qualifications, his straightforward methods, his laudable ambition and his indefatigable energy. Although not a native son, he was brought to this city when an infant, and his entire career has been spent in the community in which he now occupies such a high position among business men. Mr. Mosse was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, February 20, 1876, and is a son of W. T. and Maggie Mosse and of Irish and French descent.

W. T. Mosse was born in Chicago, Illinois; was there reared to manhood and received an ordinary public school education. He spent some time in Canada, where he was married to a native daughter of the Dominion, but in 1877 came to Denison, Texas, and for a long period of years was connected as a merchant with the firm of Mosse & Company. He was an industrious and hard-working citizen and through a life of integrity and well-directed effort won success in business and the esteem of his fellow citizens. His death occurred July 6, 1913, while the mother still survives and makes her home in Denison. Five children were born to W. T. and Maggie Mosse, namely: Arthur M., of this review; Miss Blanche, who is engaged in school teaching; Charles, engaged in the blacksmith business in Denison; Roy, a clerk in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; and Miss Mabel, who is attending the Denison High School.

Immediately upon completing his education in the schools of Denison, to which city he had been brought when a child of one year, Arthur M. Mosse entered upon his business career in the line in which he is now engaged. He has been the proprietor of his present establishment for nearly ten years and now occupies a two-story building, 25x120 ft., at No. 416 West Main street, where he carries a full line of saddles, harness and buggies and all the appurtenances usual to a business of this character. He has, through enterprise and straightforward dealing, built up a retail trade that extends all over Grayson and the surrounding counties, in addition to which he does a large wholesale business in saddles, selling to the retail dealers in the adjoining country. The excellence of his goods has gained him a widespread reputation and created a healthy demand for his articles, and this reputation he continues to steadfastly maintain. A man of tireless energy, he devotes himself strictly to his business affairs, and every detail of his transactions is at his instant command. This devotion to his affairs has precluded any idea of his entering the political field actively, although he takes a keen and intelligent interest in matters which affect his community and is at all times ready to aid in promoting and bringing to a successful issue beneficial movements. His support is given to the democratic party. He has been prominent fraternally as a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of which he is clerk and recorder for the local order; of the Woodmen of the World, of which he was council commander for seven years; of the Woodmen Circle, and of the American Insurance Union. He is also a valued member of the Denison Chamber of Commerce.

On June 23, 1898, Mr. Mosse was married at Ladonia, Texas, to Miss Maude Stout, daughter of John M. Stout, who was a painter of that place, and seven children have been born to this union: Alvin, aged fourteen years; George, aged twelve; Mildred, aged nine; Dorothea, aged seven; Winston, aged five; Maxine, aged three; and Arthur M., Jr., the baby, one year old. Mr. Mosse owns his own home at No. 731 West Elm St.

JAMES C. HODGE, M. D. With the character and attainments of a successful and hard-working physician, Dr. Hodge is a lifelong resident of Texas, and has for thirty years practiced medicine at Athens in Henderson county. The early family associations of Dr. Hodge were with pioneer conditions in this section of Texas, and his father was one of the most devoted and able of the early ministers of the Gospel.

Dr. James C. Hodge was born in Henderson county, October 21, 1852, a son of Rev. Robert Hodge. Rev. Hodge was born in Tennessee, moved to Mississippi, and in 1850 came to Texas. Locating in Anderson county he spent two years there as an itinerant preacher. From there he moved to Henderson county, buying a farm in the Science Hill locality, where at that time the best schools in the county existed, and he was a trustee of those schools during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1866 at the age of sixty-two. His work as a minister and as a citizen can be only briefly mentioned here. He organized the First Presbyterian church at Fincastle in Henderson county, at Concord in Anderson county, and Brushy Creek in Anderson county, and the first church of that faith in Athens in 1855. He belonged to the Bacon Presbytery. In 1860 he took the census of Henderson county. In politics he was always a Democrat, and led a life of long and honorable usefulness. He had only a common school education, but was a student both of books and men and began preaching when about twenty years of age.

In the state of Mississippi near Jackson, in the old home of Governor Runnells of that state and father of Governor Dick Runnells of Texas, Reverend Hodge was married to Miss Bethany Hall, a niece of Governor Runnells just mentioned and a cousin of the Texas Governor. She died in 1860 at forty-six years of age. She was born in Mississippi in 1815, and her children are mentioned as follows: Harden A., who died wearing the Confederate uniform during the war; Mrs. Captain Geo. P. Wallace of Mississippi, who died in Texas; Aurelia, who married Asbury Mitcham and died in Texas without children; John, who died in Henderson county; Margarite I., who became the wife of William Morris of Hill county, Texas; Magnus Hall, who served four years in the Confederate army as a member of "Howdy" Martin's Company; Richard S., who died in early life; Harmon, who went through the war fighting for the southern cause, and died unmarried. Rowena, who married W. J. Wallace, and left no children; and Dr. James C. of Athens. Rev. Hodge's second wife was Mrs. Lizzie Richardson.

Dr. Hodge spent his boyhood days at Athens, and his early experiences and associations were laid on a farm. He took up farming as a regular vocation, and did much in the way of raising stock. Some years after he had reached his majority, he took up the study of medicine and did his first work in that direction while still wearing his farmer clothes. Later he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated

Arthur M. Moore

M. D. with honors in 1891. When he was thirty-two years of age the Judicial District Board, embracing the counties of Anderson and Houston, granted him a certificate to practice, and he later became president of that board which issued him his first license. In 1900 Dr. Hodge, who has always kept abreast of the times, and has been a student and worker in his profession, took a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He has served as president of the County Medical Society, and as a member of the legislative committee of the state Society of Medicine. For some time he has served as local surgeon of the Cotton Belt Railway Company, and belongs to the Railroad Company's Surgeons' Associaion. He has never held any political office, has never had any desire for political activity, though he is a good Democrat, and a very public spirited citizen. His church is the Presbyterian. In physical appearance, Dr. Hodge gives the impression of a man who has always been strong and able to bear his own burdens and a considerable share of other people's. He has lived well, has always been in comfortable circumstances and in his county and home town is a man of the highest standing.

In Henderson county, in September, 1875, Dr. Hodge married Miss Bethany T. Burns, a daughter of Robert Burns, her family having been Scotch Presbyterians and farmers by occupation. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Hodge are: Dr. Robert H., who graduated from the Galveston Medical College in 1905, and is now successfully practicing his profession at Athens, married Miss Dovie McWilliams, and their one daughter is Eugenia; Willie J.; Hugh Marvin; Bruce; and Mary. Mrs. Hodge died in June, 1911. Dr. Hodge is past master of Athens Lodge No. 165, and also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry.

Emanuel M. Rogers. A resident of Vernon since 1894, Mr. Rogers has been one of the important factors in the improvement and upbuilding of this section of the state, and has a long record of efficient public service. At the present time he is filling the office of County Clerk of Wilbarger county.

Emanuel M. Rogers was born in Johnston county, Arkansas, Sept. 18, 1867, the youngest in a family of seven sons and five daughters born to J. S. and Harriet (Smith) Rogers. His father, who was born in Bonham, Texas, moved to Arkansas in 1866, locating in the county where his son was born. He was a planter and a man who was regarded as successful in business affairs, and held a place of esteem in his community. During the Civil war he entered the service of the Confederate army, with an Arkansas regiment. His death occurred at Clarksville, Arkansas, in 1882, at the age of sixty-two. His wife, who was born in middle Tennessee, received her education in that state, and died in Arkansas at the age of sixty-two in 1880.

As a boy Emanuel M. Rogers lived on the farm in Arkanass, and first attended the district schools. That education was supplemented with a course at Hendricks college in Arkansas, and when he left school he found a field of experience and opportunity for advancement in a store at Hartman, Arkansas. Arkansas continued to be his home until 1892, in which year he moved to Texas, and located first in Knox county, where he was in the stock business for a couple of years. Then in 1894 he moved to Wilbarger county, and for eight years was employed in one of the local mercantile establishments at Vernon. His popularity as a citizen and well known integrity brought him to the front as a candidate for public office and elected him county assessor, which position he filled from 1905 to 1912. In November, 1912, he was elected county clerk, and is now filling that office.

In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, and has filled the chairs in these different orders. His church is the Methodist.

In Johnston county, Arkansas, December 17, 1886, Mr. Rogers married Miss Nannie McFadden, a daughter of John and Nannie McFadden. The McFadden family has been well known in northwest Texas, and Mrs. Rogers' mother is now living at Vernon at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Her father died in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have five children: Mrs. Lela Pinkston, born in Arkansas in 1889, lives in Vernon and has one child; H. E. Rogers, born in Arkansas in 1890, is married and lives at Vernon, has one daughter; Miss Annie Rogers, born in 1897 in Texas, is attending school at Vernon; Lois Rogers, born in 1904, is a school girl, and Buddy Rogers, born in 1906 at Vernon, is in school.

James F. Boyd. As cashier of the First National Bank of Iowa Park, James F. Boyd has a prominent place among the leading men of the town, and his leadership is further accentuated by his incumbency of the office of Mayor, to which he was elected in 1911. He has been identified with various business enterprises in the years of his residence in these parts, and yet retains his interest in the grain business in which he was active prior to his association with the First National Bank. He has made his way upward without appreciable help from others, and he is today one of the most widely and favorably known young men in these parts.

Born on the 25th day of July, 1880, Mr. Boyd is the son of James A. and Emma (White) Boyd, natives of Virginia, and of Dallas county, Texas. James A. Boyd came to Texas as a young man and settled at Lancaster, in Dallas county, where he eventually came to be a well known merchant. He has been postmaster at that place for many years, and has also demonstrated his versatility by taking an active part in the agricultural industry in that community. He is still living at Lancaster, busy and alert as ever at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who was born, bred and educated in Dallas county, there married her husband. She was the daughter of parents who came to Texas among the first settlers of Dallas county, and were long and worthily identified with the development of that district. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd: Mrs. Aileen Roland, living in Dallas; James F., of this review; and E. P. Boyd, living in Wichita county.

James Boyd in his boyhood days attended the schools of Dallas county, and in 1899 was graduated from Randolph College in Lancaster, his home town. He then engaged in the retail merchandise business at Lancaster, remaining thus identified for five years, and severing his connection with merchandise to associate himself with the grain buying business. For two years he followed that enterprise, in 1905 coming to Iowa Park, locating in the grain business here and continuing therein for two and a half years. It was then that he became associated with the First National Bank as a clerk in the establishment, and in 1911 he was elected to the office of cashier, in which he has since continued and where he has given a valuable and praiseworthy service. The bank, which is one of the sturdy and stanch among the smaller institutions of the county, has a capital stock of $25,000; surplus of $25,000; with undivided profits of $15,000. The bank was organized in 1900, and has made a pleasing record in the passing years.

Mr. Boyd, in addition to serving as mayor of the city, is serving as treasurer of the school board, and his interest in the educational affairs of the town is one of the fine spots in his makeup. He is a Democrat, but does not permit national politics to interfere with civic fidelity and service. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church as well.

On May 20, 1903, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss

Pearl Ferguson, of Iowa Park, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Ferguson, who are yet residents of this community, and among the best known and most highly esteemed people of the city. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are Fay, born in Dallas county, in 1904, and Francis, born in 1908 in Iowa Park.

CHARLES R. HOUSTON. The modern merchant is found in nearly every town and city of west Texas. The man who knows what the people want, and how far their wants can be faithfully stimulated; who keeps a large and well selected stock of goods, but never so long that it is out of date; and who acts on the principle that real success is only a return for an adequate commercial service—those are the qualities of the most prosperous men in merchandising in west Texas today, and one such merchant is Charles R. Houston, secretary and manager of the Carter-Houston Dry Goods Company at Plainview.

Mr. Houston is a native of Mississippi, born in Calhoun, July 8, 1878, a son of L. B. and Mattie (Thornton) Houston, both parents also natives of that state. During his early life the father was a farmer and planter in Calhoun county, and in 1867 moved to Texas, spending three years in Ellis county. He then went back to Mississippi, but eventually returned to Texas for his permanent home, and is now living in Bell county. He is a farmer and stock raiser. The father was born in 1848, being now sixty-five years of age. The mother, who was born in 1850, died in this state May 15, 1906.

Of the six sons and two daughters of the family, Charles R. was the third. At an early age he began laying the foundation for his career, by attendance at the public schools, and after leaving the local schools he took a course in the Metropolitan College of Dallas, where he was graduated in the commercial class of May 1, 1901. In 1899 he had begun his practical career as a clerk at Bartlett, and spent five years in working for W. W. Walton. The Walton Dry Goods Company was then organized and he became one of the owners and the active manager for four years. He then sold out and came to Plainview, and was employed by the Carter Mercantile Company for one year. At the end of that time the business was reorganized and incorporated, Mr. Houston buying an interest and being made active manager. Under his control the Carter-Houston Dry Goods Company has become one of the largest stores in west Texas. Mr. E. M. Carter is president of the company, Mr. Ellis Carter is vice president and Mr. Houston is secretary and manager. Since Mr. Houston took charge the business has increased in volume to double its former aggregate. About a dozen expert salespeople are employed throughout the year and at times the force is increased to twenty-five.

Mr. Houston in politics is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the York Rite to the Commandery degrees. His church is the Methodist. On May 8, 1911, at Plainview, Mr. Houston married Miss Mamie Ethel Grigsby, who was born in the state of Tennessee. Mr. Houston has won his own success, having started in at the lowest grade of mercantile service and worked his way up to the top. He believes that he has selected the finest portion of Texas for his residence, a region which is bound to develop and grow in prosperity with the passing years. He is the owner of his own home in Plainview, and he and his wife enjoy the highest standing in social circles.

WILLIAM HENRY WOLCOTT. For many years one of the big men in the cattle industry of west Texas, William H. Wolcott retired a few years ago, and while not traveling he and his wife maintain their pleasant home in Midland. He has had a long and prosperous career and represents a family whose members have borne the responsibilities of life honorably and usefully.

William H. Wolcott was born at Hot Springs, Alabama, November 29, 1843, a son of William and Eliza (Galligher) Wolcott. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Alabama. William Wolcott, Sr., when a young man of eighteen, having been well educated in schools of New York City, came to Alabama during the early forties and located in the Wetumpka, in what was then Coosa county, but is now Elmore county. A man of education, he found his work as a teacher, and was engaged in teaching in different parts of the state until 1853. In that year he brought his family overland to Tyler, Texas, and thus became one of the early settlers of Smith's county. He continued his profession as teacher in the vicinity of Tyler until his death, in 1860. Outside of his regular occupation, he was prominent in many ways in his community and always took a leading part in political affairs. His wife died in Dallas county, Texas, in 1878, at the age of fifty-five. His great-grandfather, a native of Georgia, had the distinction of being the first white man who lived in Wetumpka county, Alabama, being an Indian trader and a man of great influence, not only among the Indians who then inhabited Alabama, but also subsequently among the pioneer white settlers. There were eight children in the family of the parents, and they are named as follows: Benjamin F. Wolcott, who is a prominent farmer at Corpus Christi and Fannley of Midland, this state; Elmira, now deceased, was the wife of Samuel Cooper of Dallas county; William H., who was the third in the family; Mary, wife of Timothy F. Garvin of Ellis county, a prominent farmer and stockman; Eva, widow of Samuel Garvin, brother of Timothy, Mrs. Garvin now residing in comfort and ease in the city of Dallas; George Wolcott, who is a successful stockman at Midland; Andrew J., who is retired from ranching and makes his home in Dallas; Oliver P. Wolcott, who is a farmer in Dallas county and has a prominent part in politics in that part of the state, having served as county commissioner of Dallas county for several terms.

Mr. William H. Wolcott is now a man of seventy, yet in appearance and activity is still in his fifties. He is optimistic, genial and an enjoyable companion, has always enjoyed success, and has won his prosperity without interfering with the rights of others and has been helpful to his friends and neighbors throughout his career. He attained his education in Smith county, near Tyler, and when fourteen years old left school and assisted in the farm work until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was eighteen years old when he enlisted in the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, under Col. Buford, in Parsons' Brigade. For four years he was a Confederate soldier and one of the most loyal and efficient men who bore arms for the South. He was in many campaigns, and was in the especially trying battle of Yellow Bayou, where for thirty-six days his brigade were continually engaged in fighting. After the war he was connected with the transportation business of northern and central Texas as then conducted. He drove ox teams, hauling wagons loaded with merchandise and other products from Waxahachie to Millican. Millican at the time was the northern terminus of the Houston and Central Railway and the nearest railway station to all points in north and central Texas. It was a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from Waxahachie to Millican, and the round trip required a number of days and was a slow and arduous method of transportation, but practically the only one prevailing in that time.

On March 28, 1867, Mr. Wolcott married Miss Margaret Boydstun, who was born in Illinois and when a child came across the country to Texas, in 1848, when she was 11 years old. Her father was Jacob G. Boydstun, a farmer and a man of standing in his community. After his marriage Mr. Wolcott located in Ellis county, where he was engaged in stock raising, and subsequently

GEORGE W. WOLCOTT, WILLIAM H. WOLCOTT, ANDREW J. WOLCOTT, OLIVER P. WOLCOTT,
MRS. MARY GARVIN, BENJAMIN F. WOLCOTT, MRS. EVA GARVIN

followed the same occupation in Tarrant county. As one of the old-time cattlemen, and by exercise of the constant vigilance and judgment which were essential to support in those days, Mr. Wolcott in time came to be proprietor of large herds, who followed the pasture over many ranges, and, though he had the reverses which were inseparable from the range-cattle industry, he on the whole was successful and prosperous, and when he finally sold out he possessed a competence for his declining years. After selling out he moved to Deaf Smith county, in 1906, and also bought many hundreds of acres of land in Midland county. In 1909 he finally sold out practically all his stock interest and has since lived retired in Midland. He and Mrs. Wolcott have enjoyed one long vacation in California, and they now contemplate the places of travel in many parts of the country. Mr. Wolcott has always been a loyal Democrat, but has always avoided any practical party work or official honor. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

ROBERT J. KING, is postmaster of Clarksville, where he has resided continuously since 1885. Save for a short period in the educational field of the county upon his advent to the state, his relation to the community of Clarksville was clerical until he entered the government service nearly sixteen years ago. In his service as postmaster of the metropolis of Red River county, he has rendered unusual and conspicuous attention to duty, and holds a record seldom equaled in presidential offices as a continuous servant of the government.

Mr. King is one of the many contributions of Bedford county, Tennessee, to the citizenship of Texas. He was born in that locality on May 18, 1860, where his father, Rev. Robert J. King, spent his life preaching the Gospel as a minister of the Lutheran church, and he was a son of Samuel King, who came out of the state of North Carolina and passed away in or near Shelbyville, Tennessee when in his young manhood. He, as the founder of this pioneer family, was descended from ancestry that settled in the colony of the old Tarheel state when King George yet held sway in America. This old patriarch was the father of five sons and three daughters, and their preacher son was among the first born of the number. One of these sons passed his life near Nashville; another lived near to Knoxville, and a third made his home in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Rev. King was born on Christmas Day, 1810. He was a man who was self-educated as well as self-assertive, and from his early life he felt impelled to take ministerial work upon himself. He died near Shelbyville in 1892, after an active and vigorous religious life that was resultant of much good in the cause in which he labored. During the turmoil of the Rebellion he remained steadfast for the Union, although many of his relatives went south because of their sentiment and gave active aid to the Confederate cause. Even his own son took the path marked out by the leaders in secession and opposed his brother on the battlefield at Murfreesboro.

Rev. King married Miss Mary Ann Philips, a daughter of William Philips, who migrated to Tennessee from Virginia. Mrs. King died at the age of seventy-five. Their children were eight in number, named as follows: John F., of Manchester Tennessee, an ex-soldier of the Confederacy; Samuel F., who passed away in his native state; Charles B., of Cottage Grove, Oregon, and a Union soldier; Edmond C., of Alexandria, Indiana; George T., of Fresno, California; Mrs. Samuel Brantley, of Beech Grove, Tennessee; Mrs. Leah V. Bobo, of Tullahoma, Tennessee, and Robert J., of this review.

Robert J. King received a liberal schooling in Shelbyville, Tennessee, and made use of his learning for a time as a teacher. He was twenty-five years old when he sought the west in Texas, and dates his advent into Red River county from September, 1885. He taught some two years at Rosalie and in 1887 he became a merchant's clerk in Clarksville. Four years were spent in the employ of R. N. Shaw and six years with Sam Steinlein, and from the store of the latter he went as the appointee to the office of postmaster of the city. He received his appointment from President McKinley and took the office on May 1, 1898, as the successor of W. H. Dickson. In 1902 he was commissioned by President Roosevelt and again in 1906, and Mr. Taft gave him his fourth commission in 1910, with the completion of which appointment he will have served sixteen years and broken the record for official tenure in the Clarksvlle office. His record has been one that he may well be proud of, and he occupies a prominent place in civic and municipal affairs in the city. He was brought up in a loyal home where the doctrines of Republicanism overshadowed all other political topics, and whatever active connection he has displayed in politics went to Republican fortunes, although he has never sought for political honors at any time in his life.

In April, 1883, Mr. King was married to Miss Nannie Newman, in Winchester, Tennessee. She was a daughter of Col. "Taz" Newman, a former Confederate officer, well known as a public man in Tennessee and a speaker in the state senate for four years. Col. Newman married Miss Sarah Buchanan, and Mrs. King and "Taz" Newman, of Mexico, are the issue of their union. The children of Mr. and Mrs. King are: Edward S., of Hugo, Oklahoma. He is with the Goldman Grocery Company and is married to Miss Mary Graham of Paris. They have two sons, Robert Joseph and Albert Edward. Newman King, of Shaw, Mississippi, married Miss Bonnie Sherry. Miss Carrie May King, the youngest of the family, is a resident of Clarksville.

Mr. King is well advanced in Masonry, and is Past High Priest of the Clarksville Chapter of Masons, and has represented his chapter in the Grand Chapter of Texas. He is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and has sat in Grand Lodge of the Texas Pythian Knights, and filled other offices in the lodge. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America.

ALLEN T. REED, M. D. Despite the fact that Dr. Allen T. Reed gained his medical training under circumstances in which he was desperately handicapped, he has won through to a place of prominence in his profession in Clay county, and is well and favorably known to the medical profession as well as to the laity. He is a native Texas product, born in Sherman, on July 17, 1863, and has lived in Texas all his life. He is a son of Dr. Nelson B. and Lavanda A. (Trousdale) Reed, concerning whom brief mention is made here as follows: Nelson B. Reed was born in Iowa and came to Texas in the fifties. He practiced medicine all his life, dying in 1867 when he was forty-eight years of age. He was a Methodist and a member of the Masonic order, and when he died in 1867 he left his widow and seven small children practically unprovided for. The mother was born in Tennessee, and in that state she was married. She was a devout Christian woman, long an active worker in the Methodist church, and she labored faithfully to rear her young children following the death of their father. She died in 1890 and is buried near Honey Grove, Texas.

Of the seven children born to Dr. Nelson Reed and his wife, Allen T. Reed is the sixth child and the youngest son. In the public schools of Honey Grove and vicinity he gained his early education, and up to the age of nineteen he continued at home. He then set out to plan for his own future, and for two years he devoted himself to farm work, saving every penny of his earnings in the meantime. He then entered the

Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, and after a two-year course of study there he went to the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of M. D. The first years of his practice were confined to Honey Grove, his old home locality, and he continued there in all success, but in 1912 he decided to move to Byers, and here he has since continued in active practice. Dr. Reed may well be regarded as the leading physician of the city and of these parts, where his standing is of the most excellent order and his practice a large and lucrative one.

He has kept well abreast of the times in his studies and has taken post-graduate courses from time to time, both in the best clinics of New Orleans and Chicago. He is the local surgeon for the Wichita Valley and Fort Worth & Denver Railroads at that point, and has membership in the Northwestern Texas Medical Association and the state medical association. Dr. Reed is a Democrat, but not an active participant in politics, and he has membership in the Masonic order with Blue Lodge and Chapter affiliations, and he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

In 1889 Dr. Reed was married in Fannin county, this state, to Gersham A. Cravens, the daughter of W. H. Cravens of Fannin county. Four children were born to them. Gertrude and Willie are deceased, while Velma and Annette were spared to them.

J. Wed Davis has been connected worthily with the city of Teague since its incipient stages of existence, coming to the place in a day when the Teague townsite was nothing more than a cottonfield, in striking contrast to its present day appearance of metropolitanism with its sturdy lines of brick buildings lending dignity and solidity to the streets. Mr. Davis came here first from Elgin, in Bastrop county, this state, where he went as a settler from Ripley, Mississippi, in 1883. He is a son of John Davis, only son of another of the same name, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and was discharged at Cowpens, South Carolina, after the war. It is worthy of mention that the field on which that battle was waged was a part of Grandfather Byars' land, and it was there that General Lord Cornwallis lost his watch, which was subsequently found and turned over to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. John Davis, grandfather of the subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and he died at Spartansburg, South Carolina, his only child being John, father of J. Wed Davis of this review.

John Davis 2d was born in South Carolina, and he died in Hopkinsville, Mississippi. He was educated in mechanical engineering and was a recognized authority on that subject. He was largely engaged in excavation work on a large scale, changing the courses of streams and other allied engineering tasks that require skilled men in their performance. Mr. Davis and his two eldest sons entered the first company that was organized in Spartanburg county, and stayed in the service through the entire war, up to the surrender of General Lee. He took part in the heavy fighting of the Army of Northern Virginia and was in the engineering department. He passed through the war without being once wounded or captured, but one of his sons was a prisoner in a northern prison at Elmira, New York, for many months. After the war Mr. Davis returned to his profession, and he met his death while engaged in changing the course of a river in Mississippi.

Mr. Davis married Miss Elmira Byars, a daughter of Earl Byars, a German farmer and stockman of South Carolina. The wife and mother died in 1898, and it should be stated here that she was his second wife, he having first married a Miss Jones, who became the mother of nine children, here mentioned briefly as follows: Lawson B., of North Carolina; Marshall T., of Elgin, Texas; Letha; Mildred, who married J. B. Greenway, of Hamlin, Texas; John A., of Elgin, Texas; Martha, who married M. T. Humphries and died at Elgin; Benjamin F., who died at Elgin in 1899, leaving a family; Sarah, of Monroe, Louisiana. The children of the second marriage are J. Wed of this review; James P., who died in St. Louis, Missouri, leaving a family, and Mary, who married T. L. Potts and died in Teague in 1910.

J. Wed Davis had only a common school education, and when he first started out independently he did so in connection with the Calcasieu Lumber Company, remaining with that concern for fourteen years. When he withdrew from that firm he came direct to Teague, finding it in the state that is mentioned in the opening paragraph. He came here in association with the South Texas Lumber Company, originally the Teague Lumber Company, and he started the first lumber yard the place knew. He was manager of the yard for four years, after which he engaged in the real estate, loans and investment business, under the firm name of J. Wed Davis & Company. Mr. Davis was connected with the real estate business both as a broker and dealer, and his chief work has been as a broker in farm lands. He placed more than a hundred new families in the Teague district in two years, and it should be stated that he built the first home that was erected in the city. He has been largely identified with the actual building of Teague, for he was connected prominently with the building of ten of its brick store structures. He is the owner of a large quantity of farm lands, and he has been especially active in disposing of land to desirable settlers and getting them started in the community.

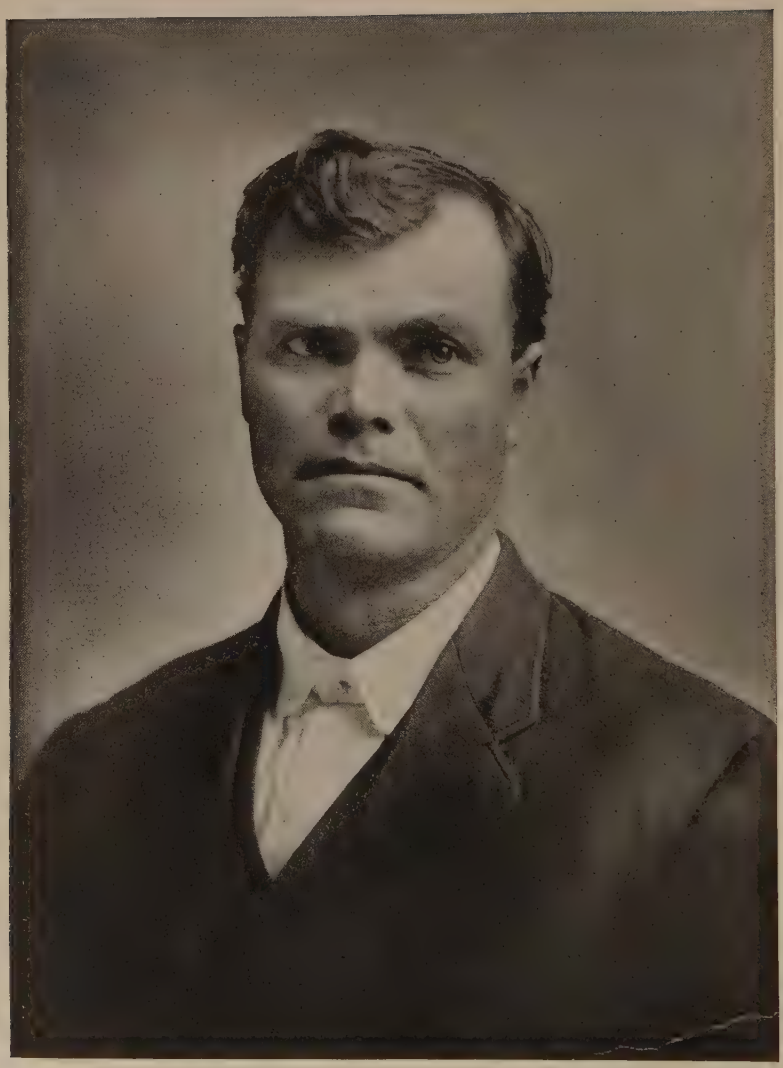
Mr. Davis served as president of the Commercial Club of Teague for six years, and he was postmaster of the city for five years. He had his appointment from Theodore Roosevelt as president and has identified himself actively with Republican politics, for though he comes of a stanch old Democrat family, he has absorbed his political principles from his business associations with Republicans. He has served on many occasions as a delegate to state conventions and to congressional and other conventions as well.

Mr. Davis is a Mason with Blue Lodge and Royal Arch associations, and was secretary of Elgin Lodge for many years. He is also a Pythian Knight and has been Chancellor Commander in the local lodge for several years. He is a Baptist and a member of a number of insurance orders of fraternal nature.

The first marriage of Mr. Davis took place in 1888, when in November Miss Elizabeth Standfield became his wife. She was a daughter of C. W. Standfield, of Alabama, and when she died she left two children. J. Melvin is associated with his father in business and is married to Lucile Anderson, and Modene married John Mosbauh, of Teague. The second marriage took place in 1899, when Miss Lulu Brown, of Lee county, became Mrs. Davis. The children of this second marriage are Carl, Hubert, Mary Frances, Garland, Margaret, J. Wed, Jr., and Lula Brown. Garland Davis, it should be said, was the first male child born in Teague.

Dr. William P. Kelly. A practicing physician in Tennessee and Texas for many years, Dr. William P. Kelly retired from active practice in 1912, and is now filling the office of city recorder. In addition to that, he is identified with the real estate business and operates on a large scale in this section of the state. He is one of the best known men in Clay county, Texas, and numbers his friends by the score, among those who have known him both in his professional and his private capacity, as well as a business man of ability in later years.

Born in Lawrence county, Tennessee, on January 17, 1849, Dr. William P. Kelly is the son of John J. and



W. R. Crane.

Susan Kelly, both of whom passed their lives in the state of Tennessee and are there buried. He gained his early education in the schools of Lawrence county, Tennessee, and when he had finished the high school course of his home town he entered the Nashville University, and there his medical training was secured. He engaged in medical practice in his native state upon his graduation, and until 1893 he continued there, in that year coming to Texas and locating in Ellis county. For ten years he practiced successfully in Ellis county, and then moved to Clay county, where he has maintained a continuous residence ever since.

In 1912 Dr. Kelly virtually retired from medical practice and became city recorder of Petrolia, and he gives but little attention to medical affairs. Though he disclaims to be in practice, there are times when the demands of old friends are so insistent as to overcome his decisions, and he goes forth to serve as in former years. His attention, however, is chiefly confined to his office and to the real estate business, in which he has been successful and prosperous. He has extensive property interests in the state and especially in and about Electra, and is known for one of the financially independent men of the county. A citizen of the first order, no more public-spirited man could be found in the community than Dr. Kelly. He is concerned about the future of Petrolia and does all that can be done for the advancement of the best interests of the place by a man in his position. He will be found at the forefront of every movement designed to further the best interests of his home city, and any assistance he can lend in such causes is always forthcoming at the right time.

Dr. Kelly has membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Petrolia, and he is a Mason, with Blue Lodge and Chapter affiliations. He is worshipful master of Petrolia Lodge No. 592, A. F. & A. M., also High Priest of Henrietta Chapter 161, R. A. M., Henrietta, Texas, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Few men have a greater fondness for out-of-door life than has Dr. Kelly, and his chiefest pleasures are to be found in the pursuit of sports of that nature.

Twice has the doctor been married. He was first married at Port Gibson, Mississippi, to Miss Olive O. Thompson, of that place. She died in 1897, and is buried in Ellis county, this state, then the home of the family. She was a member of the Baptist church and a devout Christian woman of the most worthy character, and she left a son and a daughter. William P., Jr., the eldest of the two, is married and makes his home in Electra, Texas, and Olive Louise is also married, the wife of Ira C. James. She lives at Reserve, Louisiana.

The second marriage of Dr. Kelly took place in Fort Worth, Texas, on April 5, 1905, when Miss Tina Quarles became his wife. She is a daughter of J. R. Quarles of Fort Worth, a well known resident of that city, and she was one of the prominent and popular young women of the place.

Dr. Kelly and his wife enjoy a leading position in social circles of the city, and they have a host of good friends in the city and county, who know them for their many excellent qualities of heart and mind. They have taken a prominent place in public affairs since they established a home in Petrolia, and have contributed their full quota to the upbuilding of the city along lines of civic and moral growth and prosperity.

WILLIAM R. CRANE. Five consecutive terms of service in any office, of whatever nature, indicates undeniably a measure of efficiency and popularity on the part of the man who is thus distinguished and gives him a high place in his community. William R. Crane has won that distinction as sheriff of Kaufman county. He began his first administration with a condition existing that was most alarming in a community of this nature, and his careful analysis of the manifold elements entering into the development of such a state of affairs as here was dominant, and the remedy he applied for the bringing about of normal conditions, have marked him broadly as a public servant whose capacities and abilities might not well be overlooked by his community. It is gratifying to note that the public he served so well saw fit to restore him to his office at each succeeding biennial election, and he is now in the tenth consecutive year of his service as sheriff of the county.

Mr. Crane, it may be said, is all but a native Texan, for he was brought to Kaufman county by his parents as an infant of two years. His birth occurred in Tippah county, Mississippi, on March 6, 1867, and he is the son of Calvert and Susan (Nelms) Crane, both in DeKalb county, Alabama, and Tippah county, Mississippi, respectively. Concerning the paternal ancestry of Mr. Crane, it should be said here that Calvert Crane was one of the four sons of Isaiah Crane, the others being Wilburn, Reuben and Shrell. But little is known definitely of the grandfather of the subject beyond the brief fact here stated. Calvert, the third son of his parents, married Susan Nelms, who was a daughter of William Nelms of Tippah county, Mississippi. On coming to Texas, in December, 1869, Calvert Crane settled in the northern part of the county, where his family was reared, and he continued to be engaged in agricultural activities until death claimed him, in 1884. In addition to his farm work, Mr. Crane was a local preacher of the Methodist church. Though of a slender education, he was a constant student, and, being early converted to the doctrines of Methodism, he was ordained to preach at the age of twenty-seven years, just at the close of the Civil war. He served during the period of warfare as a soldier of the Confederacy, was captured, and escaped from federal prison just in time to save himself from a continued incarceration on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie. Mr. Crane's ministerial duties were mainly performed in the rural communities and were carried on largely in connection with his work as a farmer. His religious example in citizenship was a most worthy one and one that never failed to impress observers with a knowledge of his splendid integrity and wholesome sincerity, while the influence that his life shed abroad was always a credit to him and an undeniable benefit to his community. His children were five in number, and are here named in the order of their birth: Elzert is a farmer of Kaufman county; William R., of this review; Mollie, the wife of Lee Hall and now deceased; Mattie, the wife of Leon Fry of Wills Point, Texas; and Lela, who married B. M. Coon of Kaufman, Texas.

William R. Crane was denied in his youth the pleasures and advantages of an education, and he had passed his mapority before he learned aught beyond the work of the home farm. At the age when other young men were finishing their education he began to acquaint himself with the first rudiments of book learning—a fact which in itself tells more of the innate character of the man than could a more wordy eulogy ever hope to convey. In 1894 Mr. Crane was appointed a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Keller for the Elmo community, and he performed the duties of that office in conjunction with his farm work, as well as serving later as constable of his precinct. He resigned from the latter office in the fall of 1897 to accept the superintendency of the county farm, and he continued successfully at the head of that institution until 1904, when he voluntarily relinquished the post and moved back to the farm. In the same year he entered the race for the office of county sheriff, entering the list against a most formidable array of well-known and popular candidates for the place. His election followed, and he succeeded F. W. Henderson as sheriff of Kaufman county.

As has been intimated in a previous paragraph, Mr.

Crane's new office was no sinecure and held out no promise of that nature to candidates for its duties. A survey of conditions in which he found the courts at the first sitting of that judicial body convinced the new incumbent of the sheriff's office that a remedy was needed to reduce crime in Kaufman county and that a general cleaning-up process was next in order of performance. There were seventy-eight felony cases listed on the docket, of which more than seventeen were murder charges. At the first term of District court seventeen special venires were summoned to try these cases, a condition that meant the quartering of a body of several hundred men at the county seat, to be maintained at a large expense while their jury service was being performed. Mr. Crane discovered, through the attorneys for that army of prisoners and by observation, that the illicit sale of intoxicants entered largely into the production of this unhealthy state of affairs in the county. The saloon had departed from the limits of Kaufman county before Mr. Crane took office, but its devotees and hangers-on were still present and everywhere exerting their unwholesome influences about the so-called "frosty joints" which were permitted under the law to do business. "Frosty" in itself was deemed a harmless beverage, but its close kinship to lager beer created a situation that was decidedly delicate for a mere peace officer to cope with and still abide within the domain of his authority. "Frosty" was kept in stock by these places, but beer and other intoxicants were sold to the frequenters of the places under the name of the more innocent beverage, and the effect, on the whole, was even more harmful than had been that of the open saloon. Men drank "frosty," so-called, and under the influences of its fumes committed crimes for which the county was put to the expense of prosecuting them. "Frosty" paid no revenues to the county and thus bore no part in the enormous expenses of the court when dealing with the criminal. So it came about that Sheriff Crane decided to make his fight on this seemingly innocent drink, and he did it with so much success that he rid the county of the "frosty joints" during his first term, reducing the capital offenses fifty per cent and cutting the court expenses for the term just in half. During the ten years of his incumbency he is known to have saved the county, as court expenses, a net sum of forty thousand dollars as a result of his activity.

As might well be expected, Mr. Crane has, because of his well-waged war upon lawbreakers and that ilk, earned the ill will of an element of citizenship that manifests its unfairness and displays its anger by opposing him steadfastly at each opposing election. But, notwithstanding the merit of the man who is usually chosen to enter the lists against him, Mr. Crane usually comes out of the fray with a majority of about two to one—proof positive that Kaufman county knows where her best interests lie and when they are best protected. In all the years he has been in office Mr. Crane has been a member of the Sheriff's Association of Texas. In 1912 he was elected vice president of the association, at Fort Worth, and was elected president of the association the succeeding year, which position he now holds. His effort to make Kaufman county a clean and wholesome rural community has cost him infinitely more than the fees of the office have aggregated while the work was being actively pushed, and a remembrance of this fact is uppermost in the minds of the voters of the county when they are called upon to choose a sheriff from time to time. Mr. Crane is one of those plain, quiet, but earnest and withal vigorous men whose sense of right and justice is ever uppermost, and he does what he believes to be the part of duty and justice, and nothing more. He has never struck a man or had trouble with any one during the whole of his life. His popularity is one of the most apparent things in the county, when political matters are uppermost, and so long as he evinces a desire to be sheriff of Kaufman county there is little doubt but the voters of the county will give him little opposition, and none that will be effective against him.

On December 27, 1894, Mr. Crane was married in Kaufman county to Miss Jennie Russell, a daughter of J. O. Russell and Mattie (Stewart) Russell, both natives of Mississippi, where they spent their lives in the farming industry. Mrs. Crane is one of the six children of her parents, they being here named in the order of their birth, as follows: Mrs. Mollie Hill of Oklahoma; James, who died in 1901; Mrs. Crane, who was born in 1875; Charles, of Wichita Falls, Texas; John, of Haskell, Texas; and Naomi, the wife of Ben Jones, of Kaufman county. To Mr. and Mrs. Crane were born six girls—twin daughters whom they have named Arrah and Aerah, and Bertie, Guylia, Elsie and Jonnie. Mrs. Crane is a member of the Baptist church, while Mr. Crane adheres to the church of which his father was a minister. They are pleasantly situated in Kaufman and enjoy the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of friends throughout the county.

Dr. I. David Russell. As the leading physician of Petrolia, Texas, Dr. I. David Russell, who has been engaged in practice here since 1907, is especially deserving of some mention in a historical and biographical work of this order. Dr. Russell proved himself one who had the courage of his convictions, and even after he had learned a trade and worked at it for some years with good success, he decided that the medical field was his proper sphere, and took action accordingly. His excellent success in the five or six years of his active practice have amply proven that he was well fitted for that profession, and that his decision was a most excellent one and one that will doubtless be of great benefit to humanity, as indeed it has already proven.

Born in Sulphur Springs, Texas, on March 14, 1875, David Russell is the son of Isham and Mary (Gibson) Russell, both natives of Alabama, and concerning whom brief mention is here made as follows: Isham Russell came to Texas from Alabama while yet a boy, and he was a man who was prominent in public life for many years, holding many political and other offices, and being generally known for a faithful official and an excellent and worthy character. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout as a Confederate soldier, and he was for twenty years postmaster in Winsboro, Texas. He was a devout Christian gentleman, a member of the Methodist church, and a prominent Mason. He died in 1911, aged eighty years, and is buried in Wood county, Texas. His wife, whom he married after he came to Texas, was also a member of the Methodist church, and a woman of a most estimable and lovable character. She died in 1898, when she was about sixty years old, and is buried beside her husband. They were the parents of seven children, and of that number Dr. Russell of this review was the fourth child and the youngest son.

Up to the age of eighteen years I. David Russell attended the public schools of Winsboro, Texas. He then took a position in a jewelry store in his home town, and he continued in the work in the jewelry repairing department for about six years, coming out as a full-fledged jeweler and watchmaker. He soon after engaged in the drug business, which he followed with success for about four years, and he then took up the study of medicine, entering Baylor University at Dallas, and he was graduated from the medical department in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He went to Edgewood to initiate the practice of his new profession, continuing there until 1907, when he came to Petrolia and here established himself in general practice. His progress here as in Edgewood has been excellent, and Dr. Russell is known for the leading physician of the town today. He is a member of

the Wichita County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the Panhandle District Medical Society, and he is now serving as city health physician of Petrolia, his record for service in that office being an excellent one thus far.

Dr. Russell is a Democrat, but not active in politics, and he is a member of the Methodist church of Petrolia. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1899 Dr. Russell was married in Canton, Texas, to Jessie Matthews, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Matthews, of Canton. Mrs. Russell died in 1911, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving three children—Cleo, Marie and Lorenz.

John E. Hooper. A residence covering a period of thirty-three years, during which time he has been identified with the material growth and prosperity of Colorado, has given John E. Hooper, cashier of the City National Bank, marked prestige among the citizens of this thriving Texas community. His activities have contributed in no small manner to the prominence of the city as the commercial and financial center of Mitchell county, and he has also impressed his influence upon the public and social life of the city, where, with other earnest and zealous men, he has striven for the advance of education, civic betterment and good citizenship. Mr. Hooper was born at Rome, Georgia, May 28, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Amelia A. Hooper.

The Hooper family has furnished to this country distinguished citizens in every walk of life. A direct ancestor of the subject of this review, William Hooper, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The family at one time owned large plantations in the South and many slaves, but, like many others, went down with the Lost Cause, and during the Reconstruction period its members sought new homes in various sections of the country. Benjamin F. Hooper, father of John E. Hooper, owned large estates in Florida and Georgia, which he operated with slave labor. At the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North, he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and because of his prominence in his community was chosen a member of the board of examiners for the Southern army, as in regard to physical ability. Well known in religious circles, for fifteen years he was clerk of the Bush Arbor Baptist church, and was ever active in its work. In his death, which occurred in 1871, his community lost one of its most valued and valuable citizens. His wife died in 1863.

The fourth in order of birth of the eight children of his parents, John E. Hooper completed his educational training at Hearne Academy, Cave Spring, Floyd county, Georgia, and at the age of eighteen years turned his face toward Texas. He first settled on a ranch in Brown county, now Mills county, and continued to be engaged in cattle raising and shipping stock until 1881, in which year he came to Colorado. He entered commercial life as a clerk in a grocery store and was subsequently promoted to bookkeeper, a position which he was filling at the time of his election, in November, 1884, to the office of county and district clerk, a capacity in which he continued fourteen consecutive years. In 1898 he received the nomination and was subsequently elected county judge of Mitchell county, and gave his attention to the duties of that office for one two-year term. Mr. Hooper's entry into financial life occurred in 1900, when he became one of the organizers of the City National Bank of Colorado, and since that time has continued to act in the capacity of cashier of that institution. He is widely known in banking circles, and the high reputation which he bears in his community has served in no small degree to popularize the coffers of the bank which he represents. Fraternally Mr. Hooper is associated with the Masonic order, being high priest of his Chapter and thrice illustrious master of his Council. Always a stalwart Democrat, he has worked untiringly in behalf of his party. During the past fifteen years he has been a deacon of the Baptist church.

Mr. Hooper was married November 16, 1887, to Miss Louella White, of Dallas, Texas, daughter of G. W. White, who was for some years a merchant of Marlin, Texas, but is now living retired in Dallas. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Elsie May, aged twenty-two years, who makes her home with her parents.

Edwin P. Walsh. The present county clerk of Wichita county, having held that office since the election of November, 1912, Mr. Walsh is an old resident of this section of Texas, and for more than twenty years has lived in Wichita Falls, where he was well known in business circles until he took his present office of county clerk.

Edwin P. Walsh was born at Fulton, Mississippi, February 18, 1861, the only child of James F. and Almira (Rogers) Walsh, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Mississippi. The father was a young man when he came to Mississippi, locating at Fulton, where he was engaged in merchandising. During the war he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, reached the rank of lieutenant of his company, was wounded in battle, and also spent some time in a Federal prison after the battle of Nashville. Following the war he returned to Mississippi, again took up business, and subsequently moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was in business the latter years of his life. His death occurred in 1895 at the age of sixty-seven. The mother, who was educated and married in Mississippi, died in that state in 1864.

Edwin P. Walsh obtained his early education in the schools of Kentucky, and also attended college in Louisville. On leaving school he sought Texas as the field of his career, and in Johnson county was engaged in the cattle business until 1890. In that year he moved to Wichita Falls, and for twelve years was actively associated with business in this city. In November, 1912, he was the choice of the citizens of Wichita county for the office of county clerk. For one term he served in the city council. Mr. Walsh is an active factor in local Democratic circles. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the York Rite degrees, including the Knight Templar degrees, and is also a member of the Shrine. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Presbyterian.

On March 16, 1897, Mr. Walsh married Miss Cora Russell at Wichita Falls. Her father was the late M. P. Russell, who came to Texas in 1890, and both he and his wife are now deceased. The one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Walsh is Miss Annette Walsh, born at Wichita Falls, December 17, 1897, and now attending an academic school. Mr. Walsh has created his success entirely from his own hard work and application, and is now one of the most influential citizens of a city which he and many others consider a coming metropolis of Texas, having the best future of any town in the entire state.

Louis C. Hinckley. To those equipped by nature for the profession of civil engineering, this vocation undoubtedly offers a great future. It demands, however, perhaps a more thorough technical knowledge of more subjects than almost any other business in which a man can engage, but its rewards are commensurate with its difficulties, and upon the pages of history the names of civil engineers who have seemingly accomplished the impossible appear with other benefactors of mankind. The great Southwest, and especially portions of Texas, without these able, trained, accurate, and daring men,

would today have been somnolent, instead of offering homes and untold riches to the world. In the connection of civil engineering, Wichita Falls is especially fortunate in the possession of such an able and conscientous official as Louis C. Hinckley, city engineer, to whose activities and faithful service may be accredited much of the remarkable growth and development of this community during the past several years. Mr. Hinckley is a native of Fitchville, Ohio, and was born August 24, 1872, a son of E. P. and Mary E. (Roe) Hinckley, who were also born at that place. The father was born in 1845 and the mother in 1847 and were married in 1871, and have led agricultural lives, now being residents of North Fairfield, Ohio. They have had four children—Louis C., William and Charles, who are engaged in farming in Ohio, and Martha, also a resident of the Buckeye state.

After attending the public schools of his native county, Louis C. Hinckley entered the University of Ohio, where he took a civil engineering course and graduated in 1892. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, but in 1894 migrated to Texas, and was engaged in general civil engineering work in Wichita Falls and the surrounding country. In 1902 he took charge of an irrigation plant, the operations of which he directed until 1908, and in the spring of 1909 was elected city engineer of Wichita Falls, an office to which he has given his attention ever since. He has had charge of all public works, including the building of twenty miles of sewers and the laying of 35,000 square yards of street paving, and in addition to his general city work has been in the enjoyment of a large private business. His skill in handling projects of a large nature has made him one of the best known civil engineers in this part of the state, while in his official capacity he has proved painstaking and conscientious. His activities have carried him to various sections of the Southwest, and in each community in which he has found himself has made numerous friends. With a firm belief in the future of this part of the country he neglects no opportunity to sing its praises and advance its interests.

On August 26, 1896, Mr. Hinckley was married in Archer county, Texas, to Miss Mary Krebs, daughter of John and Louisa Krebs, both still residents of Archer county, where they were pioneers. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley: Elvira Louise, born in 1897, in Wichita county, Texas, who will graduate from the Wichita Falls High School in 1914; Della, born in 1899, in this county, now attending the high school; Emmett, born at Wichita Falls, December 26, 1902, and now attending the graded schools, and Mary Elizabeth, born in February, 1907, at Wichita Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in his political belief and is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons, in the latter of which he has attained to the Commandery and is now Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star.

Dr. Wm. B. Crudgington. Though Dr. Crudgington has been but a brief period of time in Denison, having settled here early in 1913, he has already made some progress in his profession in this locality, and the promise of a successful career in his profession here, should he elect to remain, is a very bright one.

Dr. William B. Crudgington was born on September 4, 1866, near Knoxville, Tennessee, and is a son of Elijah and Caroline (Fender) Crudgington, the latter a sister of Captain Fender of Fort Worth, Texas. Elijah Crudgington was a farmer and stock raiser, and he came to Rockwell county, this state, in 1870, here continuing successfully in stock farming. He had served in the Union Army as a lieutenant in Company F, Thirty-Second Regiment of East Tennessee, and had a hard experience in the service. He was taken prisoner by Colonel Neal of the Confederate forces and held in prisons at Knoxville, Castle Thunder, Richmond and Salisbury, his period of confinement in those several prisons aggregating nineteen months. He suffered all the horrors of prison life, and when he came forth into the world again he was broken in health, and almost an invalid to the end of his days. He died at his home, in Breckenridge, Stephens county, on November 15, 1902, having gone to that place from Rockwell county in 1878. The mother died in 1903.

Nine children were born to these parents, and of the five sons and four daughters Dr. Crudgington was the sixth in order of birth. He had his early education in the schools of Breckenridge, Texas, and when he had finished the high school there he entered the medical department of the University at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1897 he was graduated from the Fort Worth University with the degree of M. D., and soon thereafter he engaged in practice in Archer City, in Archer county, Texas. He continued there for ten years, and in 1901 he established himself in practice in Gainesville, Texas, coming to Denison in March, 1913.

In the years of his practice Dr. Crudgington has enjoyed a favorable following, and has gained a reputation for skill in his chosen profession that is highly creditable to him. He has specialized the study of diseases of the nerves, and has taken post-graduate courses in the Chicago Post-Graduate College, at Chicago.

Dr. Crudgington has been a Democrat since he arrived at the dignity of his legal majority and has taken a fairly active part in politics in whatever community he has found himself located. He was county health physician for Archer county during a number of years while located there. Fraternally the doctor has membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Neighbors of America. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, which denomination is generally regarded as being the acme of Presbyterianism.

Dr. Crudgington was married on December 18, 1892, at Archer City, Texas, to Miss Mary N. Youngblood, a daughter of Dr. J. M. Youngblood of Missouri. Both Dr. and Mrs. Youngblood are now deceased. To the Doctor and his wife seven children have been born, brief mention of whom are here made as follows: Leonard C., aged twenty years, is a marble-cutter at Gavensville, Texas. Mary C., eighteen years old, is devoting herself especially to the study of music, in which she is unusually talented. Herbert, aged seventeen, is a student, as are also Edward Kenneth, Charles, Marie V., and Robert.

Varied strains of blood have entered into the make-up of Dr. Crudgington, his father being of English ancestry, and his mother a woman of German and Scotch parentage. Three brothers of Dr. Crudgington live in Texas. John R. is a stock farmer of Breckenridge, as is also James N., and Jonathan Wilford is an attorney of some prominence at Amarilla, Texas. He was county judge of Stephens county for some years, and is now chairman of the Prohibition Campaign Committee of the county. Another brother, George Elbert, was a railroad contractor, and died on February 21, 1900, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Robert White Knox, M. D. Both professional success and influential activity as a citizen have marked the career of Dr. Knox in Houston and south Texas, where he has been a resident and physician and surgeon for thirty years. Few physicians in this part of the state have accomplished more or gained higher recognition in the profession than Dr. Knox. Dr. Knox at the present time is chief surgeon for the Atlantic Division for the Southern Pacific Railroad, a position which he has held for more than ten years. An achievement which was brought to successful issue during his service as chief surgeon, and to the success of which he gave an important impetus, was the estab-

Dr Wm B Ludgington
Denison Texas

lishment at Houston of the Southern Pacific Hospital, one of the finest institutions of the kind along the entire Southern Pacific System, and an institution of which the city of Houston as a community is intensely proud.

Dr. Robert White Knox was born at Danville, Kentucky, November 21, 1859. On both sides he is descended from sterling old Scotch ancestry, the ancestries who founded the family in America having come from Scotland to Philadelphia about 1732. In later generations representatives of the name were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and in every generation and in almost every phase of American national history the family has contributed worthy men and women to meet and perform the burdens and responsibilities of their day and generation. The parents of Dr. Knox were David A. and Martha H. (Maxwell) Knox, the father having been a stock raiser in Kentucky.

Dr. Knox attained his higher education at Center College, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of A. B. and from the same institution attained the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. In the meantime he had entered the University of Virginia to pursue his medical studies and was graduated in 1882 with the degree of M. D. Subsequently, in order to prepare himself thoroughly for his chosen work, he entered the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, and gained an enlarged knowledge and skill by clinical observation and experience. After leaving school he became an interne at the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children of Louisville, where he remained for about one year. Coming to Texas, which was the field for his professional activities in 1883, Dr. Knox located at Richmond, where he established his office and where he remained for two years. In 1885 he came to Houston where he was engaged in a large practice as a general physician and surgeon until January 1, 1902. At that date he entered upon his duties as chief surgeon of the Atlantic Division for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The Southern Pacific Hospital was built by the railroad at a cost of $200,000, and the splendid building and ground were opened for use on June 22, 1911.

Dr. Knox is thoroughly representative of the modern profession of medicine, and is a man of varied and broad interests, in his own profession and in the larger fields of social and civic life. He is at the present time vice president of the Texas State Medical Association, was formerly president of the South Texas Medical Association, and a former president of the Houston Medical Club, and a member of the Southern Medical Association. He is connected with various business interests in his home city. His interests aside from his profession attract him most into the life of the outdoors, and there is no better exemplar nor advocate of outdoor living than Dr. Knox. He has membership in the Houston Club, The Houston Country Club, The San Antonio Club, The Galveston Country Club and is a lifelong member of The Houston Turn Verein, and takes a very active part in the activities of these various organizations which represent the choicest features of social life in his home city and other Texas centers. He has attained thirty-two degrees in the Scottish-Rite Masonry, has taken the degrees of Royal Arch and Knights Templar and is a Shriner.

Dr. Knox on November 11, 1892, married Miss Pearl H. Wallis, a daughter of Joseph E. and Sarah Wallis of Galveston. Her father was one of the prominent merchants of that city, and a veteran of the Confederate army, and saw much hard service in the war between the states. Mrs. Knox is a member of the Colonial Dames. Their three children are named Byrd Wallis, Landis Maxwell and Robert Wallis Knox. Their attractive home is at 2204 Louisiana Street in Houston.

THOMAS H. STONE. A prominent Houston attorney with offices in the First National Bank Building, Mr. Stone has been engaged in practice in this city since 1896. Mr. Stone served as city attorney of Houston from 1892 to January 1, 1906, and during that time and in his official capacity drew up and wrote the commission charter of Houston. He was one of the strongest advocates of the adoption of commission form of government in Houston, and led the fight with the aid of his associates which brought about the passage and approval of the commission charter in the state legislature and its subsequent adoption by the voters of Houston.

Thomas H. Stone was born in Jasper, Jasper county, Texas, December 5, 1871, a son of Dr. Thomas M. and Emily F. (Kyle) Stone. The father, a native of South Carolina, during the war between the states served as a private in Longstreet's Division of the Confederate army. He had gone into the army when sixteen years of age, enlisting in South Carolina, and served as a valiant soldier through the struggle up to the Battle of the Wilderness in which engagement he lost his right arm. After the war in 1866 he came out to Texas, locating at Jasper, and was there engaged in the practice of medicine up to his death on January 18, 1892. Dr. Stone married into one of the old and prominent families of southeast Texas. His wife, who died in September, 1886, was born in Texas, and was a daughter of Wesley Harrison Kyle, who was born in Kentucky, moved to Florida, where he participated as a soldier in the Seminole Indian war of 1836 and in 1848 moved out to Texas, locating in Jasper county, where he died in 1897.

Thomas H. Stone obtained his education in the public schools of Jasper and at the Southeast Texas College, finishing in the Academic Department of the University of Texas. He prepared for the law in the law department of the University of Texas, and was graduated LL. B. in the class of 1896. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once opened his office and began practice in Houston, where he has enjoyed a liberal share of the legal business. He is a member of the Houston Bar Association and of the Texas Bar Association. Mr. Stone is a member and director of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, member and director of the No-Tsu-Oh Carnival Association; was president of the Houston Club until January 1, 1913; member of the Houston Country Club, the Thalian Club, and the Houston Turnverein. Fraternally he is affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and has completed eighteen degrees in the Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Rose Croix Chapter. His other affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Houston.

On February 23, 1898, Mr. Stone married Miss Florence Ford, daughter of Hon. Thomas W. Ford of Houston. Their four children are named Thomas Ford, Florence, Marshall Hampton, and Margaret Stone. The family home is at 2 Beaconfield Apartments in Houston.

DAVID DALY. Manager of the Houston Electric Company and the Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Company, and the local head of the Houston Electric Transportation interests, David Daly has occupied this important position in the city since 1905.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 16, 1878, being a son of Timothy and Catherine (Hagerty) Daly. Mr. Daly was educated at the Boston Public Latin School and at Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1901. In the December following his graduation he became connected with the firm of Stone & Webster, in their Boston office. In January, 1903, he was sent out by Stone & Webster to Ponce in Porto Rico, as manager of the Ponce Railway & Lighting Company. He remained there until May, 1905, and in July, 1905, came to Hous-

ton as manager of the Houston Electric Company. The residents of Houston who are familiar with the important changes in the local transportation service will recall that the street car service has been practically made over since Mr. Daly came to take charge of the local system, and at the present time there is no city in Texas or the south, for that matter, possessing better equipment and more efficient operation than the Houston Electric Co. In April, 1913, was announced the appointment of Mr. Daly as manager of the Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Company. Mr. Daly is a director of the Lumberman's National Bank, vice president of the Suburban Realty Company of Houston, and has been director, managing director, vice president and president of the No-Tsu-Oh Association. He is one of the prominent members of the Houston Club and other social organizations, including the Rotary Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Thalian Club, the Houston Country Club, and the Houston Turnverein. Mr. Daly was married January 12, 1910, to Miss Gertrude Hyde Paine, a daughter of Robert E. Paine of Houston. They are the parents of one daughter, Gertrude Paine Daly. The home of Mr. Daly and family is at 1505 McKinney Avenue in Houston.

Milton Link Morris. Beginning at the early age of twelve years in his connection with the International & Great Northern Railroad, Milton Link Morris, now District Passenger Agent for that road, has experienced practically every variety of service peculiar to the clerical and executive departments up to and including his present responsible position. Twenty-seven years of service with one concern, and that covering the entire business career of the man, is a record that few men may point to, but that is the distinction claimed by Mr. Morris, and it is one that places him in a class by himself. He has advanced step by step from the post of office boy to stenographer, clerk and ticket stock clerk, each in their turn; then special advertising clerk, assistant ticket agent, special passenger agent and relief agent, and in 1901 got into line for his present post. His rise has been consistent, justifiable and steady, and is a source of much gratification to those who have witnessed his upward climb.

Born at Palestine, Texas, in 1876, Milton Link Morris is the son of William and Nannie (Latimer) Morris. The father was born in Virginia and came to Texas about 1852, settling then in Palestine, where he married and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until death claimed him in 1882. The mother was a daughter of D. A. Latimer, one of the first settlers of Palestine, coming here from Kentucky with his family and making the trip overland, in the accepted and usual mode common to the period. They brought with them the first cook stove shown in Anderson county, Texas, and were conspicuous from that fact, if for no other reason. He was a man who was prominent for years in the affairs of Anderson county, and was the first sheriff the county ever boasted.

Milton Morris received little enough in the way of schooling, for he was but twelve years old, as already stated, when he entered the employ of the International and Great Northern Railroad in the capacity of office boy. The death of his father some few years previous made necessary this early independence of the lad, but his rise in his work has not been appreciably hampered by his lack in educational training. His advance from one post to another has already been cited, but it remains to add here that in 1901 he was made traveling passenger agent with headquarters at San Antonio, and in 1906 he became city passenger and ticket agent at Houston, in charge of the city and depot offices, a position he continued to hold until 1911, when he was made District Passenger and Ticket Agent. The crowning honor of his career to date came in September, 1911, when the reorganization of the road was effected. Mr. Morris was one of the incorporators of the new company and a director of the same, which is his status with the International at this time. His advance has been due entirely to his ability, ambition and concentration on the duties of the position in which he found himself, and each promotion came as a distinct reward for efficient and praiseworthy service.

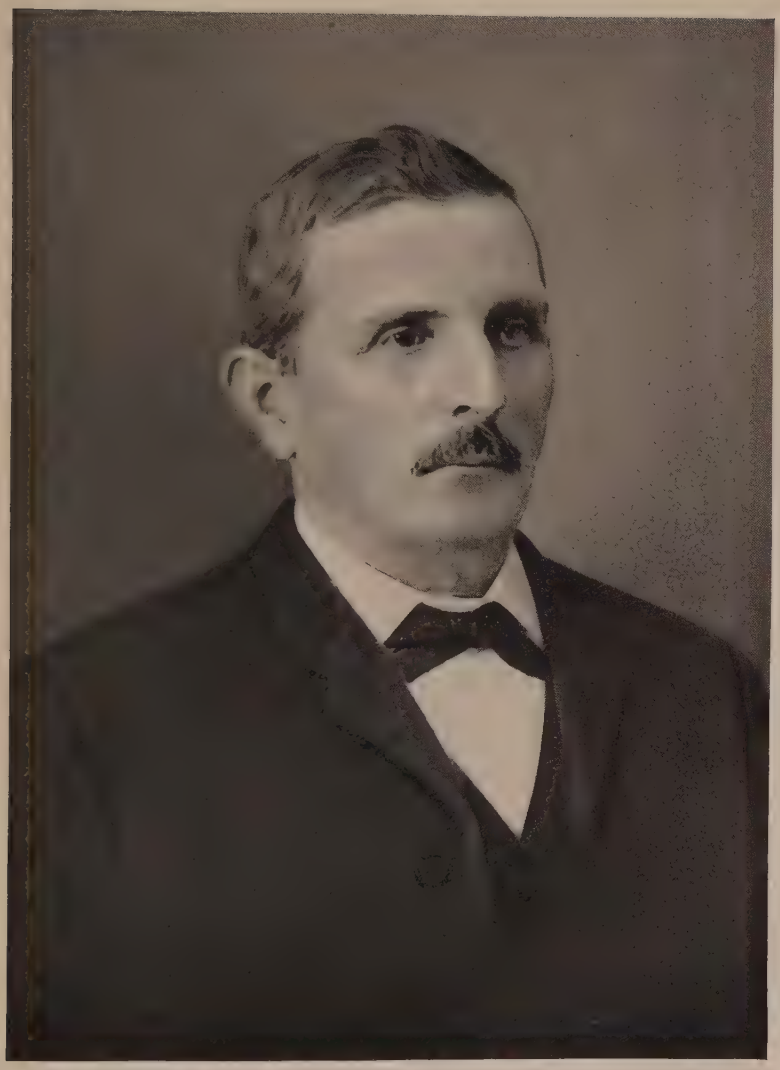
Mr. Morris is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Houston, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, in which he has attained the Master Mason degree, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Houston Press Club, the Houston Athletic Club, the Houston Adcraft Club, the Houston Lumbermen's Club, the Houston Musical Club, and the Houston Turnverein Club.

On January 28, 1902, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Ruby Anderson, the daughter of A. A. Anderson, of Palestine, Texas, and they reside at 1509 Capital Avenue, Houston.

W. T. Melton. The life of the late W. T. Melton of Brady was noteworthy, both in character and in accomplishment. It began with his service to the Confederacy and closed after forty years of business and civic activities in this state, to which he always manifested the finest loyalty and affection. As editor, publisher, business man and legislator, he displayed a high order of ability, and in his death McCulloch county lost one who had at all times demonstrated the highest ideals of citizenship.

The first of seven children, Mr. Melton was born July 11, 1843, in Alabama, and was a son of David C. Melton, also of that state. The latter, a miller by trade, was an early settler in Denton county, Texas, where for some years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he removed to San Saba, where he continued for a long period in the milling business, but finally removed to Paint Rock, Concho county, where his death occurred about the year 1885.

W. T. Melton received his education in the public schools of his native state. When a youth he was apprenticed to the trade of printer. On completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Louina and Wedowee, Alabama, and when but eighteen years of age enlisted in the Confederate army for service in the Civil war, which had just broken out. He served through the war in General Lee's army, participating in numerous important and hard-fought engagements and at all times proving himself a brave, valiant and faithful soldier. How largely the great Civil war developed the youth of the country can never be adequately known, but there are those living and those deceased who entered upon the hardships incident to a soldier's life when but lads and so bravely and courageously faced every vicissitude and uncomplainingly bore suffering and hardship that their valor should be remembered when this united country counts over its heroes. The great struggle between the north and the south, with the important issues it represented, surely produced a class of trained, disciplined men, whose influence has ever since been recognized in the peaceful pursuits which have engaged them. It was in the conflict of arms that the temper of Mr. Melton's character was set and his faculties trained for the large services of his more mature age. Like many other Southerners, unable to bear conditions as they were in the period of Reconstruction, he sought a new field for his activities in the great southwest, and in 1866 settled near Cameron, in Milam county, Texas, where he worked at his trade for some time. Moving to Bell county, he became proprietor of a newspaper at Belton, subsequently moving to Lampasas, where he was publisher of the Lampasas *Dispatch*, the first paper in Lampasas county. Some time later Mr. Melton moved on to San Saba, where he published the San Saba *News*, but about 1890 disposed of his printing press, retired from the news-



W. J. Mellon

paper business, and embarked in the sheep business in Concho county. He was thus engaged until elected sheriff of Concho county, at which time he moved to Paint Rock, the county seat, where he had his home during the eight years of office. He made an excellent record as sheriff, and was urged by his fellow citizens to accept office again, but declined re-election and entered the real estate business. In 1896 he was elected representative of his district in the State Legislature, where he served one term, and in 1897 went to Brownwood, where he resumed his real estate operations. Mr. Melton came to Brady in 1904, and here became senior member of the Melton Land and Abstract Company, with which he continued to be identified until the time of his death, which occurred April 28, 1909.

Mr. Melton's funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. Bolton of the Fort Worth Methodist Church and the Rev. Matthis of the Brady Methodist church, was a solemnity such as well attests the value of his lifetime. He had become widely known over the state, and the tributes of respect were not alone from his home community. He was laid to rest in the Brady cemetery, and the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights Templar, Confederate Veterans, and all the orders to which he belonged, as well as many private citizens not related by the bonds of fraternal union, united in a great demonstration of brotherly love and esteem for their deceased associate and friend.

For three years Mr. Melton was commander of the Mountain Remnant Brigade of Southern Texas. In Masonry he had reached the Knights Templar degree. From youth a member of the Methodist church, he served for many years as steward and superintendent of the Sunday school, and his work in behalf of religious and charitable movements made his death a severe loss to many who had depended upon him.

Mr. Melton was successful in his business affairs and in his political activities, and was no less successful in gaining the love and esteem of his fellow men, and, although he has passed to those shores toward which all mankind is hastening, his good deeds will be long remembered and his memory will remain green in the hearts of those who learned to call him friend.

Mr. Melton was married to Miss Missouri Frances Barron of Alabama. To their marriage were born six children, four daughters and two sons, all of whom are married, with the exception of one son, Thornton Lee Melton. A brief record of the children is as follows: Miss Cora married Jesse F. Cross of Fort Worth and has two daughters, Mesdames Fay Looney and Chas. Miller of Brownwood. Miss Willie married William Vaughn of Brady, and their two children are Barron Melton, aged eighteen, and Hazel, aged twelve. Miss Lula married John Vaughn of Plainview, Texas, and their four children—three sons and one daughter—are: Grady, Bertrand, Mildred and John Melton. Miss Mamie married Dr. T. P. Doole of Eagle Lake, Texas, and they have no children. W. T. Melton, Jr., married Miss Flora Gray of San Saba County, and they have a daughter, Frances Camille. Thornton Lee Melton, who is a teacher of instrumental music at Brady, lives at home with his mother.

JOSEPH F. MEYER. One of the magnificent army of self-made men of America is Joseph F. Meyer, president of the Houston National Exchange Bank, prominent in business circles in Houston and the county and widely known as a successful financier. He began in the business world when he was sixteen years old, as the proprietor of an independent business, and while his earlier operations were on a slender scale, they expanded with the passage of time, so that in a comparatively few years he came to be reckoned among the more telling and forceful business men of the city. His career is one that may be viewed with pride by all who honor the success of that man who fights his own way up from obscurity into prominence, and Mr. Meyer has met with due recognition of his prosperity and success wherever he has gone.

Born in Germany in 1851, Joseph F. Meyer is the son of Frank and Josephine (Meyer) Meyer. The mother of the boy died when he was three years old, and the father brought him to America in 1855, settling in Memphis, Tennessee, moving in 1867 to Houston, Texas. In that year Joseph Meyer was sixteen years of age, but he did not regard his extreme youth as any great drawback to his entering into business on his own responsibility, and he engaged in the hardware business in the same year of his arrival here. From then until now he has been identified, more or less conspicuously, with the financial and commercial activities of Texas. Beginning as he did in a small way in 1867, the business three years later came to be known as the Joseph F. Meyer Company, of which he was president at the age of nineteen, and as such he has since continued. From the infinitesimal scope of the business in its early life, it has expanded yearly until it has now assumed magnificent proportions, and carries on an ever increasing trade in heavy hardware, wagon makers' supplies, farm implements, railroad contractors' supplies, iron, steel, etc., and is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the city or county.

With the continued prosperity that Mr. Meyer experienced, he began in the early nineties to cast about for other places for the investment of his capital, and in 1892 he was one of the organizers of the Houston National Exchange Bank, of which he was vice president until 1912, when he became president. He has shown himself a financier of no mean ability, as well as a merchant in the best sense of the term, and he enjoys the confidence of the people of Houston, who know him for his many excellent qualities.

Mr. Meyer is an Independent Democrat in his political faith, and while it is true that he has never sought political office, it is also true that various offices have sought him, and he was twice elected alderman in the city of Houston, representing the third ward in the city council from 1888 to 1892. He also served one year as county commissioner of Harris county and enjoys the distinction of having been chief of the Houston Volunteer Fire Department as long ago as in 1880.

Mr. Meyer is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1884 to Miss Rebecca Baker, the daughter of George Baker, a pioneer citizen of Houston, where Mrs. Meyer was born and reared. Three children have come to them—George B., Joseph F., Jr., and Frank K. Meyer.

DOUGALD J. PRICE. Forty years of continuous service with one company is a record that reflects the greatest of credit upon any man who may make claim to such a career, and Dougald J. Price is one who has duly qualified in that respect. From messenger boy to General Passenger agent is an ascent that few men experience in a life time, and in the case of Mr. Price the accomplishment is so much the greater in consideration of the fact that he had little or no schooling in his boyhood. He is today one of the foremost men in business circles of Houston.

Dougald J. Price was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1859, and is the son of William J. and Annie E. (Westcott) Price. The father was a native of North Carolina, and was a Naval Stores Inspector for a number of years, later engaging in the business of building saw mills in North Carolina, a business that claimed his attention for many years. During the Civil war he was a participant as a member of a North Carolina Confederate Regiment, and saw much service during the years of hostilities. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

The schools of Wilmington furnished the training of

Dougald Price up to the age of twelve. When he was fourteen years old he came to Texas and entered the employ of the I. & G. N. R. R. Company as a messenger in the telegraph. In this department, bright messengers are given an opportunity to learn the Morse alphabet, and young Price soon demonstrated his power over the key, becoming in December, 1873, operator at Crockett, Texas, despite his extreme youth. He remained in the telegraph service for five years, when he was advanced to the General Superintendent's office, then the accounting department and there spent three years, during which time he became familiar with much of the system. In 1882 he was placed in the General Passenger Department, serving in various capacities there until 1897, when he was promoted to the office of General Passenger Agent of the entire system, and he has successfully carried out the duties of that responsible position from then until the present time.

Mr. Price is prominent in fraternal and social circles in his home city, having membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in the Houston Club and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary E. Jowers, the daughter of Judge W. G. W. Jowers, who was a pioneer of Anderson county. Mrs. Price died in 1909, leaving five children, as follows: George F., Charles M., Annie Marie, Frank McCullough and Hunter Jowers Price. Mr. Price was married a second time in June, 1911, Miss Nellie Hafford becoming his wife. She died in August, 1912. The residence of the family is maintained at No. 3704 Main street, and is one of the sightly homes of the city.

James W. Hadlock. The present sewer commissioner of El Paso has been for fifteen years identified by residence with his section of Texas, and has gained material and large influence in public life. During his administration as sewer commissioner many improvements have been made to increase the sanitary system of El Paso, and among these might be mentioned the construction of ten miles of sewerage, the erection of a pumping plant which is large enough to handle all the city sewage, besides an auxiliary pumping plant for East El Paso. The capacity of these two plants is 4,000,000 gallons per day. It is municipal improvement of this kind which counts effectively in placing a city upon a par with the best of American municipalities, and it is the ambition of all friends of El Paso and her present official administration to place this city without any superiors among municipalities of the same rank in population, and wealth.

James W. Hadlock, who has had a long and varied career, including many lines of service and responsibility, is a native of the state of New Hampshire, born at Monroe, that state, October 9, 1842. New Hampshire remained his home until he was about thirty years of age, at which time he moved to Boston, where he was for six years engaged in the railway supply and machinery business. From there he came to Texas, locating at Dallas, and while there promoted the Texas Trunk Railroad, building this line as far as Kaufman. Subsequently he spent about fifteen years in St. Louis, where he was general western manager of the Burton Stock Car Company. The succeeding two years were spent in the City of Mexico, and during that time he was locomotive engineer, running a passenger train out of the City of Mexico. From the capital of Mexico he came to El Paso in 1898, and being a man of moderate means, entered actively into several enterprises which have rewarded him with substantial prosperity during the succeeding fifteen years. For two years he was engaged in the development of a large irrigation plant, three miles east of the city. He then became connected with the Government Customs service and was in the El Paso custom house for five years. During the next year he was engaged in the real estate business, and in 1907 was appointed sewer commissioner, the office which he now holds.

Mr. Hadlock obtained his early education in the public schools of New Hampshire, and when a very young man began earning his own way as a news agent. This was his occupation until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in the Tenth Vermont Infantry, and gave three years of service as a Union soldier. For two years he was on the staff of General Ricketts. At the Battle of Spottsylvania he was standing beside General John G. Sedgewick when that general was killed. During the Battle of the Wilderness he was detailed on the staff of Generals Grant and Meade, and during the engagement had a horse shot from under him and himself slightly wounded, although he quickly obtained a new mount and went on with his duties.

After his return from the war, Mr. Hadlock took up the work of railroading, becoming a locomotive engineer, and continued that employment regularly until he came west. At Woodsville, New Hampshire, on April 11, 1861, Mr. Hadlock married Miss Mary Helen Cutting, a daughter of Joseph Cutting of Haverhill. Mrs. Hadlock was a woman of strong mentality and many virtues of heart and mind, and her encouragement and assistance were always effective forces guiding and directing her husband in his business affairs, as well as in the life of the home and society. They enjoyed an unusual length of married companionship, their wedded life being prolonged for more than fifty-one years, and in April, 1911, they celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Hadlock passed away on April 27, 1912, at the age of sixty-eight and her last resting place is in one of the beautiful cemeteries of El Paso. She was very popular in social circles, and at her death was paid a somewhat unusual honor by being given a semi-military funeral. She was very charitable both in her church and among poor people of all classes in the city. The two children born of their marriage are as follows: Edson J., who is married and a resident of El Paso, and for the past twenty-nine years having been locomotive engineer on the Texas & Pacific Railroad; Fred D., also married and residing in El Paso is a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific line. Mr. Hadlock is not affiliated with any one church but favors and helps them all. Fraternally he is a Mason, is a member of the Grand Army Post, of the National Union, and an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He has for some years been one of the party fighters of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to government and political questions.

It is the opinion of Mr. Hadlock that whether a man be young or old, provided he has ambition, and whether he possesses capital or not, provided he is honest and has energy, that such a person can come to any part of Texas and eventually succeed. Provided he has a little capital he will find opportunities that will not disappoint him, and that cannot be found elsewhere. This opinion about Texas is undoubtedly the truth of Mr. Hadlock's own experience, since both he and his two sons have prospered remarkably well during their residence here, and they are among the most loyal and enthusiastic friends of El Paso and of the entire state.

Adolph Krakauer. Among the men of wealth and prominence in the city of El Paso, Texas, Adolph Krakauer occupies a position of the highest rank, playing not only an important part in the business affairs of the city but also in her civic affairs. Mr. Krakauer, although foreign born, has lived in this country for many years and is most truly an American. He is recognized as one of the most public spirited men in the city and his progressive ideas have been influential in questions of public interest more than once. He is of that class of men whom one always finds in growing cities, men of initiative and executive power, who are

J. B. Davis

not afraid to take a step into the future even though the outcome be not quite certain, and who in consequence are deferred to and admired by all those with whom they are acquainted.

Adolph Krakauer was born in Fürth, Bavaria, on the 23d of May, 1846, the son of Joel and Babette (El-Sasser) Krakauer, both of whom were born in Bavaria. The young boy received a good education in the Latin schools of the country and later attended the Royal Commercial College of Fürth, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. After his graduation he first went to work as a clerk in one of the leading commercial establishments of Fürth, being thus engaged from 1862 until 1865.

During the latter year he emigrated from Bavaria to New York City, where he soon secured employment as a clerk. He had very little money in his pockets when he landed in New York, but by dint of hard work both as clerk and bookkeeper, he succeeded in laying by quite a bit, and when he left New York in 1869 he was far better able to cope with the world than when he arrived. He came to San Antonio, Texas, and there became bookkeeper for Louis Zork, the leading merchant in San Antonio at that time and a pioneer of the city, having settled there in the early forties. Mr. Krakauer remained with him for some time and became a valued employee and later on his son-in-law. After a time he secured an interest in the firm and when he came to El Paso he was well equipped both with experience and in a pecuniary way.

It was in 1875 that he came to El Paso, and at this time the city consisted of seventy-five Mexicans and twenty-five white residents. He entered the employ of Samuel Schutz and Brother, who operated a general merchandise store. Mr. Krakauer remained with this firm as a clerk until 1879 when the proprietors sold out to Ketelsen and Deletau. Under the new ownership Mr. Krakauer became general manager for the store and later became a partner. He sold his interest in the business in 1885 and in January of that year organized the firm of Krakauer, Zork and Moye, Mr. Zork being a son of his former employer at San Antonio and his own brother-in-law. In January, 1911, Mr. Moye sold out his interest in the business and the firm was then incorporated as Krakauer, Zork and Moye's Successors, Incorporated. The firm deals in hardware, machinery and mining supplies, and is one of the largest wholesale houses in this business in this section of the country. They have a large branch house in Chihuahua, Mexico, and is the largest concern of its kind in western Texas, or indeed in the southwest. Over seventy men and women are employed and the business of the company extends over New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Old Mexico.

In addition to being the president and leading spirit in this enterprise, Mr. Krakauer is deeply interested in various other enterprises of importance, among these being the Two Republic Life Insurance Company, of which he is president. He is a director in the First National Bank and also in the Rio Grande Valley Banking and Trust Company. He is a large property owner, having interests in the city of El Paso and also throughout the southwest.

Mr. Krakauer has always taken a keen interest in political affairs and has taken a leading part in local politics ever since coming to El Paso, though of late years his business cares have grown so heavy that he can not give much time to politics. He was at one time county commissioner of El Paso county, serving one term. He was later elected alderman and served for four terms, winning the approbation of the public to such an extent that he was elected mayor of the city in 1889, being the first Republican ever elected to this position.

In his religious beliefs Mr. Krakauer is a member of the Jewish church, and has done a great deal for the people of his faith in this city. He at one time served as president of the Jewish church and is now one of the trustees. During his term as president he assisted very materially in the erection of the Jewish Temple.

Mr. Krakauer is a charming, well educated man, a man of refinement as well as business ability, and a citizen to be proud of. He speaks the Spanish language fluently and is widely traveled, frequently visiting the old world with his wife and family.

In 1873 Adolph Krakauer and Miss Ada Zork were united in marriage, and three children have been born to them. Robert and Julius A. are associated with their father in business and live in El Paso. Addie married Hugh Dotter and resides in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Krakauer had a brother and sister in this country, but the former, Max Krakauer, died in Chihuahua, Mexico, where he was engaged in business as a partner of his brother's. The sister, Hermina, is the widow of Bernard Ordenstein, and lives in El Paso.

J. David Avis. No history of Texas and the men who have contributed to its development would be complete that failed to make extended mention of J. David Avis, who since 1875 has been a participant in the wonderful changes that have transformed the great Southwest from a practically wild and uncivilized section into one of the most productive and valuable stretches of the country. First as freighter and Indian fighter, later as cattle dealer and breeder, and finally as leading business man and public official, in every capacity Mr. Avis has ably discharged the duties of life and today is recognized as one of the prominent and substantial men of Wichita Falls. He is a Texan by birth and training, and was the first child born in the town of Montague, Montague county, August 13, 1861, a son of David and Mahala Katherine (Webb) Avis.

David Avis was born in the State of Maryland, and as a young man came to Texas, settling at Montague during the early fifties. Subsequently he removed to Montague, and there, in the later fifties, established himself in a general mercantile business, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1868, when he was fifty-two years of age. During the Indian outrages Mr. Avis built the fort at Montague for the protection of the early settlers, and his military training thus gained served him in good stead when the Civil war broke out and he became a lieutenant in a regiment of Texas volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the struggle. His wife, a native of Missouri, came to Texas as a child and settled at Montague County, there being married to Mr. Avis in 1859. After his death she was again married, and her second husband is also deceased, but she still survives, and is living at Wichita Falls, aged seventy-three years and in the best of health. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Avis, all of whom are living, and of these J. David is the oldest.

J. David Avis received his education in the public schools of Montague county, and subsequently attended a private school under the preceptorship of Colonel Hall; but the early death of his father made it necessary that he should contribute to the family support, and accordingly in 1876, when but fifteen years of age, he left home, built a log cabin on Salt Creek, and there engaged in cattle raising. The long nights were often passed in reading and study by the light of a tallow candle, and thus the youth prepared himself for the duties of after life. He also carried on farming operations, and was engaged in freighting between Denison and Sherman and to the west and had many thrilling experiences in the outlaw-infested country, as well as taking part in numerous encounters with the hostile Indians. In 1880 he sold his outfit to give his entire attention to cattle raising and selling in Montague county, and in 1882, on coming to Wichita county, continued in the same line of business. He still has large interests in farming

lands and stock raising in various parts of the State, and in this connection is widely known. Mr. Avis entered business life in Wichita Falls in 1891, when he became the proprietor of a grocery establishment, and this he conducted successfully until 1896, when he sold his interests therein and embarked in the hardware business. The Avis Hardware Company was established in September, 1909, and this has since developed into one of the leading ventures of its kind in this part of the State. He continues as president of this concern, is vice president of the First National Bank, in which he has held an interest for upwards of thirty years, and is a director in the Southern Wichita Life Insurance Company, having in addition large interests in various other enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, in which he is Past Master, Past High Priest and a Shriner, having reached the thirty-second degree of Masonry, and is connected also with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A stalwart Democrat in his political views, he has served as county commissioner from precinct No. 1 and during three terms has been a member of the city council. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Avis was married March 1, 1885, at Montague, Texas, to Miss Minnie Ollie Bush, native of Virginia, who was brought to Texas as a child by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bush, pioneers of Grayson county. Mr. Bush met his death in a runaway accident. Four sons and four daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Avis: Frank P., born December 27, 1885, at Montague, a graduate of Wichita Falls Business College, now in business with his father, is married and has one child; J. Davis, Jr., born in Wichita county in 1887, a ranch owner of Wichita Falls, is married and has two children; Kathryn Lou, born in 1889 in Wichita county, who married W. F. Weeks; Lillian Grace, born in Wichita county in 1892; Albert W., born in 1894 at Wichita Falls, who is engaged in business with his father; Charles Robert, born in 1896 at Wichita Falls and now attending high school; Gretchen, born at Wichita Falls in 1900 and now attending the graded schools; and Ruby Cornelia, born in 1902 at Wichita Falls and also a student in the public schools.

Hon. Clyde Davis Wright. The present county judge of Deaf Smith county, Mr. Wright is an attorney and has been a resident of the Texas Panhandle for the past twenty-two years. Few men have had better opportunity for close study of conditions in this section of the state and having seen the Panhandle during its hardest times, he is more than content to stake his confidence and his all on the continued prosperity and development of the region.

Clyde Davis Wright was born January 19, 1879, in Ellis county near Milford, Texas. His paternal grandfather was one of the founders of this town, where Judge Wright was born. The father, John R. Wright, was born in Indiana, and came to Texas in 1852, the Wright family being among the pioneers of Ellis county. The family is of English descent and was founded in North Carolina early in the eighteenth century. The original immigrant served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Subsequently the Wrights crossed the mountains and located in Kentucky, and from there moved to Indiana. Great-grandfather William Wright was a resident of Indiana before the territory was admitted to the Union, and was chosen as one of the prominent citizens of his community to be one of the committee which greeted General Lafayette on his visit to America during the twenties. William Wright was a farmer by occupation. On the maternal side Judge Wright's family were early settlers of Georgia, coming to that colony from England. They lived on the Savannah river, where they were prominent planters and slave holders. John R. Wright, the father, was a farmer and also a surveyor. He served as county surveyor, and also as county commissioner of Ellis county, and was one of the men of that county who was depended upon for leadership in public affairs. He is now living retired at Hereford, which has been his home since December, 1907. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company B of the First Texas Cavalry, serving as a private from beginning to end. Although he thus fought for the southern cause, neither he nor his father, Arvin Wright, had ever held slaves, did not believe in the institution, and opposed secession. John R. Wright married Florence Tate, who was born in Georgia, her family moving to Texas after the war, and she was married in Ellis county in 1874. Her death occurred in that county when thirty-eight years of age. One of the three children is now deceased.

Clyde Davis Wright, partly through the advantages supplied by his father and partly on his own account, secured what would be accounted a liberal education, first in the public schools and then in Clarendon College. The first twelve years of his career he spent on a farm, and then began reading law in the office of Ware & Smith at Clarendon. By close attention to his studies he was admitted to practice in 1902 in all the courts of Texas. His professional career began at Silverton, where he was in general practice for three years. In December, 1907, he opened his office in Hereford, and has been in general practice there until elected to the office of county judge in 1910. He is now serving his second term, and the citizens have given him their hearty support, and recognize him as one of the most capable officials Deaf Smith county has ever had. Mr. Wright has also served two terms in the office of county attorney of Briscoe county, one term by election and one by appointment.

He is a worker for the Democratic party, is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family worship in the Presbyterian church. He was married June 15, 1910, in Hereford to Miss Lelia Gregg, who was born in California, but was reared in Indiana, a daughter of Austin W. Gregg. The two children of their marriage are Elva Lee Wright, born at Hereford, May 26, 1911, and Arvin Gregg Wright, born August 26, 1913, in Hereford. Judge Wright devotes all his time to his official duties and his profession. His chief recreation is the game of tennis, and he is a thorough student of general literature, and of current affairs. He is also interested in agriculture and stock raising.

Henry J. Collins. The El Paso Tent & Awning Company, Incorporated, of which Henry J. Collins is manager and president, is the largest concern of the kind in the southwest, and does a very extensive business in El Paso and over all the country tributary to this commercial center. The store and factory is located at 312 South El Paso Street, and in the workshop and store rooms floor space of 4610 feet in dimensions is occupied. Some half dozen workmen are employed and the output has become standard, and the name denotes highest quality in trade circles.

Henry J. Collins, the head of this business, who has been identified with El Paso citizenship for ten years and previous to that was one of the pioneers in the development of the Pan Handle country of Texas, was born at Henderson in Rusk county, July 29, 1861. His father was Anderson B. Collins, a native of Tennessee, who came to Texas about 1848. His career was remarkable in many respects, and he was one of the settlers of the county who bore a full share in the burdens of pioneer life. He had served through two wars, the Mexican and the Civil war, and in the latter went through from beginning to end, a full period of four years and was a commissioned officer in the Confederate army. For a number of years he was a merchant at Henderson, where he died in 1884 at the age of eighty-four years. The mother, who was born in 1834

in North Carolina, now makes her home in Henderson, and is a cousin of General Fitzhugh Lee. Seven children were born to the parents, and Henry J. was the fourth.

His education was attained in the public schools of Henderson, and he graduated from high school in 1882. On taking up practical life, his first position was as a fireman with the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, and he continued railroading for three years. He was among the first trainmen to run a train along the route of the Fort Worth & Denver Road up to the Pan Handle country, and on leaving the railroad service he established a store at Texline, and spent seven years there in general merchandise business. Then moving to Folsom in New Mexico he continued as a merchant and also in the live stock business for six and a half years. Then on January 1, 1902, he arrived in El Paso, and established a grocery store at 204 San Antonio Street. This business was conducted under the title of the Pioneer Grocery and he did very well for two years. At the end of that time he transferred his attention to the furniture business and also the tent and awning trade. The latter branch of enterprise he has continued ever since and is largely responsible for the success of the El Paso Tent & Awning Company.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Collins has been very active in public affairs, especially during his residence in the Pan Handle. He was one of the organizers of Dallam county, and was honored with election as first treasurer of the county, an office which he held for years. He was also appointed to the office of postmaster during the second Cleveland administration. At Texline, on December 16, 1895, he married Miss Helen M. Crary, daughter of Thomas McCrary, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Comanche county, this state. Eleven children were born to Mr. Collins and wife, of whom ten are still living, one having died in infancy. Their home is at 1520 N. Campbell Street in El Paso.

William L. Brown, M. D. Since 1902 a physician and surgeon of El Paso, Dr. Brown came to this city thoroughly equipped by training and experience for his professional work, and since coming here has made a splendid reputation as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon.

William L. Brown was born September 23, 1873, at Coffeyville, Kans. His parents were William V. and Katherine A. Brown. His father gave four years of soldier service in the Union army during the Civil war. He was a native of North Carolina and his ancestors were early settlers of that state. On the mother's side Dr. Brown is descended from English ancestry. William V. Brown died at El Paso, November 20, 1911, having come to this city to spend the winter with his two sons, Dr. W. L. and C. P. Brown. He was seventy-four years of age at the time of his death.

Dr. W. L. Brown as a boy attended the common and high schools at Centerville, Iowa. On determining to prepare himself for the medical profession he selected as his school probably the strongest and certainly the oldest and best known medical college of the middle west, the Rush Medical College of Chicago. He was graduated there M. D. in 1896. Following his graduation he took a competitive examination for the position of house physician and surgeon in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago. He passed this examination successfully, and remained for one and one-half years as house physician and surgeon at the hospital, a period during which he obtained broad and valuable experience in the practical work of medicine. From Chicago Dr. Brown moved to Unionville, Missouri, where he was engaged in practice for two years, and then in 1902 located at El Paso where he has enjoyed a fine success. Dr. Brown now devotes himself almost exclusively to the practice of surgery, and has done a large amount of experimental work, especially in the line of bone surgery, and he is a careful student and observer and plans to make the results of his experimental work valuable not only in his own practice, but for the benefit of the entire profession. Dr. Brown worked his way through school, paying his tuition by his own earnings from outside work, and has always been an ambitious and energetic member of his profession. He has taken a very active part in the work of the medical societies and has been honored on different occasions by the fraternity. He is a member of the County & State Medical Society, and in 1911 and 1912 was state delegate to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Brown has always voted for principles rather than party, and is entirely independent in his political affiliations. Socially he is a member of the El Paso Country Club and the El Paso Social Club, and his church is the Presbyterian.

On June 2, 1906, at El Paso, Dr. Brown married Miss Katherine A. Murphy, a daughter of David M. and Katherine Murphy, who were formerly residents of Corpus Christi, Texas. Mrs. Brown's father was one of the pioneer settlers of Corpus Christi and one of the best known citizens of the entire state. For many years he was a leading business man engaged in the transportation business both by ship and railroad at Corpus Christi. All over that section of the state he was known among his thousands of acquaintances as "Honest Dave." He served four and a half years as a soldier of the Confederacy. His death occurred October 14, 1913, an honored veteran of the war and esteemed among all whose fortune it was to know him. From 1903 Mr. Murphy was a resident of El Paso, and was well known in the citizenship of this city. Dr. Brown and wife have one adopted daughter, Louise Bridges Brown, age three years. She is a daughter of Pierce and Alice Bridges, former residents of Luling, Texas. During ten years of residence and active practice in western Texas Dr. Brown's faith in the resources and comforts of Texas has continually increased, and he is a firm advocate of his section of the state as a home for all classes of people who need a healthful climate and splendid natural resources and wholesome large-hearted citizenship.

Edward R. Taft. General Agent for the Wells Fargo & Company Express at El Paso, Mr. Taft has been identified with the express business all his active career, having begun as a boy of fifteen years, and having by industry and reliable service worked his way from one position to another until he now has one of the most responsible places in the service in Texas.

Edward R. Taft was born July 16, 1881, at Ballston Springs, New York, a son of Gurdon A. and Carrie Elizabeth Taft. His father before him has been in the express business for more than thirty years, and with his wife now makes his home at Houston, Texas. There were five children in their family, four sons and one daughter, one son having died in childhood.

Edward R. Taft, the oldest in the family, was educated chiefly in the public schools of Texas, and when fifteen years of age began learning the express business under the supervision of his father. His first work as an employe was at Houston as an express messenger, and he was a railway express messenger for seven years on the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railway. In 1903 when he was twenty-two years of age, his steady promotion began when he took the agency at Amarillo, Texas, after having acted as relief agent at Yoakum and San Angelo for some time. At Amarillo he remained until July, 1907, at which time he was transferred to the agency at Bisbee, Arizona, and two years later took the appointment of Route Agent for the same company, with headquarters at Ash Fork, Arizona, remaining there one year. In April, 1910, he took the appointment as agent of El Paso, and was promoted to the larger responsibility of General Agent

on January 1, 1911, since which date he has continued in his position to the satisfaction of the company and the public patronage. His offices are at 312 Mills Street.

Mr. Taft during 1903 and 1904 was a member of the Texas Volunteer Guards. His father before him has been a stanch Republican all his adult life, and the son was reared in these principles and has given steady adherence to Republican doctrines and policies. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and has been active in the work for the good of the order.

On June 20, 1903, he married at Houston, Texas, Miss Helen Green, a daughter of Alexander B. Green and wife. Mr. Green for a number of years held the office of county clerk at Giddings, Texas. Both her parents were formerly from Mississippi and among the early settlers of Texas. Mr. Green died at Houston in 1912, and Mrs. Green is still living in the old home at Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Taft are the parents of one child, Mary E., age four years.

JAS. L. DOW. A schoolboy and printer's devil at the same time; promoted to the "case," and by practical doing learning the art preservative; then a journeyman, and gradually accumulating, in spite of reverses, the means for independence; and now editor and manager and largest stockholder in the best country newspaper and printery in west Texas—such in brief, suggestive phrasing, has been the career of Mr. Dow of Lubbock.

James L. Dow is a Texan, born in Hamilton county, September 25, 1878. His father, James Dow, came from his native Scotland to America in 1870 and direct to Texas, locating first in Collin county, near McKinney. He was a farmer and stock raiser, but prior to coming to America followed the sea as a sailor. In Texas he served for a term as county treasurer of Gaines county and took a very prominent part in school matters. He is now a resident of Gaines county, having gone there in 1904. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church. Of late years he has engaged in the telephone business, being one of the principal stockholders and directors of the Seminole Telephone Company of Gaines county. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret G. Nisbett, who was born in Scotland, and followed her husband to America as soon as he had established himself in this country. Her five children are all now living. She died at Seminole, Texas, at the age of sixty-four on March 6, 1911.

The third child of the family, James L. Dow, had his education in the public schools of Lampasas and Borden counties, and attended high school in Colorado City, Texas, where he was graduated in 1897. His early career was spent on a ranch and farm, and at the age of twenty-one he started out for himself. His first practical training for his career was during his school days, when he was attending school and working between times in a printing office, where he first learned the technical details of printing. He completed his apprenticeship with Colorado *Spokesman*, and his first wages was not more than ten dollars a month and board. He was connected with this paper for more than two years, and for one year was with the Stockman Publishing Company. After that, having saved some money, he bought the paper on which he had served his apprenticeship, and conducted the plant with success, and finally sold it at a good advance on the purchase price. He then bought the *Weekly Review*, which proved disastrous, owing to a fire which consumed the building and destroyed all its equipment. There was little or no insurance, so that Mr. Dow was practically at the beginning of his career once more. He was then employed some time on the Merkle *Mail* and the Brownwood *Bulletin*. He persevered, and finally with his savings he moved to Lubbock and became foreman and associate editor with the Avalanche Publishing Company. After two years he bought out the establishment, and since April, 1908, has conducted the *Avalanche* as a paper with a very large circulation; a strong list of advertisers, and a news gatherer and publisher of exceptional influence and ability. The mechanical plant has few equals among the country papers of Texas. Mr. Dow has improved it from a three thousand dollar plant to one in which twelve thousand dollars is invested, that representing the capital stock of the incorporation, of which Mr. Dow controls the largest interest. He is president, editor and manager of the Avalanche Publishing Company. The *Avalanche* has a weekly issue, a twelve to sixteen page paper, and the offices and machinery are housed in a new and modern structure twenty-six by eighty feet in ground dimensions. The company has introduced the best and latest machinery and does a large amount of business in job work.

Mr. Dow is a Democrat in politics and has always interested himself in local affairs and in promoting good government. He has never sought any public office, and at the present time, as a member of the school board, is filling about the only public place he has ever been willing to accept. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen Circle, the Modern Order of Pretorians, and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Methodist church and Superintendent of its Sunday school.

On May 1, 1905, in Mitchell county, Mr. Dow married Miss Lila Dorn, a native of Alabama, but reared in Texas from childhood. Her father was J. M. Dorn of Mitchell county. The two sons born to their marriage are: James Rankin Dow, who was born in Sweetwater, Texas, June, 1906; and Melvin Nisbett Dow, born at Lubbock, March 10, 1908.

J. H. SMITH. During a quarter century's residence in El Paso, Mr. Smith has witnessed the growth of this city from 9,000 population to 50,000 and corresponding development in every direction. Mr. Smith has been a very prosperous and enterprising business man during this time, and in later years has handled a large amount of the real estate transactions in this vicinity, he having the distinction of being the third oldest real estate man in El Paso.

Mr. J. H. Smith comes of an old Missouri family, and was born in Randolph county, that state, May 21, 1849, a son of Robert and Martha J. (Dameron) Smith. Both parents were natives of North Carolina and their respective families became residents of Randolph county, Missouri, in the early thirties, during the pioneer epoch of that state. The father, who was long a prosperous farmer, died in Missouri, January 2, 1889, at the age of eighty years. The mother died in 1870 at the age of fifty, and she was married in Missouri. Seven children were born to their union, Mr. J. H. being the third in order of birth.

His early life was spent on a Missouri farm, and in the meantime he received unusually good educational advantages, attending the public schools, and subsequently Pritchett Institute, one of the best known schools of central Missouri. On leaving school, he entered the mercantile business for himself in Randolph county, and for eighteen years was a merchant of his native county. He was then associated with his father on the farm until October, 1888, at which date he moved to Texas and located at El Paso, then a comparatively small city with only a tithe of the industry and business which it now possesses. In El Paso he was first engaged in the fuel and feed business, and after four years became actively identified with public affairs, serving for eight years as city collector and as city treasurer for two years. At the end of this political service he established himself in the real estate business and now handles general transactions in that line. Mr. Smith is also treasurer and vice president of the Consumers Ice Company of El Paso. During

James L. Dow

the period of his other service for the city, he was also a school trustee, and has always been active in local politics and has been a public spirited citizen always ready to give his aid and earnest work for the betterment of local institutions.

In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and he has filled all the chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge. On May 18, 1885, in Randolph county, Missouri, he married Miss Lelia Sears, daughter of Alfred Sears, of a well known old family of Missouri. The seven children born to their marriage are named as follows: Jennie, born in 1886, died in 1889 in Randolph county; Grover Cleveland, born in Randolph county August 25, 1885, is a graduate of the El Paso high school and was a student in both the Missouri and Texas State Universities, and is now in business with his father; Lucile, born in Randolph county, February, 1887, is a graduate of the El Paso high school, and is now engaged in teaching; Juan and Juanita, twins, born in Fort Worth in 1890, and the son is a graduate of the Uiversity of Texas and of the El Paso high school, and is now a practicing attorney; Robert, born in El Paso, July, 1892, is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and is employed in the Rock Island Railroad offices.

THOMAS ALBERT THURSTON. The leading firm of public accountants in El Paso and west Texas is that which was established in the spring of 1907 by Mr. Thurston. The profession of accountancy is comparatively modern in its present features and scope and yet has been developed to be one of the most important adjuncts of modern commerce. Mr. Thurston has a splendid equipment and expert knowledge of his business, and it has been reinforced by a long and varied experience in business affairs.

Thomas Albert Thurston was born at Quincy, Illinois, April 23, 1869, being the oldest of four children born to Eugene and Emma A. (Butts) Thurston. The father was born in New York State and the mother in Ohio, and they moved to Illinois at a very early time. The father, whose death occurred at the age of fifty-two in 1898, was for many years a successful railroad man and became a resident of Tennessee in 1883. The mother is now living in New York City at the age of sixty-four.

Mr. Thurston attended the public schools of Kansas City, being a student of the high school in that city and also of Palmer Academy. After leaving school he followed in the footsteps of his father by taking up railroad work, and for five years was clerk in a railroad office in Tennessee. Subsequently for several years he was with a live stock commission company in Kansas City; he then engaged in business for himself, with Mr. H. T. Bruce as partner, and they carried on an extensive business dealing in horses and mules. His connection with that enterprise continued for twelve years and at the end of that time in March, 1907, he located at El Paso and established the offices and began practice as a public accountant. He now has four assistants and a large force of office employes.

Mr. Thurston is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, having also passed through the grades of York Rite, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Volunteer Firemen Association of El Paso and the Business Men's Club of Memphis. At Memphis, Tennessee, June 7, 1892, he married Miss Fannie W. Palmer, who was born at Crystal Springs, Mississippi. The two children born of their marriage are Eugene B., born at Memphis, Tennessee, November 5, 1896, and now a student in the high school at El Paso; Charles A., born at Memphis, October 18, 1899, and also attending school in this city.

WILLIAM ELMER DAMERON. A young college man who has found large opportunities for work and public service in Deaf Smith county, Mr. Dameron is now serving as county attorney, also as city attorney, and is one of the leading lawyers of Hereford.

William Elmer Dameron is a native Texan, born at Bloomfield in Cooke county, February 28, 1887. His father was a settler in Cooke county in the latter sixties, and is now living retired after a long and successful career in Hereford. William Bruce Dameron, the father, was born in North Carolina, and after locating in Cooke county was engaged in the mercantile business until July, 1900, when he came out to Hereford in Deaf Smith county. For several years in this Panhandle county he was engaged extensively in stock raising, and is still a man of large property interests. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian church. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and the first of the name settled in Virginia, before the Revolutionary war, later moving into North Carolina. Sarah Elizabeth (Barnard) Dameron, the mother, who was of English descent, was born in Cooke county, Texas, a daughter of Gilbert Barnard, one of the pioneers of that vicinity, and a large planter. The mother is still living and six of her seven children survive.

William Elmer Dameron having the advantages of a good home and reared in prosperous circumstances, attended the public schools of Gainesville and of Hereford, and also the Hereford College. He later went east and was a student at Washington & Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, until his graduation LL. B. in 1908. He later entered the State University of Texas, but his election as county attorney of Deaf Smith county in 1911 proved an interruption to his studies, so that he lacked several months of completing his course. He was re-elected county attorney in July, 1912. Besides his official duties, he has a private satisfactory practice, and for the past two years has represented the city of Hereford in a legal capacity. He is also director and attorney for the Panhandle Oil Development Company. Since his college days he has been a vigorous worker in the Democratic interests, and is a broad minded student and observer of the course of modern politics and civic affairs. He has membership in the County Bar Association and in Hereford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is secretary to the Board of Elders and Deacons in the Hereford Christian church. During his second year in the Washington & Lee College he was chosen president of the Washington Literary Society and was anniversary orator on Washington's birthday.

In April, 1908, he was a member of the Washington and Lee debating team which debated with the University of Tennessee. His chief recreation is tennis, and he has been very skillful in this game since his college career.

J. W. WOODS. A law firm with a large and representative practice, and regarded as one of the ablest combinations of legal talent at Houston, is that of Woods and Harris, well known attorneys with offices in the Lumberman's National Bank Building. J. W. Woods, the senior member, has practiced in Texas since 1896, and formerly served as county attorney and county judge of Robertson county. Judge Woods, who represents an old Texas family, located here since the days of the Republic, is a successful man through his individual efforts. He earned a living by teaching school, and studied law at the same time, and having effected an entrance into the profession, has pursued the goal of his ambition steadily and with marked success.

Born in Robertson county, Texas, December 11, 1873, he is a son of James A. and Fanny (Parker) Woods.

Both the father and mother were born in Texas, and Grandfather John Woods was a native of Ireland, came to Mississippi as a young man, and during the closing years of the Texas Republic emigrated to this frontier country, settling at Wheelock, in Robertson county. He was one of the earliest settlers in that locality, and was for many years a general merchant. The father, who was born and reared in Robertson county, gave his active career to agriculture and stock raising.

J. Will Woods received his education in the common schools, and qualified and taught school in his native county, at the same time carrying on his studies in the law, beginning in the office of Hon. C. F. Cohron. Admitted to the bar in 1896, he began practice at Bremond, and was there until 1900. His election as county attorney of Robertson caused him to take up his residence at Franklin, the county seat. He was county attorney until November, 1904, when he was elected county judge of Robertson county, and administered the duties of that position until November, 1908. In the fall of 1908 he was one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket. At the close of his official term, in November, 1908, he moved to Houston, and has since been a popular member of the Harris county bar. Upon moving to Houston he formed a partnership with Guy Graham, making the firm of Woods & Graham, which continued until January 1, 1911, when Mr. T. J. Harris became a member of the firm, which then became Woods, Graham & Harris. Since October 15, 1912, the firm has been Woods & Harris.

Mr. Woods is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. He was married February 12, 1899, to Miss Lena George, daughter of W. R. George of Robertson county, who was born in this state, and was a substantial farmer in Robertson county. To their marriage have been born three children: Roy Woods, Bessie Woods, and Joe Worth Woods. The family reside at 1101 Cortland street in Houston Heights.

William A. Taylor. For many years a successful merchant and farmer of Kaufman county, William A. Taylor of Kaufman is now living a somewhat retired life, although his financial interests still bear a close relation to merchandise and banking, in addition to which he is extensively connected with agriculture. He came to Kaufman county in 1872, a young man of twenty-three years, with a poor education and only the experience in business secured on the farm. He was in company with his brother, George B. Taylor, and the twain drove through in a buggy from East Texas, seeking a place to engage in business where their small capital would win some favor and be able to compete successfully in the marts of country trade. They selected Prairieville, in Kaufman county, as suitable for them, and there opened a store with three hundred dollars' worth of goods, the business being established under the style of Taylor Brothers.

It was not long before the brothers discovered that their limited means were a source of embarrassment to them, and for a few years the utmost faith in their success seemed not to lie in the patrons of their community. It was impossible for them to buy everything the people needed and called for, and this tended to popularize their competitors there or elsewhere. But they did establish a standing for good intentions which was worth much more, and the economy they practiced enabled them to reach a point where a full stock could be carried and all the wants of the neighborhood supplied. From that time forward their success was assured. Their first stock was housed in a building 18x20 feet, which premises gradually lengthened to 180 feet by the year 1885 and housed a stock that was a satisfaction for the brothers to contemplate.

The success of their merchandise venture led the Taylor brothers into the cattle business, and after a number of years they gathered together a bunch of cattle for the free grazing adjacent to their location. The gradual expansion in this industry led to the purchase of the chêap grass lands about Prairieville, and they became dealers and traders as well as growers of beef, and ultimately shippers to the St. Louis market. This branch of the brothers' business was encouraged, and continued until 1886, when they curtailed their business and invested their profits in lands and in the expansion of their business interests in Kaufman.

In 1886 the brothers moved their stock to Kaufman, Texas, and subsequently erected the business house on Houston street in which W. W. Baird & Company are now doing business. They continued business until 1895, when they sold to Erwin, Spikes & Company. After three years of rest, Taylor & Company engaged in business and witnessed another prosperous business era of seventeen years, when they sold their interests to A. Miles & Company and retired to a less strenuous life with the management of their personal affairs.

The influx of settlers into Kaufman county necessitated the abandonment of grazing and the opening of farms, and Taylor Brothers entered upon a period of farm-making which has not yet been finished, although a large amount of their former pasture is now producing cotton and grain. They have under cultivation two thousand acres, with ample provisions for tenants, and are buying and selling lands from time to time. The thirty families which do the work involved in the proper care and cultivation of such a domain as theirs forms a population sufficient for a healthy country school, and the situation is in agreeable contrast with the "old-time" cow ranch of which the lands of the brothers were once a part.

William A. Taylor is himself a director of the First State Bank of Kaufman and was one of the organizers of its predecessor, the Citizens' National Bank, which came into existence in 1890 and continued until 1910. He is a member of the mercantile firm of W. W. Baird & Company. His home, on Houston street, the popular and exclusive residence street of the city, was erected by him and his brother, and George owns an elaborate modern home of his own planning and building not far therefrom.

William A. Taylor was born in Marshall county, Texas, August 27, 1849. His father, R. P. Taylor, went there as a boy from the state of Mississippi in 1838. The latter was a "runaway" youth, and eventually acquired capital sufficient to engage in mercantile pursuits fourteen miles west of Marshall. He became the possessor of a farm there, and owned more than twenty negroes, which exempted him from service in the Confederate army during the war. He won financial independence, but permitted his good nature to allow him to endorse for others, and died in 1865 minus his former estate.

R. P. Taylor was born in 1818, possessed unusual native ability, had a fair education, and was one of six children of his parents. He had a half-brother, James F. Taylor, who spent his life as a farmer six miles east of Marshall and who was once a member of the Legislature. He left a family of five children. The children of James F. Taylor were as follows: Sallie, who married Eugene Horton and resides at Shreveport, Louisiana; and Ophelia, the wife of Capt. W. W. Fields of Haskell, Texas. The sons of Mr. Taylor were: Dr. Howard, of Marshall, Texas; and Hollis and Lewis, also of that city.

William A. Taylor was married in Prairieville, Texas, November 1, 1875, his wife being Miss Florence Anglin, whose parents came to Texas from Louisiana and died leaving two daughters: Florence and Mattie. Mrs. Taylor grew up in the home of Capt. R. B. Shaw, one of Texas' nobleman farmers and merchants, of Prairieville, once sheriff of Kaufman county, and for four years a Confederate soldier. His life impressed itself upon his community indelibly and was an example worthy of

W. A. Taylor

emulation. Mrs. Taylor was educated as Captain Shaw's own child. She and her husband have been the parents of the following children: Eddie G., who is the wife of C. B. Harton, of Kaufman, and the mother of the following children: Jean, Carolton and Bill Taylor, Gladys and Nina are the younger children. Mr. Taylor has kept away from political entanglements. He has been a member of the Methodist church for forty years, doing his duty as a lay and official member thereof.

George B. Taylor was born in Harrison county, Texas, April 26, 1851, and was given the same educational advantages as his brother, whom he has accompanied through all the vicissitudes of a long and honorable business life. His mother was Almeda Sanders, daughter of Richard Sanders, and passed away before her husband. Their children were as follows: Mrs. Frances King, whose death occurred at Weatherford, Texas; Mrs. Virginia Cole, a resident of Hallville, Texas; Mrs. Eugenia Lee, who makes her home at Gilmer, Texas; Mrs. Nona Davis, a resident of Longview, Texas; Robert P. who died without issue; and William A. and George B. of Kaufman. Robert P. Taylor, Sr., the father of the foregoing children, married Jennie Ford for his second wife, and she now resides in Gregg county, Texas, and is the mother of Eugenia and Nona.

George B. Taylor was married in Prairieville, Texas, in 1876, to Miss Mattie Anglin, who was reared to womanhood in Louisiana. The children who have been born to this union are as follows: Cornelia, who became the wife of Gregg Powell, of Terrell, Texas; Miss Alma, who resides at Kaufman; Essie, who is the wife of Paul Bond, of Terrell; and Robert Paul, who died at the age of eleven years.

Like his brother, Mr. Taylor has eschewed practical politics, giving his support to democratic policies without much ado. He has ever been affiliated with church work as a Methodist, and has served the congregation in Kaufman many years as a steward. He is a Master mason and a member of the Chapter, and Past Noble Grand of Oddfellowship.

GEORGE A. STAMBAUGH. The death of his father when George A. Stambaugh was about five years of age made it necessary that the latter should devote a large portion of his early youth and young manhood to providing for his widowed mother and other members of the family. He has therefore experienced necessity and hardship from an early age, and from that early experience of doing more than was actually necessary for his own support, has derived a splendid discipline and practice which has no doubt been largely responsible for his present position as head of the largest mercantile house of Hereford in Deaf Smith county.

George A. Stambaugh was born in Collin county, Texas, April 1, 1864. His father was Jacob R. Stambaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Texas in 1852, from Illinois, where he had been a resident for ten years, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Schuyler county. Farming and stock raising was his occupation and he enjoyed a fair success. He was a Democrat and member of the Methodist church. During the Civil war he was exempt from service owing to ill health. His death occurred in 1869, when forty-one years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ann Hopkins, whose father was Dr. G. V. Hopkins, a native of Kentucky, from which state he moved to Illinois, locating in Fulton county, where Mrs. Stambaugh was married in the town of Astoria, in 1851. She is still living, being now seventy-nine years of age and residing on the old home place in Collin county. Of the seven children, one died in infancy and the others are still alive. The paternal ancestry of Mr. Stambaugh was German, the first members of the family having located in Pennsylvania. On the maternal side the grandfather was a Kentuckian and the grandmother a native of Ohio.

George A. Stambaugh was the fourth in the family of his parents. When a boy he attended school in Collin county. As already stated, he was at work from almost the earliest time he can recollect, and from the age of sixteen to twenty-eight he engaged actively in farming in the northwestern part of Collin county. He then made up the deficiencies in his early education and received a course in the academy in Collin county when twenty-eight years of age. During four years he was merchandising in Collin county, between 1895 and 1899, at Roseland, Texas, and in January of the latter year moved to Deaf Smith county. For three years he was in the grain business and then entered into a partnership in the present establishment, his three partners in the concern being W. H. Patton, J. M. Garner and A. J. Lipscomb. All the other partners have since dropped out and Mr. Stambaugh is now sole proprietor and conducts what is easily the largest store with the largest stock of general merchandise, dry goods, notions, men's and women's furnishings and millinery in Hereford and Deaf Smith county. The store has floor space of thirty by one hundred and sixty feet and six clerks are employed in attending to the trade. Mr. Stambaugh is also financially interested in the Dallas Dry Goods Company, which is a new wholesale firm whose stockholders are merchants in Texas and surrounding states.

Mr. Stambaugh is a Democrat without official aspirations. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a deacon in the Christian church. In 1895 in Collin county he married Inez Harris, who was born in Illinois, reared in Missouri, being a daughter of James T. and Lovisa Harris. Their one son is George V. Stambaugh, born in Deaf Smith county, June 14, 1901.

ALFRED R. HAMBLEN. One of the oldest and most distinguished names in the Harris county bar is that of Hamblen. The late Judge W. P. Hamblen made a distinguished record both as a lawyer and as a jurist and was a man of exalted character and his name stood for the finest qualities of the able attorney wherever it was known, and that was all over southern Texas. Two sons of the late Judge Hamblen now continue the relations of the family name with the legal profession at Houston. Of these, Alfred R. Hamblen is the senior member of the firm of A. R. and W. P. Hamblen, whose offices are in the Stewart Building at Houston. Mr. Hamblen has had a number of distinctions in the course of his practice as a lawyer, and particularly from his numerous appointments as special judge.

Alfred R. Hamblen was born in Houston in 1877, a son of the late William P. and Isabella T. (Miller) Hamblen. William P. Hamblen, who died in April, 1911, was born in Indiana in 1834, came to Texas in the Spring of 1848, locating in Houston, where he studied law, and with his admission to practice on June 21, 1855, began a career which for nearly half a century kept him in the foremost ranks of Houston lawyers, and brought him many enviable successes. In 1902 came his election to the office of judge of the district court of Harris county, and he presided over that court with a splendid dignity and a ripeness of judgment which made the sessions of his court notable for their exemplification of the finest qualities of court-room practice. The widow of Judge Hamblen is still living.

Alfred R. Hamblen received his education in the Houston schools. His studies in preparation for the practice of law were carried on under his father's direction and in the office of Hutchinson & Sears, and later with Hutchinson, Campbell & Sears. The latter was one of the most distinguished legal combinations of its time in south Texas. His admission to the bar came in 1897. He at once began practice in partnership with his father, under the firm name of W. P. and A. R. Hamblen. The elevation of Judge Hamblen to the bench in 1902 interrupted their active relations as partners, and at that time W. P. Hamblen, Jr., came into

the firm and it has since been continued under the title of A. R. & W. P. Hamblen.

Probably no other member of the Harris county bar has been so frequently selected from the private walks of the profession for duty as special judge. Mr. Hamblen has served in all the local courts in that capacity, three times in the county court, and four times in the district court. He is well known fraternally, belonging to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Houston Turn Verein, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Hamblen was married in 1904 to Mrs. Minnie E. Matthews, a daughter of John Lynch of Galveston. They have their home at 1920 Leeland Street.

Hon. Cornelius Ware Robinson. The present judge of the criminal district court of Harris county got his training in the law while engaged in farming in one of the south Texas counties. He has been a hard worker all his life, and it was a steadfast ambition which led him from the restricted field of agriculture to the higher sphere of the law and life.

Born November 22, 1863, at Point Blank, in Polk county, but now in San Jacinto county, Texas, Judge Robinson is a son of Henry Ware and Annie (Goodall) Robinson. He is a descendant of prominent Alabama and Tennessee families. His great-uncle was Judge Todd Robinson, who rose to distinction as a member of the Texas bar, from this state moved out to California, where he was elevated to the bench and became chief justice of the supreme court of California. Henry Ware Robinson was born in Alabama, came to Texas about 1855, settling at Point Blank in what was then Polk county, and as a business man was a planter and stock raiser. During the war he went to the front with a Texas regiment, and after the struggle was over returned and took up the quiet vocations of country life. Annie (Goodall) Robinson was of a Tennessee family, whose members were long prominent in that state.

Judge Robinson was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Bryan and in Baylor University while located at Independence, Texas. He became a farmer, and while looking after his farm and providing for his little household he applied himself diligently to the study of law at night, and at all leisure intervals, and by continuing this dual occupation was qualified and admitted to the bar in March, 1887. He at once began practice at Cold Springs in San Jacinto county, and was a member of the bar there until 1903. Since then he has had his home and practice in Houston, and became associated with the law firm of Hume, Robinson & Hume. His partnership continued until April 1, 1910, when Governor Campbell appointed him judge of the criminal district court of Harris county to fill the unexpired term of Judge Ed. R. Campbell. Such was his record on the bench during those two years, that in 1912 he was chosen at the regular election for the term of four years. Judge Robinson enjoys a reputation for broad learning and absolute impartiality as a judge, and is held in high esteem by all the members of the Harris county bar.

Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Honor, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Woodmen of the World, the Lodge No. 151 of Houston Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Houston Turn Verein.

At Galveston in 1882 Judge Robinson married Miss Annie Bell Dorroh, daughter of Dr. John Dorroh of Mississippi. Her mother was a descendant of Caesar Rodney, who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. The judge and wife have two daughters, Jimmie Lea, who is the wife of E. L. Stephens of Houston; and Mary Louise, who married Fagin Burch of Houston. The home of the Judge and family is in Montrose.

Marion F. Hammond. Texas has upwards of two hundred counties, but not one of them has a sheriff's office administered with greater efficiency of system than that of Harris county. The present sheriff of Harris county is Marion F. Hammond, who took up his duties after his election in 1912, and who has made a remarkable record in the handling of the important duties entrusted to the sheriff under Texas state laws. Mr. Hammond saw a long term of service on the Houston police force, and for some years did outside work for a large and prominent firm of lawyers. This experience gave him unusual qualification for his present office, which he conducts along the lines of modern business methods.

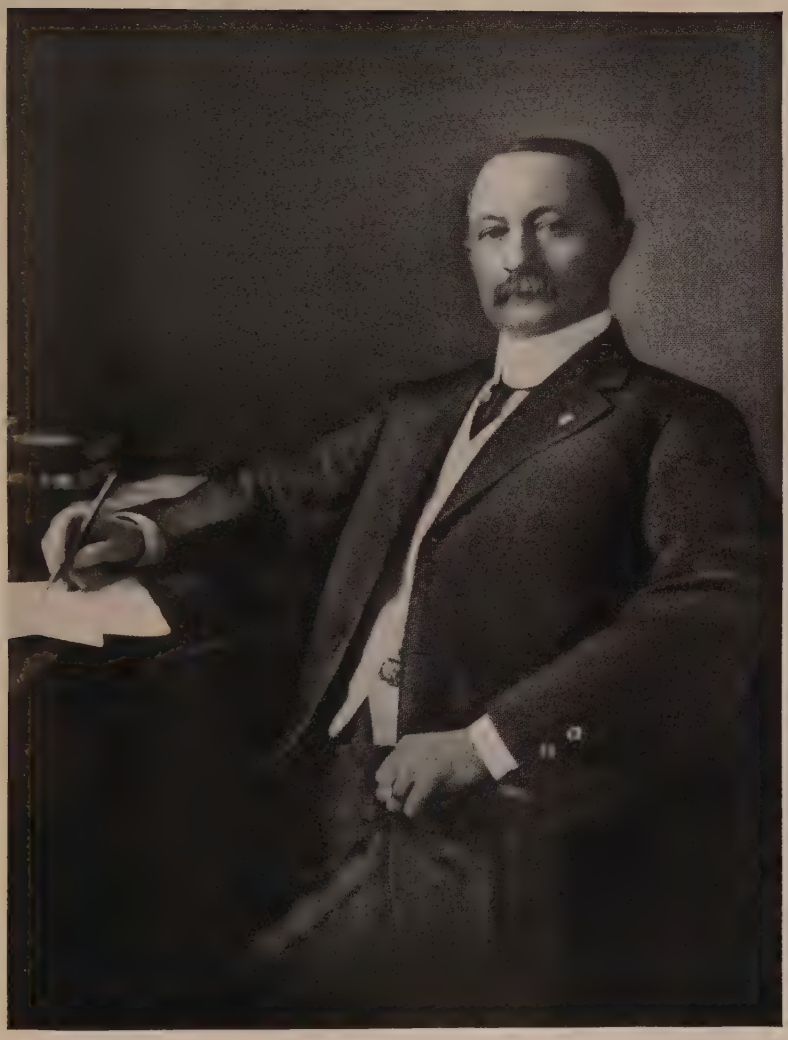
Marion F. Hammond was born at Kosse, Limestone county, Texas, July 22, 1872. His parents were Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Elizabeth (Burns) Hammond. His father came to Texas in 1856 from Yalobusha county, Mississippi, settling at Kosse as one of the pioneers of Limestone county, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in 1857, and four years later left his home to enter the service of the Confederate army. He was fighting on the side of the south all through the war, and then returned to his old home at Kosse, where he has continued to reside on the homestead and is one of the venerable pioneer residents of that vicinity, being now in his eighty-third year. His wife was a daughter of Judge Burns, one of the early settlers of Limestone county. She is now living in her seventy-ninth year.

Sheriff Hammond was educated in the public schools of Kosse. His early training was on the home farm, and he lived with his parents until twenty-one, at which time he started out as an independent farmer in that vicinity. In September, 1897, he moved to the City of Houston, and during the following season put in a crop and carried on general farming in the vicinity. After that came his appointment as a member of the police force, and his service in the department continued for five and a half years. He resigned in order to go into railroad train service, and followed that work about one year. The large law firm of Lovejoy & Malevinsky at Houston then engaged him to attend to their outside work, and he continued as their representative in the performance of many responsible and delicate tasks, for eight years. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Hammond resigned his position with the law firm in order to make the campaign for sheriff of Harris county. He was defeated in that year, but in 1912 was again a candidate, and was elected by a handsome majority against four other candidates. Since taking office he has proved his fitness for the position and the opinion of attorneys composing the Harris county bar is quite unanimous to the effect that the sheriff's office of Harris county under Sheriff Hammond is the best conducted in the entire state.

Mr. Hammond is well known in fraternal circles, belongs to the local lodge of Masons, the K. of P., the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Grand Fraternity, and the Houston Turnverein.

In 1895 occurred his marriage with Miss Pearl Winfield, a daughter of W. J. Winfield, of Kosse. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Eldred, who has manifested special inclination for art work and is now at the Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago; Marion, now a student in Baylor College at Belton; and Gladys, Janice, and Hope, all at home. The family residence is at the foot of Capitol Avenue in Houston.

Joseph Alexander Kemp. That a city may become great in its facilities and commercial service to a large scope of country all through the vitalizing energy of one man is the conspicuous fact in the career of Joseph A. Kemp and Wichita Falls. There is hardly one of the



J. A. Kemp

larger institutions and enterprises of this city upon which and with which the name and influence of Mr. Kemp has not either now or at some time been impressed and associated. That a community should be what it is largely as a result of one man's life and activities is perhaps the highest tribute possible to pay to human individuality. Mr. Kemp has had a career typical of many successful Americans. He started out in life a poor boy, but possessed peculiar qualities and abilities in a business way, and was hardly of age when he had become a factor in local business circles. He has been officially connected with a dozen or more successful enterprises, including railroads, in and about Wichita Falls, and he is known all over the state of Texas for his energy and also for his modest manner. Though a man who has attained almost the summit of success, Mr. Kemp is still a loyal and every day citizen of Wichita Falls, and has no desire to leave the scene of his many successes for life in the larger metropolitan centers of the world.

Joseph Alexander Kemp was born at Clifton in Bosque county, Texas, July 31, 1861, a son of William T. and Emma F. (Stinnett) Kemp. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas when a young man before the Civil war in 1856, locating in McClennan county, afterwards moving to Clifton, where for many years he was a well known and respected merchant and citizen. He also served as tax assessor of Bosque county, and died at Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1891 at the age of fifty-two. During the Civil war he enlisted his services with the Confederacy and saw a long and arduous service, including many notable battles, but went through the war without wounds or capture, and at its close returned to his regular business in Bosque county. His wife, who was a native of Missouri, where her people were pioneer settlers, came to Texas when she was a girl, and from Grayson county moved to Bosque county, where she completed her education and was married. She is still living at Wichita Falls, and is a fine old lady who easily bears the weight of her seventy-three years. She was the mother of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom Joseph A. was the oldest.

He grew up in Bosque county, had the usual amount of schooling in the common schools, graduating from the high school at Clifton at the age of seventeen. In the meantime he had become more or less familiar with merchandising through his vacation periods of work in his father's establishment, and at the age of eighteen he undertook his first independent venture as a merchant, opening a stock of goods at Clifton, and conducting the business successfully, until at the end of two years he accepted an excellent offer to sell. Then, in 1883, he came to Wichita Falls, a town which was very small at the time, the Ft. Worth and Denver City Railway having only recently been completed, and he thus became one of the pioneers in laying the foundations of the present city, and has been very closely identified with all the work of rearing the superstructure of this city as a commercial center of North Texas. His first enterprise was the establishment of a small stock of general merchandise, and he was one of the early merchants in the village. His store was located on Ohio Street, and was one of the typical establishments of its kind, at least in general appearance, although there was probably no other business man in Wichita Falls at that time who possessed so much resource and ambition as young Kemp. After several years of successful merchandising he sold out in 1887, and then spent several years in looking over the field preparatory to his next venture. In 1890, was established the J. A. Kemp wholesale grocery company, an enterprise which had been established some time before by C. C. White. Under his control the wholesale grocery business prospered exceedingly, and continued to flourish and develop under the presidency of Mr. Kemp until it was doing a business of more than a million dollars each year. At the same time branches were established in different parts of the western part of the state, and the success of this establishment has been one of the corner stones of Wichita Falls' importance in trade circles of north Texas. In the latter part of 1903, Mr. Kemp sold his controlling interest in the grocery company to Mr. Blair and Mr. Hughes, but still has stock in the business and is its vice president. The grocery house has continued to prosper under its present management and now has branches in all the leading trade centers of the southwest, including a branch house in Dallas, Texas.

Probably at the present time and in years to come the work of Mr. Kemp of greatest importance to Wichita Falls and surrounding territory will be his activity as a builder and promoter of railroads. He has become interested in railroad construction before leaving the wholesale grocery business, and since then has devoted much of his time and ability along this line. His first venture was the organization of a company, and the building of a railroad from Henrietta to Wichita Falls, this being the second railroad built into Wichita Falls. He served as president of the road for many years. Under his management, it was extended four hundred and thirty miles, and was an enterprise of which every citizen of Wichita Falls was very proud. These lines embrace what is known as the Wichita Falls & Northwestern R. R. extending from Wichita Falls to Forgan, Oklahoma, a distance of three hundred and three miles, and the Wichita Falls & Wellington R. R. from Altus, Oklahoma to Wellington, Texas, and also a line known as The Wichita Falls & Southern extending from Wichita Falls to Newcastle in Young County, known as The Young County Coal Fields. Mr. Kemp was President during the promotion and construction of all these lines and remained President until 1911, at which time these properties were acquired by the M. K. T. R. R., Mr. Kemp, however, remaining as vice president of all these lines.

In 1890 the City National Bank of Wichita Falls was organized and in 1891, Mr. Kemp as one of its organizers was elected to the office of president, a position which he has filled to the present time. The capital and surplus of this well known bank now aggregates four hundred thousand dollars, and it is easily one of the strongest financial concerns of North Texas. Mr. Kemp is president, P. P. Lanford is vice president, Wiley Blair is also vice president, C. W. Snider is cashier, and W. L. Robertson is assistant cashier. It is a model institution of its kind, and its quarters are the entire first floor of the Kemp-Kell office building in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Kemp is vice president of the Blair-Hughes wholesale grocery company of which he was the founder and for so many years active as its president. It was his success in the wholesale grocery business which gave Mr. Kemp his first great start.

The Wichita Falls Traction Company owes its inception and construction to Mr. Kemp, and is a first-class electric line affording good urban transportation facilities, and regarded as one of the best equipped properties of its kind in the state. This road was built and opened in 1910, and Mr. Kemp has been its president since it started. The main line of the system operates between Wichita Falls and the beautiful Lake Wichita. Along the route of this electric line is located the plant of the Wichita Falls Window Glass factory, and also of the Wichita Bottle Manufacturing Company. These manufactures have proved important additions to Wichita Falls' growing importance as an industrial center, and were both organized and brought to successful issue by Mr. Kemp. The plants manufacture high grade of wares, employ a number of expert workmen, and represent a large investment of capital. Mr. Kemp is president of both companies.

Through his instrumentality has also been brought to Wichita Falls an industry which has already given this city a reputation throughout the west and in various parts of the entire country. This is the Wichita Motor

Truck Company, an entirely new enterprise for Texas. The company confines its output entirely to trucks, and the Wichita trucks have already established themselves in the favor of users all over the United States and Canada. Mr. Kemp is president of the company. He is also president of the Wichita Falls Water Company, and is president of the Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water Company, which was organized by him in 1901 and is one of the largest irrigation undertakings in this part of the state. Through his success in carrying out this irrigation enterprise, Mr. Kemp first became prominent as a pioneer in industrial affairs, and larger constructive enterprises.

With regard to the project, which involved the impounding of the waters of Holliday Creek and the making of an immense artificial lake, three thousand acres in extent, Mr. Kemp had complete confidence in the matter, but had to endure a great deal of suspicion and apathy before he could get the undertaking well under way. It was regarded as one of those visionary schemes in which a great deal of capital might be sunk and from which the material benefits would never be great. However, Mr. Kemp finally succeeded in enlisting the aid of outside capital, did much of the preliminary work himself, and finally produced a body of water which in itself is an attractive feature of this vicinity, and affords water privileges valued at many thousands of dollars every year to the farmers in this locality. Through his success in this enterprise, Mr. Kemp may properly be regarded as one of the pioneers in irrigation in north Texas, and the Lake Wichita project has without doubt influenced many similar enterprises undertaken in different sections of the semi-arid regions of the western plain regions.

Mr. Kemp is president of the Wichita Falls & Southern Life Insurance Company. He is president of the Floral Heights Realty Company, a company which has laid out a subdivision of beautiful home sites within the city limits of Wichita Falls. The company platted and has sold for homes over eight hundred lots, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet and this entire tract is within easy access of the carline.

One of the enterprises in which Mr. Kemp may properly take great pride is the Model office building, which he and his partner Mr. Kell constructed, and which is a building of such size and accommodation and modern facilities as would be a credit to any city in this state. Mr. Kemp is president of the company which constructed and owns the Kemp-Kell Building, and Mr. Kell is vice president. This building occupies 50x150 ft., is six stories high, and has every convenience and feature of the modern metropolitan office building.

These are the more important undertakings in which Mr. Kemp has engaged in line with his purpose to make Wichita Falls one of the leading commercial and business centers of Texas. It is a distinctly worthy ambition, and the more so because in his success he is working not less for the city than for himself. As will readily be understood from this brief review of his active business career, Mr. Kemp has had little time for public affairs, and has never been in any sense a politician. However, when he was twenty-two years old he was appointed to the office of county treasurer of Wichita county, and at the expiration of his appointed term was elected for two successive terms to the same office. Since then he has been too busy to accept any preferment from his party, although he is and always has been a loyal Democrat. Fraternally his associations are with the Masonic bodies, in which he has attained to the Thirty-Second degree, Shrine, with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the directors in the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. His church is the old school Presbyterian.

On October 18, 1882, at Clifton, Mr. Kemp married Miss Flora Anderson, a native of Texas and a daughter of Captain and Mrs. Mary (Robinson McLennan) Anderson. Captain Allen Anderson was a well known pioneer and Indian fighter, and did much service on the frontier during the early days in protecting life and property of the settlers. He was accidentally killed by a member of his own company while engaged in a fight with Indians on the western border. Mrs. Kemp's mother was a daughter of the McLennan for whom McLennan county was named, and was one of the very prominent pioneers in central Texas. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemp were Emma Sibyl, Mary Jewel, Flora Charlotte, Bertha May, and Joseph Anderson. The first, born in 1885 at Wichita Falls, is a graduate of St. Mary's College at Dallas, and also a graduate in the languages and music from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now the wife of Mr. Newton Maer, of Wichita Falls, and the mother of one child, Joseph Kemp Maer, who was born in Wichita Falls. Miss Mary Jewel was born in 1887 at Wichita Falls, and is a graduate of St. Mary's College of Dallas. Miss Flora, born in 1893 at Wichita Falls, died at Detroit, Michigan, in 1911, after a long illness of typhoid fever, Miss Bertha, born at Wichita Falls in 1888, graduated from St. Mary's College, is now in a private school in St. Louis. Joseph Anderson Kemp, born at Wichita Falls in 1904, is in school. Mr. Kemp and his family reside in one of the most palatial homes in Wichita Falls. It has recently been completed and is situated in the Hill district, the most exclusive residence portion of the city.

Horace Baldwin Rice. As a civic honor few men would desire one more distinctive and more likely to be associated with favorable comment in later years than that of being the first mayor of Houston under the commission form of government. A charter on the commission plan, but somewhat different from the original Galveston organic law, was granted to Houston on March 18, 1905. At the first city election under the new charter Horace Baldwin Rice was elected head of the commission, and titular mayor. At every recurring two years he was re-elected, and continued at the head of the city government until 1913, at which time he declined to become a candidate for further honors. The progress of Houston as a municipality, including the remarkable reforms in its methods of handling business, in the efficiency of its tax-collecting system, and in a general strengthening and concentration of municipal powers, Baldwin Rice will always have a large share of the honors which go to the city at large.

Horace Baldwin Rice was born at Houston, March 28, 1861, being one of the younger children of Frederick Allen and Charlotte (Baldwin) Rice. On both his father's and mother's side he is descended from American Revolutionary stock, and the ancestry is a mingling of Scotch-Irish and English. One of his great-grandfathers, named Hall, was wounded in the battle of Lexington in 1775, but lived to be one hundred and three years old, and spent all his life in Massachusetts. Frederick Allen Rice, father of Mayor Rice, was born in Massachusetts, moved to Houston, Texas, in 1850, and for many years was identified with mercantile and railroad duties. He was one of the builders of the old Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and one of the men who were largely responsible for making Houston the commercial metropolis of the southeastern quarter of the state. Frederick A. Rice died in 1901 at the age of seventy-one. He was a brother of the late William M. Rice, founder of the Rice Institute at Houston. Charlotte (Baldwin) Rice, mother of Baldwin Rice, was born in New York state. Her father, Horace Baldwin, was a brother-in-law to A. C. Allen, one of the owners of the original townsite, and a founder of the city of Houston in 1836. Horace Baldwin himself located in Texas in 1840, and was engaged in the transportation business along the Gulf coast, and from Houston down the Bayou. In 1844 he was honored with election to the office of mayor at Houston. There were

seven sons and three daughters in the family of Frederick A. Rice and wife, of whom the oldest is Col. J. S. Rice, the well-known capitalist and banker of Houston.

The early education of Horace Baldwin Rice was attained chiefly in the Texas Military Institute at Austin, and on leaving school he went into the cattle and cotton business. After some time spent as a cattle raiser, he received his first political office as public weigher of cotton for Harris county, an office which he filled until 1896. At the same time his interest in the cattle business continued.

His achievements as mayor of Houston have overshadowed some of his earlier services in behalf of the public welfare. From 1892 to 1896, a period of four and a half years, he was one of the county commissioners of Harris county. During that time the board of commissioners constructed the first paved highway in Harris county. That road was built under a special road act, and was a practical beginning of the many fine shell and macadam roads which now stretch out in every direction about Houston and over Harris county. In 1896 Mr. Rice was elected mayor of Houston under the old municipal form of government and served until 1898. From the close of his term as mayor until 1905 he was closely identified with the cattle industry. After his first election under the new city charter in 1905, Mr. Rice was re-elected in 1907, 1909, and 1911, so that he was at the head of Houston city government for eight years.

In 1901 Mr. Rice was appointed by the probate court of Harris county as administrator for the estate of the late William M. Rice, his uncle. The administration of this large estate has taken much of his time ever since.

Mr. Rice is president of the Suburban Homestead Company and vice president of the Houston Ice and Brewing Company. He is a student of municipal affairs and a man whose broad information and ability as a social and civic leader enabled him to fill his office as mayor with distinction as well as with efficiency. Mr. Rice has membership in many social and fraternal organizations, including the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Thalian Club of Houston, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 151, and the Woodmen of the World at Houston. In 1883 occurred his marriage with Miss Georgia Dumble. Her father was the late George Dumble, a native of Canada, who came to Houston about 1850, and was a man of more than ordinary influence and standing in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Rice reside at 1916 Main street, and his business offices are in the Union National Bank Building.

ALOIS R. MILLER, State and County Tax Assessor, Houston, Texas, is by virtue of long service in public office in close touch with the people and affairs generally in his locality. Back of his public service his record is that of an honorable, upright citizen, and his whole life has been spent in Harris county.

Mr. Miller was born at Houston, January 4, 1859, son of Isidor and Lisette (Plessman) Miller. His father, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, came to America in 1844 and took up his residence at Houston, where he was for years occupied as a contracting painter. During the war of the Rebellion he took up arms in defense of the Confederate cause, and as a member of Company B, Waul's Legion, at the siege of Vicksburg, endured exposure which resulted in his death in 1867. Mr. Miller's mother was a native of Saxony. She came with her parents to this country about 1844, either just before or soon after the arrival of Isidor Miller, and from her fifth year was reared in Houston. Here she spent her life, and passed away in 1905. Her parents did not long survive their removal to this new country; both died in 1845. Isidor and Lisette (Plessman) Miller were the parents of ten children, of whom only three are now living: Alois, whose name introduces this sketch; Isidor J., who is in the employ of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad Company, and Laura, wife of M. R. Forney, of Houston.

The son of foreign born parents and one of a large family of children, in a new country and in a time of civil war, Alois R. Miller had limited advantages for obtaining an education. His father's death made it necessary for the youth at the age of nine years to assist in earning a livelihood. From his ninth to his eleventh year he sold papers on the streets. Then he became "devil" in the office of the old *Telegraph*, which later was changed to the *Telegram*. In the office of this paper he learned typesetting at the case, and until 1880 was compositor for the *Telegram*. Close confinement in the office brought on ill health and, in seeking outdoor life, he took up farming at Bear Creek, Harris county, in which he was engaged until 1885. The next two years he was a locomotive fireman on the H. & T. C. R. R., after which he returned to his earlier vocation as compositor on the Houston *Post*, with which he was connected in 1888 for a short time, subsequently became connected with the Galveston *Daily News*. He remained with the latter publication until 1890, when he returned to Houston and again became connected with the Houston *Post*, continuing until 1894. The year 1892 marked the introduction of linotypes into the big newspaper offices, and Mr. Miller changed from the case to the machine, being one of the first operators in the office of the *Post*.

Mr. Miller's first public service dates back to 1894, when Mayor John T. Browne appointed him city market master, an office which he continued to hold for four years, through the administration of Mayor H. B. Rice. At the end of that time (1898) he returned to the office of the *Post* and resumed work as a linotype operator. In 1900 he purchased a half interest in a linotype office, and he has since been interested in job printing, at first under the firm name of Andrew & Miller, afterwards Miller & Bauerfeind, and since 1902 as Miller & Orem. In 1909 the firm incorporated under the name of Miller & Orem Typesetting Company. In 1902 Mr. Miller was again appointed market master, this at the hands of Mayor O. T. Holt, and he filled the office until 1904, when he was elected state and county tax assessor. He is still the incumbent of this latter office, having been successively re-elected every two years since that time, and now being on his fifth term. The crude system of accounts in vogue in the office when he assumed charge has been replaced by modern, up-to-date methods, and under his supervision the work of the office has been put in smooth running order and has kept pace with the demands of the times. Since 1904 the valuation of the county has increased from $40,000,000 to $130,000,000 in 1913.

Mr. Miller first married, in 1880, Miss Amelia Bode, daughter of Jacob Bode, a native of Prussia. She died in 1885, leaving two children, namely: Mary, wife of J. W. Hazard, of Houston, and Joseph Isidor, who is married and settled in Houston. In 1889 Mr. Miller married for his second wife Miss Margaret Jane Peary, a native of England and a daughter of George Peary, of Houston. Two children were born of this union: Lee Robert, of Houston, and Lisette, who died in infancy.

While Mr. Miller had little schooling in his boyhood, he embraced the opportunities that presented themselves for educating himself in the newspaper office and elsewhere, and he now has at his command an intimate knowledge of the German as well as the English language, and a broad store of useful information which has come to him through the various avenues of business and public office life. He resides at 215 Bayland avenue, Woodland Heights, Houston, and he has identity with numerous fraternal, social, and other organizations, among which may be named: Woodmen of the World, Improved Order of Red Men, Loval Order of Moose, Knights of Columbus, Turn Verein, Sængerbund, No-Tsu-Oh Carnival Association, and Shark's Club. Also he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, and the Park Place Company of

Houston, being a director of the latter. During his years at the case and the linotype machine he was an active and enthusiastic member of the Typographical Union. Religiously, he and his family are Roman Catholics, members of St. Joseph Church.

LEE L. PUGH, County School Superintendent of Harris county, Texas, has occupied this position for a period of nine years, and during this time his faith that the great heart of the people yearned for what is best for the children has with each succeeding year become stronger and deeper. And with the co-operation of the people he has succeeded in making great strides along the line of betterment in educational work.

Professor Pugh is a native of Illinois. He was born at West Salem, that state, in 1873, son of John P. and Margaret (Wyatt) Pugh, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois birth. John P. Pugh was a descendant of the family of Pughs long prominent and influential in Tennessee. In early life he went from that state to Illinois, where he married and settled down to agricultural pursuits. A man of education and progressive views, he soon took rank with the leading up-to-date farmers of Illinois. Lee L. passed his boyhood days on his father's farm and received his education in the Southern Collegiate Institute, Albion, Illinois, and the Southern Normal College, Carbondale, that state, having in view the profession of teaching. This profession he followed in Illinois and Missouri previous to 1899, when he came to Texas and accepted a position as teacher at Crosby, Harris county. He taught one year at that place and the next two years at Harrisburg, and resigned his place as teacher at the last named place in order to accept the office of superintendent of schools for Harris county, having been appointed to fill an unexpired term. In 1904 he was elected to the position for the term of two years, and he has been regularly elected every two years since that time, namely, 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912.

When Mr. Pugh took charge of the schools of Harris county, he did it with a determination to improve the educational facilities of the rural districts, and he has worked steadily with that end in view. The first important step taken was the adoption of the "County Course of Study," which was done against tremendous odds and which has resulted in systematizing the work of the schools. The schools of the county have been classified into three divisions: Primary schools, which include the first four grades; intermediate schools, the fifth, sixth and seventh grades, and high schools, the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. With the raising of the school standard has come higher requirements for teachers and proportionately better remuneration for their work. As showing the progress made in educational lines in Harris county during Mr. Pugh's incumbency of the office of superintendent, it may be stated that the report of the year ending August 31, 1912, showed the total value of county school buildings to be $356,500, as against $40,000 when he came into the office. The buildings now number 121, of which 22 are brick and 99 wood. And the increase in teachers' efficiency may be judged by the increase in pay, which has been sixty per cent in the past eight years.

In this great workshop for the building of character—the public school system of Harris county—Professor Pugh has endeavored to put forth his best efforts, and in doing so has found a joy in his work known only to the true teacher. In his labor he has at all times felt and appreciated the support of the various boards of trustees, patrons and teachers.

Professor Pugh has his office in the court house, and maintains his residence at 2011 Pease avenue, Houston, Texas. He was married while in Missouri, in April, 1898, to Miss Ada M. Shelby, a daughter of F. P. Shelby, of Illinois, a representative of the Kentucky family of Shelbys. They have one daughter, Ruby Gray Pugh.

Fraternally, Mr. Pugh is identified with numerous organizations, including Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K., Woodmen of the World, Modern Order of Prætorians, Order of Moose, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Houston Turn Verein. Also he has membership in the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

ADOLPH ALBRECHT. A former rancher and cattleman of Texas was Adolph Albrecht, who had gained a prosperous and esteemed position at an early age, and death came to him when practically at the beginning of a very successful career.

Adolph A. Albrecht was born in Houston, Texas, March 2, 1876, a son of Adolph A. and Mary (Callen) Albrecht, both parents having come from Germany. There were six children in the family, namely: Henry, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary, who is married and lives in St. Louis; Emma, who is a resident of Houston; Katie, wife of Joseph Bruce, of Brooklyn, New York; Adolph A.; and Lena, attending school in Houston.

The late Mr. Albrecht grew up to manhood in Houston, received his education in the local schools of that city, and when he was twenty-one years old started out for himself by getting work on a ranch, and followed ranching and was foreman on different ranches for some years. His father was a large property owner in Victoria county, and the son managed a part of that estate for some years. Mr. Albrecht was a Democrat, but never held office and was not a politician. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was affiliated with the Sons of Hermann.

Mr. Albrecht was married in 1894 to Miss Minnie R. Ernst, a native of Texas and a daughter of Frank C. and Rosie (Gaines) Ernst. Her father is a large rancher and in business at Marianna, Texas. Her mother is deceased. Mrs. Albrecht was one of four children, the others mentioned as follows: Ida, wife of Robert Arnold, of Marianna, Texas, and a rancher; Eleanora, wife of George Dider, of Dallas; and Lewis, of Marianna, a rancher. Mrs. Albrecht now makes her home in Dallas, at 1409 Gano street. She has no children.

GEORGE S. PHILLIPS is the dean of the lumber business in Kaufman, Texas. For three decades he has been actively engaged in this business here, and he has lived in Texas since 1855, when he came here with his parents from Kentucky.

John G. Phillips, the father of George S., died in December, 1913, at Waxahachie, Texas. He was born in Missouri, in September, 1831, and grew to manhood in Kentucky, where his parents had grown up and married. He learned the wagon-maker's trade in Kentucky, and after his removal to Waxahachie he engaged in the buggy and wagon-making business, and continued the same throughout his active life. His first settlement in Texas was in Atascosa county, where he remained a few years, but the stock business with which he was connected was not to his liking and he turned to his trade, as above set forth, in the fertile blackland belt and put his reliance upon the community of Waxahachie as to future success.

While the war between the states was in progress, John G. Phillips quit his trade and aided the Confederacy as a powder-maker in Waxahachie, where a small plant was maintained, and when the dove of peace finally hovered over our country and men went to work instead of war, he dropped back into his own quiet shop, and there had a long and uneventful career. Religiously, he is a Methodist, and his political affiliation, quiet but sincere, has always been with the democratic party.

Samuel Gore Phillips, the father of John G., passed away without leaving any tangible record of himself or his ancestry. He came to Texas before the war and died in Waxahachie during the progress of that fraternal strife.

John G. Phillips married Miss Sarah Peak, a daughter of George Peak, a Kentucky farmer. Mrs. Phillips was

G. S. Phillips

born a year before her husband and still survives. Their children are as follows: George S. of Kaufman; Mrs. Thomas Hunter, of Waxahachie; Miss Kate; Claud B., engaged in the lumber business at Houston, Texas.

George S. Phillips was born in Marion county, Kentucky, December 23, 1853, and was only two years of age when brought to Texas by his parents. He lived in Waxahachie through his school days and until after he had gained his first business experience. He attended not only the public schools but also took a course of study at Marvin College, Waxahachie, and he was a clerk in that town until March, 1882. He then formed partnership with S. P. Langsford of Waxahachie in farm and implement business, which continued to December, 1883. At that time he took charge of the lumber yard of the M. T. Jones Lumber Co. in Kaufman, and he has rounded out a period of thirty years of service in that same yard. For seven years he was manager of the business. Then he joined a cousin, J. H. Phillips, and bought the property, and Phillips & Phillips carried on the business until 1901, when George S. became sole proprietor. Throughout all these years this industry has been conducted on a retail basis, and in addition to lumber all lines of building material have been handled. The nature of this business has placed Mr. Phillips in a position to enter the field of Kaufman as a builder, and from time to time during his career here he has bought and improved property in the residence districts until now numerous homes throughout the town stand as a monument to his foresight as a developer of the county seat.

As a citizen, Mr. Phillips has rendered no public service save as a member of the educational board of the city, where he gave eleven years continuously to the interests of public education. As an Odd Fellow he wears a badge of honor for a quarter of a century in the order, having joined it in 1881. He is a Past Noble Grand and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge. Also as a Knight of Pythias he has filled the chairs and is a Past Chancellor. Religiously, he is a Methodist. For a number of years he was chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist church at Kaufman and he was the first superintendent of the Sunday school here, an office he filled for three years.

In December, 1882, Mr. Phillips was married in Waxahachie to Miss Fannie F. Butler, daughter of Andrew J. and Caroline (Beat) Butler. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are Mrs. W. H. Kendrick, of Kaufman; Mrs. Fred Hicks, also of Kaufman; and Misses Daisy K., Vella and Hazel. One son, George, Jr., died at the age of five years.

JOHN H. ELLIS. A scion of the third generation of the Ellis family in Texas, he whose name initiates this review is well upholding the prestige of a name that has been most closely and worthily linked with the annals of civic and industrial development and progress in the Lone Star state, where the paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch established their home about the year 1840, when Texas was still an independent republic, under the presidency of General Sam Houston.

John H. Ellis, the able and popular tax assessor of Houston county, with residence in the thriving city of Crockett, the judicial center of the county, was born at Lancaster, Dallas county, Texas, on the 20th of April, 1870, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Rawlins) Ellis, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Pennsylvania, both having been young at the time of the immigration of the respective families to Texas, about the year 1840. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Dallas county and there they still reside on the fine old homestead on which they established their residence at the time when they initiated their wedded life, which has been one of ideal relations. To them have been born six sons and one daughter, all of whom are living and of whom John H., of this review, is the eldest; Ross R. resides in Austin, the capital of the state; William R., King T., and Robert L. maintain their home in the city of Dallas, where the latter is the efficient incumbent of the office of tax collector of Dallas county; and Harry and Ethel maintain their residence at Lancaster, Dallas county, the latter being the wife of V. G. Scott. The paternal and maternal grandparents of him to whom this sketch is dedicated were numbered among the pioneer settlers of Dallas county, where they continued to reside until their death, the names of both families having been prominently identified with the initial stages of industrial development in that favored section of the state. Grandfather Ellis became a specially successful agriculturist and stockgrower and in the operation of his extensive landed estate he utilized the services of a number of slaves.

John H. Ellis, a man of sterling character, of vigorous purpose and definite thrift, has won large and worthy success through his identification with the agricultural and stock industries in the state that has long been his home, and he has resided continuously on the old homestead on which he initiated his independent career. He has developed the same into one of the well improved and valuable properties of Dallas county, and in the midst of the insistent demands of a signally industrious and prolific career he has shown an unselfish and helpful interest in the furtherance of measures and enterprises conserving the general progress and prosperity of the community. Never a seeker of public office, he has quietly pursued the even tenor of his way, achieving much and doing well his part in forwarding the great march of development that has made Texas one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union. His life has been ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and usefulness and he and his noble wife have inviolable place in the confidence and high regard of all who know them, both being earnest and consistent members of the Baptist church. Mr. Ellis exemplifies the sturdy traits of character that ever indicate the Scottish race, of which he is a scion, and he gives unequivocal allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. When the great Civil war was precipitated on the nation, John H. Ellis promptly gave evidence of his insistent loyalty to the Confederacy, and he enlisted in the first volunteer company organized in Dallas county, the same becoming a part of the gallant Ross Brigade, which went to the front as a cavalry command, but which later was dismounted. In the commands of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and General Hood the regiment experienced to the full the great tension of the conflict between the North and the South, endured untold privations and hardships, and participated in many of the most bitter and sanguinary engagements marking the progress of the long and weary contest. Mr. Ellis was twice wounded—first in an engagement with the Indians and later in the battle of Iuka, Mississippi. He was with the command of General Johnston in the ever memorable final retreat, marked by constant fighting, and, with the gallant and jaded command, he surrendered. He has ever retained the deepest interest in his old comrades in arms and perpetuates the more gracious memories and associations of his long, arduous and gallant military career through his active affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, the reunions of which he attends with regularity, as does he also the meetings of the camp in which he holds membership. He has honored the Lone Star state through his character and achievement and is a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Dallas county.

John H. Ellis, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old home plantation and, after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of the village of Lancaster, he completed an effective course in Hill's Business College, in the city of Dallas. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Ellis assumed the position of bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment at Lancaster, where he continued to be thus employed until he had attained

to his legal majority. He then removed to Houston county, where he engaged in farming, near Porter Springs. He thus continued his active work for a period of about five years, at the expiration of which he established his home in Crockett, the county seat, in which city he has since resided. Here he held the position of bookkeeper for R. D. King, engaged in the general mercantile business for some time, after which he accepted a similar office in the large mercantile establishment of the James S. Shivers Company, with which he was thus identified until 1903, when he was elected tax assessor of Houston county, an office of much responsibility and one of exacting order. By successive re-elections he has continued the efficient and valued incumbent of this position, and that his administration has met with unequivocal popular approval is shown not only in his retention of the post, but also in the uniqualified confidence and esteem reposed in him by the people of the county, throughout the limits of which he has become well known and in which it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. In 1912 he entered upon his fifth consecutive term in the office of tax assessor, and in connection with his official duties he has also given effective service as a practical surveyor, the two lines of work having given him a broad and accurate knowledge of real estate values, resources and general civic conditions in his home county. It is needless to say that Mr. Ellis is found arrayed as a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, whose star is once more in the ascendency in national affairs, and as a citizen he has shown himself distinctively progressive and public-spirited. He has not wavered in the religious faith in which he was reared and is a zealous member of the Baptist church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Ellis is actively affiliated with Davy Crockett Lodge, No. 193, Knights of Pythias, and Myrtle Camp, No. 277, Woodmen of the World, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he has passed all of the official chairs in each of them. He is also a member of Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., and Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons.

The 8th of October, 1892, marked the solemnization of the marriage of Mr. Ellis to Miss Mattie Burton, who was born and reared in Houston county, a representative of one of its oldest and most honored families, and who is a daughter of David L. and Lucy (Baker) Burton, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom resides in Crockett. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have seven children, namely: Hallie, Henry, John B., Mary, Ross, Ralph, and Esther May, and all remain at the parental home, which is known as a place of most gracious and buoyant hospitality.

James William Madden. Former Secretary of State of Texas and well known throughout the state for his participation in public affairs, James William Madden has had a long and active career as a member of the bar, and has resided in Houston county all his life. He represents the old stock of Eastern Texas, the different branches of his family having located here long before the ante-bellum days, and on one line of the ancestry the family history goes back to the years of the Republic, and even prior thereto. Mr. Madden began his career as a worker for the support of his father's family when he was a mere child and continued for a number of years to bear such burdens and responsibilities; but through it all his aspirations were directed toward attaining an additional sphere of usefulness in the world. That he attained to such a position and that he has won so many merited distinctions is the most significant and interesting fact in the life of this well known personality.

James William Madden was born in Houston county, Texas, June 16, 1856. His parents were Balis and Missouri (Adams) Madden, the father being a native of Louisiana and the mother of Houston county, Texas. The Madden family, which is of Scotch-Irish descent, came to Texas many years ago, when the father of the Crockett lawyer was but three years of age. The paternal grandparents were James and Lucinda (Edens) Madden. The Edens family is one of the oldest and most noted in the annals of Eastern Texas. They came to this country during the era of the Republic of Texas and were given a league of land under the act passed by the government of the Republic to induce immigration to Texas. The great-grandfather Edens and the grandfathers Madden and Adams secured a league of land each in this way. The leagues owned by Grandfathers Madden and Adams were located in Anderson county and the Edens league was in Houston county. The families were all planters of the early times and owned a number of slaves, who worked their plantations.

One of the most notable events of the Texas frontier has a pertinent place in the Madden and Edens annals. This was what is known as the "Edens' Massacre," which occurred during the early '30s in the northeast part of Houston county. James Madden, the paternal grandfather, and his family, were all directly involved in this murderous raid from the Indians. Grandmother Madden was tomahawked, being wounded in the side, back and head, and having her collar-bone cut in two. She was left for dead, but succeeded in dragging herself out of the house between the legs of an Indian guard, the Indians in their excitement failing to observe her exit. Crawling to the corner of a fence, she lay there, bleeding, while the Indians set fire to the buildings and destroyed the entire group of houses with the exception of one little outbuilding. Into this little shelter she pulled herself, after the Indians had departed, and lay there alone all night. The Crockett lawyer has heard from her own lips the remarkable statement that she "never slept better in all her life," a fact probably due to the severe loss of blood. There were two principal dwellings on the place, and in times of danger one of them was occupied by the women and the other by the men. This Indian raid had been anticipated and the men had collected in their house, but when the danger had apparently passed they had left their guns stacked and had gone over to the house of the women. It was in this situation that the attack came, while the men were cut off from their arms, between nine and ten o'clock at night. About seven or eight of the party were killed, including two brothers of Balis Madden. Charred remains were afterward found in the debris of the burned houses, indicating that the bodies of these children were consumed after the slaughter. Balis Madden, at the time of the massacre, was a small boy and ran away with the negro slaves to save himself, and with whom he remained in hiding in a hog's bed until morning. The Indians rarely ever molested the negroes, so that the boy was practically safe while with them. Despite all her terrible injuries and experiences of that night, the grandmother recovered in a short time and lived in Houston county until 1889, dying at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Grandfather James Madden, who was noted throughout the country for his great physical strength, died long before the passing of his wife, and his death was directly due to a strain resulting from some feat of physical effort. The maternal grandfather Adams, about the same time, was injured by a runaway plow-team, and also died.

The mother of James W. Madden died at the early age of twenty-nine, when her son James was but thirteen years of age. Balis Madden, who was a farmer all his life, died at the age of fifty-seven, his death being supposed to have been shortened by a wound which he received during the Civil war. He had enlisted in 1862 and served until the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, where he was wounded and his right leg amputated, so that he was unable to return to active service. After the war he served as tax collector of Houston county for six years,

and was one of the prominent men in the community in all the movements and activities which represented the better citizenship and moral growth of this vicinity. There were six children in the family, two sons dying in childhood. A daughter, Mary, was the wife of James A. Glover, and at her death left one child, Nannie, who lives in Colorado City, Texas. Dorothy is the wife of B. F. Holcomb, a farmer near Alto, Texas. Florinda is the wife of Joe R. Monk, who lives at Kennard, in Houston county.. Each has several children.

James William Madden, who is the only surviving son, spent his early childhood in Houston county during the Civil war period. When the war closed he was nine years old, and in the meantime his parents had lost all the slaves with which the plantation was operated, and the father, being a cripple from his wound, was unable to give much attention to his estate. In this situation the work of managing the farm devolved largely upon the young lad, and he remained at this post of duty and faithfully bore his responsibility in behalf of his parents until he was of age. He then married Miss Bettie Mitchell, a native of Houston county and daughter of Z. W. Mitchell. Their three children are named as follows: Addie-Missouri is the wife of Samuel M. Boone, who is a partner with James W. Madden in the real estate and abstract business; they have two children, Madden and Paul Boone. Charles Madden is engaged in the lumber and hardware business at Jourdantown, Texas; by his marriage to Miss Alice Dean they have three children, James, Elizabeth and Charles. Wilson-Erls Madden, who is now a civil engineer residing in Denver, Colorado, has had a notable career. A graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy in the class of 1906, he then entered actual service, was with the Atlantic fleet on its remarkable tour of the globe of that year or the year following, and after the return was with the Pacific fleet, reaching the position of Junior Lieutenant of the Navy. On account of ill health in 1910 he was retired on part pay by the naval authorities and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Denver. He married Miss Dorothy Ann Hayes, of New Jersey, and they have one child, Dorothy Sage Madden. Bettie, the mother of these three children, died at Crockett in April, 1884, and in November, 1885, Mr. Madden married Miss Sarah Thomas Holcomb, the daughter of Thomas H. Holcomb, who is now a resident of Augusta, Houston county.

After leaving the farm, James W. Madden located in Crockett in 1882, and for three years served as deputy tax collector under his father, this being followed by six years' service as deputy county and deputy district clerk, the duties of both positions having been efficiently performed by him at the same time. He also edited the Crockett *Economist*, a weekly newspaper, during two years of this time. At the age of eighteen he had taken up the study of law, and he continued this at every possible interval over a period of seventeen years, until in 1891 he successfully passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been an active member of his profession, with the exception of three years, when he was called upon to give all his attention to public affairs. In 1896 Mr. Madden became private secretary to Charles A. Culberson, who was then governor of Texas, and is now the senior United States Senator from this state. In 1897 and 1898, during the Culberson administration, Mr. Madden was a member of the official family of the government, holding the chief office under his appointment as Secretary of State. His services in that office were important. He was ex-officio a member of the State Printing Board and State Board of Education. He was during that time also a member of the first Texas State Text-Book Board, a body created to select and adopt a uniform system of text-books for use in the public schools of the state. His associates on this board were Governor C. A. Culberson, M. M. Crane, then Attorney General; R. W. Finley, who was Comptroller; J. M. Carlisle, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Professor W. F. Prichett, who was then President of the Sam Houston Normal School. During this time Mr. Madden also presided at the organization of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the legislature of his state, which was a part of his official duties. Since returning from Austin, Mr. Madden has given all his attention to his large and lucrative law practice at Crockett. He has served upon the city school board and has interested himself in a public spirited manner with all movements for the advancement of his home locality. He and his wife are members of the Southern Methodist Church, which he joined when sixteen years of age and she at fourteen, and he has been almost constantly on the board of stewards of his church, of which he is now chairman, and has also served as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school for several years. He and his present wife have no children of their own, but his three children by his first wife were quite young when he married his present wife and they never knew her except as "mother." They are all prominent members of their respective communities and owe their splendid stations in life in a large degree to her worthy and kindly precepts. In politics, Mr. Madden has always been a Democrat, being a firm believer in democratic principles of government and is a great admirer of our present executive head, President Woodrow Wilson.

Joseph H. Nations. In the commercial enterprise of El Paso during the last quarter of a century there has been no more conspicuous figure than that of Joseph H. Nations, who is owner and proprietor of the J. H. Nations Packing & Mercantile Company, and probably owns as extensive properties in ranches and the cattle industry as any other individual in west Texas. Mr. Nations has not only been an important factor in various lines of business, but also in the civic development of his community, and has contributed largely to the advancement of the general welfare.

Joseph H. Nations, who represents one of the oldest families of Texas, was born in Gonzales county, Texas, January 5, 1857, a son of Eli and Eliza (Austin Woodruff) Nations, natives respectively of Mississippi and Texas. Eli Nations, the father, came to Texas when a boy, in company with his father, and was reared in Austin and subsequently became a cattleman and farmer. During the closing months of the Civil war he was in the service of the Confederate government as beef buyer for the army. His death occurred at the great age of eighty-seven years in 1912, while his wife passed away in the same year at the age of seventy-six. The father was a resident of Gonzales county until 1883, at which date he sold his interests there and moved to Alpine, where he and his wife had their home until 1888, at which date they came to El Paso and lived in quiet retirement in this city until death came to both of them. The mother's half-sister was the wife of Anson Jones, who was the last president of the Texas Republic.

Mr. Joseph H. Nations spent his boyhood in southern Texas and attended the public schools, and also was a student in Moulton College of Lavaca county. When he left school at the age of twenty-one years it was to take up the occupation which his father had so long followed, the stock-raising industry, and among his contemporaries the judgment is that no man in the state of Texas has made a more substantial and consistent success as a cattleman than Joseph H. Nations of El Paso. He is the owner of several ranches, one in El Paso county, a large ranch in Socorro county, New Mexico, another in Pecos county, Texas, and his herds of cattle, horses and sheep, principally cattle, number many thousand and cover many hills and valleys while grazing over the vast estate of Mr. Nations.

The year 1886 is remembered among old time cattlemen as one in which the cattle market was at about its lowest point, when the price of cattle was such that few men could make a profit by driving their stock to the

northern and eastern markets. It was in this period of special depression that Mr. Nations made the beginninig of an enterprise which has since flourished as one of the largest of its kind in the Southwest. He established at El Paso a retail butcher business. From small beginning this has developed with the growth of El Paso in the general extension of the cattle business and all other lines of industry, and the J. H. Nations Packing Company today does an annual business amounting to more than half a million dollars and has about one hundred people in its employ. It is by far the largest establishment of its kind in El Paso and is an important commercial asset to the city. Mr. Nations also has interests in a transfer company, in the real estate business, and in laying out additions to the city, and various other enterprises of this city. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's Association, El Paso, and of the American National Live Stock Association. His business career has been of a very strenuous nature. He has never allowed himself any vacation and from an early age has been constantly in the saddle, both literally and figuratively speaking, and it is as a result of this unremitting application to business that his success has expanded and been so generous. Mr. Nations is a director of the First National Bank of El Paso, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a trustee of the First Baptist church. He is also a member of the Elks Lodge.

Mr. Nations was married October 6, 1880, to Miss Ida M. Hicks, who was born in Mississippi and who came when a child to Texas with her parents. Her father and mother were Joseph Y. and Mary E. (Braden) Hicks, natives respectively of Mississippi and Tennessee. Both her parents represented some of the old and prominent families of the South, and for generations back had been identified with the wealthy and cultured and slave-owning country and Southern aristocracy.

Dr. Joseph Y. Hicks, father of Mrs. Nations, was a graduate of Tulane University of New Orleans and for many years was engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Lavaca county, Texas. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Nations are as follows: Josephine Nations, residing with her father in this city; Anna is the wife of A. B. Urmston, who is a wealthy retired ranchman and now resides with his wife on a beautiful and large landed estate near Edinburgh, Scotland; Kathrine, who is the wife of Nelson Studebaker Riley, Mr. Riley being a nephew of the well-known Studebaker Brothers, automobile and wagon manufacturers and the manager of the branch house of the Studebakers at Kansas City; Mary, the youngest child, is at the present time pursuing her studies in music at the University of Berlin, Germany. Finally, after many years of constant devotion to his business, Mr. Nations, appreciating the strain placed upon his health and physical resources, determined to take a vacation and enjoy a much needed rest by an extensive trip throughout the East. The home of himself and his family is at 904 South Magoffin street. Through all the years of his residence, Mr. Nations has kept a firm faith in the future of this city, and he himself has witnessed and helped promote a prosperity which has been surpassed by no other Texas city. With the completion of the great irrigation project now in progress, and with the further development of mining industries which are still in their infancy, and with the proper extension of trade with Mexico, El Paso, according to Mr. Nation's positive convictions, will forge rapidly to the front, and within less than ten years will have a population of one hundred thousand people. Mrs. Nations is well known in El Paso for church and charities, and her name has often been associated with the social and benevolent undertakings which have been a feature of El Paso life during late years.

ROBERT L. LATTIMORE is well known as an attorney of Paris who has spent his professional life largely in the public service. He was born in Lamar county, Texas, near Roxton, on March 19, 1878, and he is the son of Joseph M. Lattimore.

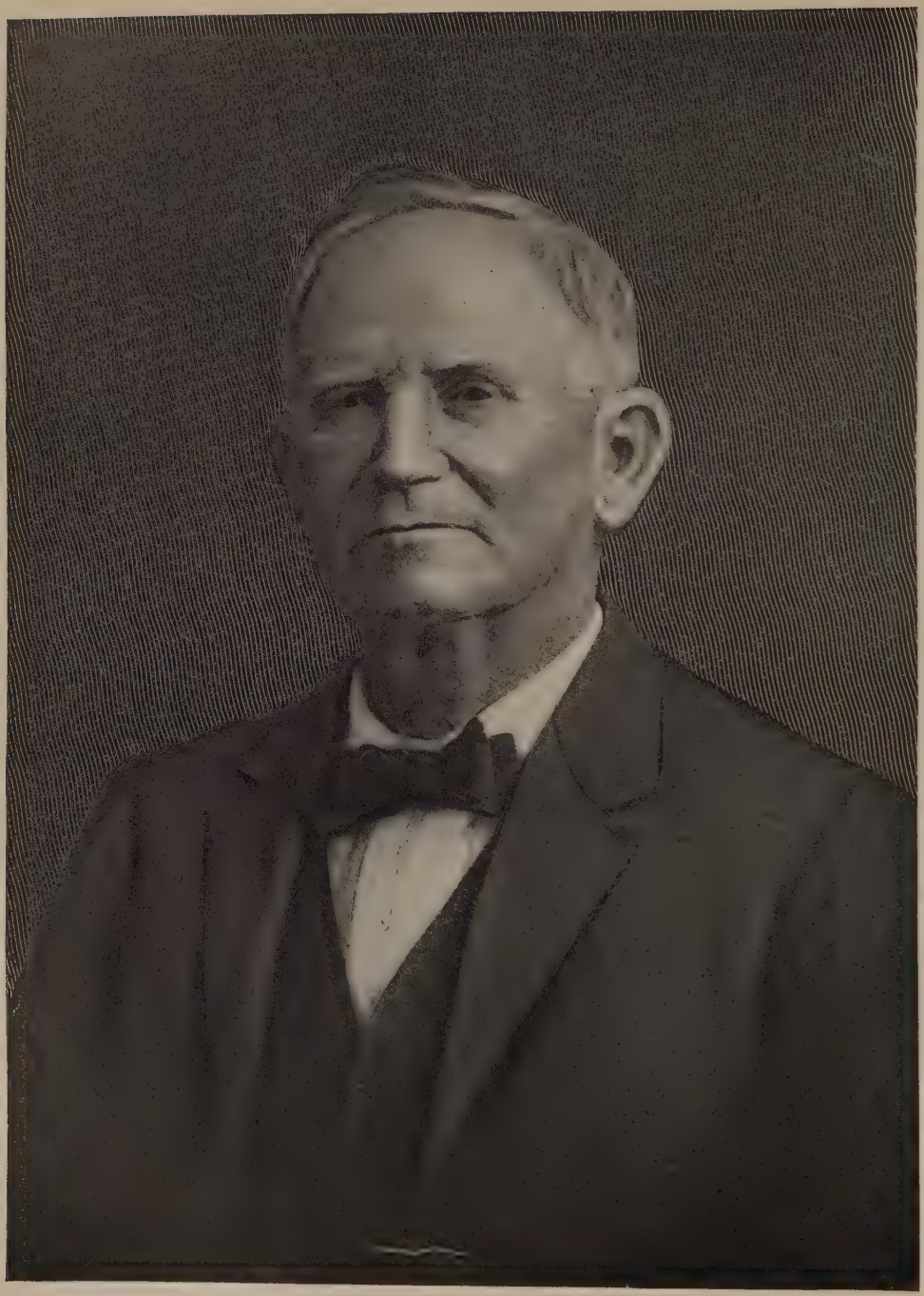
Joseph M. Lattimore came to Texas from McMinn county, Tennessee, where both he and his wife were born and reared. Joseph was born in 1844 and his wife was born in 1852. She died in January, 1899, the mother of Thomas, of Sulphur, Oklahoma; John, a farmer at Roxton, Texas; Robert L., of this brief notice; Samuel, of Fort Worth, Texas; William, a merchant of Paris, Texas; Aubrey W., of Lattimore & Thompson, Paris, Texas, and Roy and David Dickson Lattimore, farmers, of Roxton, Texas. The father of Joseph Lattimore was Buchanan Lattimore, who was born in Tennessee and there passed his entire life. He was a farmer, and he participated in the Civil war as a Confederate soldier, furnishing two sons to the service as well. His son, Joseph M., the father of the subject, was with General Forrest's command during much of the time he wore the Confederate gray, some four years in all, and he served nine months in a Federal prison. Buchanan Lattimore married a daughter of John Kelley, and she bore him the following named children: Joseph M.; John, who was killed in battle during the Rebellion; Callie, who married Dr. King; Susie, the wife of William Sartin; Eveline married William Rowland, and one who died unmarried.

It thus appears that the Lattimore family is one of the solid ones of the South, which has produced many sons in each generation, who have done good work for their state in the way of citizenship and public service.

Robert L. Lattimore was educated in Roxton and was graduated from the Roxton High School. After a year as a teacher in the schools of the Prairie Point District, Mr. Lattimore took up the study of law under the preceptorship of W. P. Brown and the firm of Wolf, Sherman & Semple, and his admission to the bar followed on December 21, 1898. Mr. Lattimore established himself in Paris soon thereafter in the practice of his profession, and after two years of legal activity was appointed assistant county attorney by Leslie L. Hardison, serving four years in that capacity. In 1904 he was elected to the office, which he filled most acceptably for another four years. His term of office was marked by a number of prominent cases, among which was the prosecution of the Youngs for murder, which terminated in the confession of one of those implicated after she had been committed to prison for life. The murder of one Jacowby, a prominent rural school teacher, by one Long furnished another case peculiar in the annals of crime in Lamar county, the prosecution of which fell to Mr. Lattimore, who convicted his man, and Long is now serving a life sentence in prison. Other cases of a similar kind came up during Mr. Lattimore's incumbency of office and he handled them in that careful and effective manner that came to mark his regime as one of the most efficient ones in the history of the county.

In 1908 Mr. Lattimore was elected district attorney without opposition, and served thus for another four years. His district comprised Red River, Lamar, and Fannin counties, and the work of his department was conducted along lines of the most complete thoroughness, so that offenders against the law suffered the consequences of their crimes in every instance. He retired from office in December, 1912, resuming private practice in association with Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Lattimore was married to Miss Jessie Caviness, daughter of C. G. Caviness, a well-known contractor of this city, who came to Texas from the state of Arkansas. Mrs. Caviness is the mother of four children. To Mr. and Mrs. Lattimore have been born two children—Bob and Louise.



Willis Holloway

WILLIS A. HOLLOWAY. Now living retired at Midland, Mr. Holloway is a Texas farmer and cattleman whose experience covers more than half a century and who belongs to one of the oldest families of American stock settled in the state.

Willis A. Holloway was born December 20, 1835, near San Augustine, Texas. His father was Simpson Holloway, a native of South Carolina, who came to Texas in 1818 and located on a farm near San Augustine. He was thus a settler of Texas three years before the first Austin colony was introduced into the boundaries of the province and he was among the few Americans who had located in the eastern border of the state. Simpson Holloway was a soldier of the Mexican war and had also served in the Revolution of Texas during the thirties. The Holloway family is of mingled Scotch, Irish and French and Dutch descent, and the name has been identified with the southern states for generations and the families have always been planters and farmers and before the Civil war owned slaves.

Mr. Holloway at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the civil service and served in the troops under Col Henry McCullough. He went all through the war and afterwards was at three different times a member of the State Rangers Service, his service being under John Cannon, John F. Ford and Captain Kirk Mays. He also belonged to an independent ranger company for several years in the Indian campaign and he now draws a pension for his services of twenty dollars per month.

Mr. Holloway was engaged in the cattle business at Midland up to 1905 and in that year was elected county treasurer, an office which he filled with fidelity and zeal for six years, and since then has been retired, living on his farm near Midland. Mr. Holloway first married Miss Mary Roberts, of Alabama, her family having come to Texas at an early date. She died in 1868. His second marriage occurred some years later when Miss Martha McReynolds became his wife. They are the parents of one son, who is now nineteen years of age. Mr. Holloway is a stanch Democrat in politics and has always given his time and contributed otherwise to the party organization. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Baptist church, having been a deacon of that church for forty years.

N. LAWRENCE LINDSLEY. The high accomplishments that have marked the professional career of N. Lawrence Lindsley, one of the leading members of the Dallas county bar, prove his fitness as a representative of a family that for generations has been noted for its attainments in the learned professions. His great-grandfather, Philip Lindsley, was a noted educator and was president of what was formerly Nashville University, now Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. His grandparents were N. Lawrence and Julia (Stevens) Lindsley, the former of whom collaborated in the compiling of Worcester's Dictionary, while the latter was a daughter of Moses Stevens, also a widely known educator, to whose memory stands a monument in the old city cemetery, Nashville, erected by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The father of Mr. Lindsley, Henry Stevens Lindsley, was a lawyer of distinction in central Tennessee, where he died in 1875, and one of his uncles was the late Judge Philip Lindsley, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Lindsley's mother bore the maiden name of Mary Bashie Atkins.

N. Lawrence Lindsley was born at Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee. in June, 1873, and was thoroughly educated in the classical, literary, and legal courses at Cumberland University, his native place. He was there graduated in January, 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and soon thereafter entered upon the practice of his profession at Evansville, Indiana. His abilities were quickly recognized, a large and representative practice resulted, and he was eventually retained as atttorney by the Western Union Telegraph Company. As counsel for this corporation he came to Dallas, Texas, in 1899, and here he was at once welcomed among the leading legists of the city. Although he has retained his official position with the telegraph company, he is also engaged in the general practice. During the last several years, in recognition of his services, the company has not only retained him in cases in which his personal attention has been desired, but also in association with other attorneys throughout the state on the appeal of their cases. As a lawyer Mr. Lindsley is up to the best standards of his profession. In the best sense of the word he had been a full-measured man and citizen, filling all the places of professional and social life with rare ability and conscientious zeal and an earnest purpose which have made his influence in Dallas a constant force in behalf of the principles of good citizenship. His legal knowledge, perception, shrewdness, and ability are of the highest order, and his devotion to his profession and the interests of his clients has been distinguished even in a community of lawyers so strong, intent and tireless as those of Dallas. He is a good speaker, of the persuasive and convincing kind, and his cases are carefully thought and studied before trial and then ably argued and contested before court and jury. As might be expected from his scholarly training, the law has not alienated his attention from general literature, and he is as pleasant to meet socially as a friend as he is formidable professionally as an opponent.

In 1899, Mr. Lindsley was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Maude Field, the daughter of Judge A. H. Field, of Dallas, recognized as one of the most famous lawyers in the state during the early days, and considered the greatest jury lawyer in Texas.

STEPHEN DECATUR BROWN. For manay years one of the quietly prosperous and enterprising citizens of the vicinity of Dallas was the late Stephen Decatur Brown, well known as a stockman and farmer, whose home on the outskirts of Dallas has in recent years become built up and practically a part of the city.

Stephen Decatur Brown was born in Virginia, February 21, 1853, and he died September 13, 1883. His parents were William and Mary Brown, both natives of Virginia, and they had four children, only one now living, named as follows: Oscar, deceased; John, deceased; Mary, the wife of Dr. William Berkly, of Washington, D. C., and Stephen Decatur.

The war disturbed all peace and order in Virginia during the '60c and came at a time when Stephen Decatur Brown was a boy hardly in his teens, and while getting his first lessons in the local schools. He ran away from school and joined the Confederate army under General Lee, and served as a private from the early part of the war until its close. Although a boy, he did an efficient part as soldier and continued in active service until the end. He was never wounded nor captured. After his discharge from the army he went out to New Mexico and engaged in the cattle business there. Later he was in Comanche county, Texas, where he was elected and gave capable service as sheriff for two years. After that he moved to Dallas county, and thereafter until his death was prosperously engaged in stock raising. He built his home where Mrs. Brown still resides, at 1320 Penn avenue, and continued to operate his farm and stock business for many years. His widow now owns seven residences which were built on the original farm. Mr. Brown was a member of the Episcopal church and was a Democrat in politics, and, though always public spirited and held in high esteem by his community, was never willingly a candidate for office.

In 1873, Mr. Brown married Miss Octavia Coleman, a native of Texas and a daughter of Dr. George S. and Ellen (Douglas) Coleman. Dr. Coleman was a native of Asheville, North Carolina, and his wife of Virginia.

There were six children in the Coleman family, mentioned as follows: Mary S., deceased; David S., of Athens, Texas; William D., deceased; Douglas, deceased; Mrs. Brown; and Carrie, who is unmarried and lives with Mrs. Brown. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born four children: George C. Brown is an optician of Dallas, senior member of the firm of Brown and Montgomery; Alexander B. is deceased; Edgar D. is employed in the treasurer's department of the Texas & Pacific Railroad and is unmarried; Gertrude is deceased.

WALTER SHEPHERD TRIGG. On August 3, 1905, at his home in Dallas, closed the life record of Walter Shepherd Trigg, who had made an almost extraordinary success as a business man, and whose charity and public spirit equaled his material success. For some years during his early career he lived at Dallas, but his achievements in business were centered at Paris, which was his home until shortly before his death.

Walter Shepherd Trigg was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, July 22, 1854, and was fifty-one years of age at his death. His parents were John H. and Catherine (Shepherd) Trigg, both natives of Tennessee, where the father was a merchant. There were eleven children in the family, only the first of whom is still living, their names being as follows: Martha, widow of Will Lucas, of Gallatin, Tennessee, and the mother of eight children; James, Charles, John, Nannie, Lillie, Nancy, Mary, Walter, William, and Walter S.

Owing to the death of his mother when he was nine years of age, Walter Shepherd Trigg had a very early start in life's responsibilities. His education after that was exceedingly limited and he practically carved his own fortune from the beginning to end. For several years he earned his way by clerking in a store, and then took a course in dentistry. He followed that profession for a few years until he perceived that the possibilities were restricted and that he could never expand beyond certain limits. In 1876 Mr. Trigg settled in Dallas, where he began work for a large leather and saddle manufacturing concern. During the ten years spent with that house he laid the foundation for his independent business career. Moving to Paris, Texas, he engaged in the saddle business for himself and was for nineteen years proprietor of a constantly growing concern in that city. He was engaged in both the wholesale and retail harness and saddlery trade, and built up his enterprise to large proportions. In March, 1905, having sold out his business, he retired to Dallas, where he had his home during the remaining few months of his life. When he first went to Paris, Mr. Trigg started with a very small capital and only a limited stock. By hard work, close attention to detail and fair and honorable dealings, he was soon on the road to success, and his trade grew so rapidly that after a few years the business was incorporated, and he continued as its president until he finally sold out. While at Paris he also organized and conducted a horse collar factory and his products were sold throughout the southern states.

The late Mr. Trigg was extremely charitable, and during his residence at Paris there was never an undertaking in building or in institutional work with which his name was not connected as a financial contributor or in some other way. He was long an active member of the Presbyterian church at Paris, in politics was a Democrat, though never a politician, and bore a helpful part in all relations with his community. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1880 Mr. Trigg married Miss Mary Catherine Hatzenbuehler, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Lutz) Hatzenbuehler. Her parents were natives of Germany and her father was a farmer. Mrs. Trigg was the oldest in a family of nine children, the others being mentioned as follows: Peter, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Denie, of Dallas; Katie, wife of Jack Gorman, of Dallas; John, of Dallas; Phillip, of Dallas, and George, also a resident at Dallas. The one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Trigg is Ruby Shepherd Trigg, a successful business man at Dallas, and living with his mother at their residence at 4503 Junius street. Ruby S. Trigg married Miss Mary Felix Coonce, a native of St. Louis. They have no children.

HUBERT FELIX LEACH, M. D. In matters of progressive citizenship, as also in the ability and skill of his profession, the city of Weatherford acknowledges one of its leading men of affairs in the person of Dr. Leach, whose work as a physician and surgeon and proprietor of the only sanitarium in Parker county are well known.

Hubert Felix Leach was born July 20, 1875, in eastern Tennessee, a son of W. J. and M. E. Leach, who came to Texas in 1878 and located in Wise county. There are large families of the Leach name in eastern Tennessee, and before the war most of them were slave holders and planters. The descent is from Scotch-Irish ancestors. W. J. Leach went through the war as a Confederate soldier, and afterwards followed farming on a substantial basis throughout his active life. Dr. Leach was the third in a family of five sons.

His early education was in the public schools of Wise county, and from 1892 to 1895 he was a student in the Polytechnic College of Fort Worth. His medical studies were pursued in the medical department of Fort Worth University, where he was graduated in 1899, with the degree of M. D. Soon after his graduation he began active practice at Aledo in Parker county. Since 1910 Dr. Leach has had his home and practice in Weatherford. In that city under his direct supervision has been erected a modern private sanitarium, on a high and healthful location, and the sanitarium receives and treats medical and surgical cases from all the adjoining country. It is the only institution of the kind in Parker county, and has been of great service to the community in affording facilities which previously could not be obtained short of Fort Worth. In addition to his large private practice is now serving as health officer of Weatherford. Since graduating from medical college, his studies and experience have combined to keep him fully abreast of the times, and he has taken three post-graduate courses in the Chicago Poly-Clinic, and in 1913 was a student in the medical department of Tulane University at New Orleans.

In politics Dr. Leach is a Democrat. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken both the York and Scottish Rite, including fourteen degrees of the latter, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His only other fraternity is the Woodmen of the World. As a member of the Weatherford Commercial Club, he contributes his share to the advancement of commercial interests as promoted by that body. For a number of years he has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

At Fort Worth on August 12, 1896, Dr. Leach and Miss Eva C. Hall were married. Mrs. Leach is a daughter of A. S. and M. E. Hall, her father a prominent ranchman and stockman, who donated the site to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Hall now have their home with the doctor and wife, and are living retired. Mr. Hall came to Texas from Kentucky, and located in this state before the war, later serving as a Confederate soldier throughout the period of hostilities. Four children have been born to the doctor and wife, and the only son is now deceased. The daughters are: Eva Sue, aged fourteen; Mamie, aged twelve, and Elizabeth, aged four. The two older are now in school.

Dr. Leach is an enthusiastic advocate of the resources and advantages of Parker county and vicinity. By his own example he has done a good deal to keep the community abreast of modern progress. He is the owner

E. M. Webb M.D.

of a farm, and was the first man in Parker county to build a silo, an improvement which has subsequently been copied by many of the most progressive farmers in this vicinity. He also shipped the first cream from Aledo, Parker county, and did much to promote the establishment and extension of telephone lines in the county. He was the first member of his profession in Parker county to buy an automobile and use it in his practice.

ELIHU M. WEBB, M. D. One of the pioneer physicians of northwest Texas is Dr. Elihu M. Webb, who has been identified with Hardiman county and adjacent territory for upwards of twenty-five years. He is a resident and man of affairs of Chillicothe and is the oldest physician in point of continuous practice in that locality. Dr. Webb has had a very prominent place in activities outside of his profession, and has done much to promote and develop business enterprise in his section of the state.

Elihu M. Webb was born in Perry county, Tennessee, December 23, 1855. He was left an orphan at an early age and earned his way and means necessary to equip himself for his learned profession. His great-grandfather Webb came from Buncomb county, North Carolina, to Perry county, Tennessee, in 1816, one of the pioneers of that section. The Webbs are of English ancestry and there is also an admixture of German stock in the family. Dr. Webb's father was Joseph Webb, a native of Tennessee, who died when his son was a child. He was a farmer by occupation and a Democrat in politics. The Doctor's mother was Elizabeth Webb, also a native of Tennessee, who died in 1864, the mother of four children, of whom Dr. Webb was the first born.

After the death of his mother Dr. Webb was reared by an uncle, Major John L. Webb, of Linden, Tennessee, and he attended school at Linden to the age of twenty. By hard work he qualified himself for the duties of a teacher, and he followed that occupation for five years. It was with the earnings from this work that he entered upon his college training and was graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville in 1881. His first practice was in Perry county, where he remained for two years, and on May 12, 1883, arrived at Rockdale, Texas.

Until 1889 Dr. Webb practiced at Valley View, in Cooke county, and then moved to Chillicothe, where he was one of the few physicians who practiced over the broad extent of northwest Texas, and in the early days he had his full share of pioneer practice, with all its hardships and difficulties which the physician had to encounter before the era of telephone and of modern highways.

Dr. Webb is sole proprietor of what was once the Chillicothe Telephone Company, and he owns the entire plant. He owns the Webb building, a two-story brick block, and the Webb opera house and has given his support to a number of local undertakings for the benefit of the community. He is a member of the Hardiman County and the Panhandle District Medical Associations, also the Texas State Medical Association. He is a local surgeon for the Fort Worth & Denver Railway and for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, besides being local examiner for a number of old-line insurance companies and a number of fraternal orders. Fraternally, Dr. Webb affiliates with the Masonic order through the Royal Arch, the Chapter and Eastern Star bodies, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen's Circle and the Modern Order of Pretorians. He is a Methodist in his religious faith though he retains membership in no denomination.

At Eldorado, Texas, as it was then called, but now a portion of Greer county, Oklahoma, Dr. Webb was married on April 13, 1892, to Miss Thursey C. Bishop, a Texas girl, born April 13, 1877, and a daughter of Simpson B. and Margaret (Littlejohn) Bishop, now both deceased and who were old pioneer settlers of Fannin and Greer counties. To Dr. and Mrs. Webb were born two children, a daughter and a son. Jessie May was born on August 14, 1893, and was graduated with the class of 1913 from the Chillicothe high school. She is a member of the Methodist church and is now a student in Clarendon college, a Methodist institution of Clarendon. She is a fine type of Texas young womanhood and has always been an obedient daughter, very conscientious in all her relations with family and others, and has exercised her talents to increase the happiness and pleasure of all about her. Her father and mother take great pride in this daughter and have great hopes of her success and a worthy place in the world. The son, William S., was born in Chillicothe, which town was also the birthplace of the daughter, on September 6, 1895, and is now a student in the local high school. He has already done much to justify the care and labors bestowed upon him by his parents, who have well grounded anticipations for his future, feeling that he will always be true to the principles which they have endeavored to inculcate in his training. Mrs. Webb, who is popular and prominent in local society, was a charter member of Prairie Gem Lodge, No. 232, Order of the Eastern Star, at Chillicothe, and has filled all the Star offices and is Past Worthy Matron of the order. Dr. Webb is justly proud of his family and of his wife and says he believes that there never was a mother who has tried harder to instill the principles of truth and veracity in her children than Mrs. Webb.

JAMES M. BLANKENSHIP. Since 1910 identified with the bar of Wichita Falls, Mr. Blankenship has reached a very creditable position in local professional and business circles, and has been honored with the position of vice president of the Wichita County Bar Association. He is a young man, possesses the qualities of energy and talents which are the chief requisites in the law, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future.

James M. Blankenship was born in Macon county, Tennessee, September 21, 1882, the youngest of five sons and one daughter, born to S. S. M. and Kathrine (White) Blankenship. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, and are still living, the father at the age of seventy-two, and the mother aged seventy-three. The father by occupation has been a farmer. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, and though wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, continued on as a soldier until the end of the struggle.

Mr. Blankenship as a boy attended school in both Kentucky and Tennessee, and acquired a liberal education. He graduated from the Bowling Green Business College, and from the Southern Normal School of Kentucky with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1904, and with the A. B. degree in 1906. From Cumberland University he graduated in law in 1907. In the latter year he came to Texas to take up the active work of his profession, first locating at Dallas, where he remained six months, and for fifteen months was at Pilot Point. In March, 1910, he established himself in Wichita Falls, and since that time has become known as one of the most skillful younger members of the local bar. He has a general practice, and his business is increasing with every year.

Fraternally Mr. Blankenship is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat. At Wichita Falls on June 19, 1912, he married Miss Nellie Ward, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ward of Wichita Falls, and has been identified with Wichita Falls for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship have one girl, Amie Ruth, born July 20, 1913. He is very fond of outdoor life and sports, and he and his wife move in the best social circles of Wichita Falls.

THOMAS BENTON PRUETT. No man bears a finer record in Pecos and Reeves county, Texas, than Thomas Benton Pruett, one of the most prominent business men in this section. He was one of the early settlers of this region, and as one of the pioneer lumbermen did much for the development of the country around Pecos. He is now the head of one of the largest lumber concerns in western Texas, and is considered one of the most influential men in the business world of this section. But his success in business is not what has given him his wide popularity, it is rather the way in which he has earned this prosperity, for no more honorable career can be pointed to than Mr. Pruett's. He has the highest reputation for honor and integrity and possesses the confidence of the entire business world, for he has never been known to conduct a business deal in anything but the most honorable way. His geniality and ability to make friends has won for him a large circle of warm friends both in Pecos and in the other sections where he has lived.

Thomas Benton Pruett was born on the 7th of January, 1855, in White county, Arkansas. His father, Benjamin H. Pruett, was born in Kentucky. He lived there until after his marriage to Nancy McBride, who was also a native of Kentucky and in 1849 they removed to White county, Arkansas. Here Mr. Pruett became fairly successful as a farmer, dying in 1892. He was born in 1808 and was eighty-four years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. Pruett, who was born in 1817 lived until 1898, when she died at the age of eighty-one.

Nine children were born to Benjamin Pruett and his wife, and five of this number are deceased. In addition to Thomas B. Pruett, those living are Phillip H. Pruett, who is a prominent stock man of Alpine, Texas; James B. Pruett, who is engaged in farming in Hopkins county, Texas, and Diana, who is the wife of W. W. Hinson, of Alpine, Texas.

Thomas B. Pruett was the next to the youngest child and the education which he received was very meager, amounting to twelve months in all. Even this little schooling, which was had in the private school of White county, Arkansas, was received at the rate of two months a year. Not only were the country schools of the poorest but it was a hard struggle for existence in those days and children had to get what education they could and be thankful for it, no matter how little it was. At the age of eighteen he began farming in White county, and for fourteen years followed this occupation. During this period, in September, 1874, he was married to Miss Minerva Hammons, who was born in White county, Arkansas. In 1887 he sold his farm and moved to Texas where he located at Fort Davis. Here he went into the mercantile business and became very successful. He preferred the farm, however, and so after a time sold his business to good advantage and moved to Fannin county, Texas, where he bought a farm and settled down to the old life again. He lived here for three years when his wife died, leaving him with the care of a family of seven small children, the youngest of whom died eight months after the death of the mother. With six children to rear and educate and no wife to help him, life looked pretty gray to Mr. Pruett about this time, but he was not to be discouraged, and so selling his farm in Fannin county he removed to Mitchell county, Texas, where he farmed for a year.

It was in 1892 that he moved to Pecos and here his real prosperity began. His first essay at business was as the owner of a transfer and drayage business and for four years he followed this line successfully. He then engaged in the lumber business, being one of the very first men to enter this field in this section. He has been very successful and between 1896 and 1905 established five lumber yards. These are located at Pecos, Toyah, Barstow, Monahan and Grand Falls. In 1905 he organized the Pruett Lumber Company, having previously been in business by himself. The capital was twenty-five thousand dollars and in 1907 this capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. He served as president of the company for two years and during this time has added three more yards to those already in operation. The new yards are located at Pyote, Saragossa and Balmorhea, Texas. He has considerable capital invested in real estate in this section of Texas, owning in addition to his fine home in Pecos, four sections of land in Reeves county.

Mr. Pruett should be credited with the success of his children as well as his own success for it is largely due to his careful training and the good education which he has given them that they are the successful and useful men and women which they have become. The eldest, Vida Pruett, is now the wife of the Reverend Joel F. Hedgpeth, the minister of the Methodist church in Pecos. Tina is the widow of William Adams, who died in 1909 at Barstow, Texas, as the county clerk of Ward county, and she now makes her home in Pecos. Verde Elmer Pruett is the manager of one of the Pruett Lumber Company's yards, located at Balmorhea, Texas. Mamie married A. Graves Taggert, who is the bookkeeper of the Pecos Mercantile Company at Pecos. Lilian Pruett is a successful teacher of music at Pecos. Pear, the youngest, married Charles Jorden, who is connected with the Pecos Valley State Bank of Pecos.

In 1899 Mr. Pruett was married again, his wife being Miss Mamie Taylor, the daughter of Ira and Mrs. A. O. Taylor. Two children have been born to this union, as follows, Ora, who is now twelve years old, and Thomas Benton Pruett, Jr.

Mr. Pruett is a member of the Methodist church, and for twenty-one years has served as a steward in this church. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a Royal Arch Mason. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

F. S. EBERHART. A prominent attorney at Mineral Wells, where he located in 1908, Mr. Eberhart began practice in Texas in 1886, and has long had a high standing as a lawyer and a public spirited citizen. His position has been gained through his individual efforts, and early in life he manifested talents fitting him for a career of service both to himself and to his community.

F. S. Eberhart is a native of Georgia, where Mr. Eberhart's family has been a numerous and thrifty stock since the early days. On his father's side, Mr. Eberhart is of German and Welsh descent, and his mother is of English lineage. Nearly all the members of the family were planters and slave holders before the war, and were of that substantial stock upon whom the results of the struggle bore most heavily. Mr. Eberhart was born in Elberta county, January 9, 1862, a son of George and Sarah Helen Eberhart. His father was a physician and saw service in the Confederate army, first as a surgeon, and later organized and became captain of a company of his own. He and his company participated in many of the battles in General Lee's army in Virginia, and he was in the struggle from the beginning to the end. After the war his practice was resumed, and was continued until his death at Hartwell in Hart county, Georgia, in 1893. The mother died there about 1901. Three of the nine children are still living and the Mineral Wells attorney was fourth in order of birth. Two brothers, E. J. and H. H. Eberhart are farmers in South Carolina. The grandfather of Mr. Eberhart was a large planter and slave holder in Georgia before the war.

F. S. Eberhart finished his early schooling in the Hartwell high school in Georgia. Several years before reaching his majority he came to Texas with Professor M. V. Looney, who had been his former tutor, and after reaching this state qualified as a teacher and assisted Professor Looney in a school at Overton in Rusk county, and later at Atlanta. His work as a

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teacher was also continued at Madisonville, and in the meantime having taken up the study of law, he pursued it vigorously until admitted to the bar at Madisonville on May 14, 1886. His first cases as a lawyer were obtained in Cass county, and from there he moved to Gilmer in 1892. Since 1908 Mr. Eberhart has been one of the leading lawyers of Mineral Wells. Though a stanch Democrat and often working privately in the interests of his party, Mr. Eberhart has firmly declined all proffers to enter politics for office or other honors, and has given his best service in the capacity of a lawyer and a public spirited citizen. Mr. Eberhart is chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Mineral Wells, is a Chapter Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the Mineral Wells Commercial Club, and is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and superintendent of its Sunday school.

On December 24, 1889, at Madisonville, Texas, Mr. Eberhart married Miss Lila Byers, a daughter of J. A. and Zue A. Byers. Her father was born in Texas, was a farmer throughout his active career, and during the war served in the Confederate army along the coast. Her mother came from Georgia, a daughter of Robert Westmoreland, who owned a large plantation and many slaves in that state, and who came to Texas while the war was still in progress. Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart have one child, a daughter of Lila Maud, born September 18, 1900, and now attending school.

William H. Mercer. The business position of Mr. Mercer at Mineral Wells is that of superintendent of the City Water Works. That indicates only one phase of his varied activities and his value as a social factor in the community. Mr. Mercer is one of the prominent Masons of North Texas, has long been active in community affairs, is a zealous worker for church and charity, and is a man whose upright life has not only brought him personally high esteem, but has resulted in numberless acts of kindness and love to his fellow men.

William H. Mercer was born July 21, 1872, at Tehuacana, in Limestone county, Texas. It has always been a matter of satisfaction to himself that he is a native of Texas. His parents were Adiel S. and Julia (Hamilton) Mercer, who came from Georgia to Texas in 1861, locating at Towash in Hill county. His father, who was a nephew of Professor Jesse Mercer, founder of Mercer's University at Cartersville, Georgia, was a farmer and stockman for many years, sold out his interests about 1900, and was engaged in the hotel business at Mineral Wells until his death in February, 1910. The mother is still living at Mineral Wells. There were ten children in the family, six daughters and four sons, and the oldest of these is William H.

His early life was spent on a farm, and his education was liberal, and he was able to complete the course at Trinity University at Tehuacana. While assisting his father he learned all the details of farming and stock raising, but chose a business career. His first position was as bookkeeper and manager for the Round Bale Cotton Company, a large concern operating branch plants at Gatesville, Waco, Belton, and Houston. In 1906 Mr. Mercer took a position as branch-house manager for Swift & Co., Chicago, and for two years was located at Abilene. From Abilene he came to Mineral Wells, and has since been closely identified with this great health resort and thriving commercial center. His first two years of residence here were spent as manager for the Mineral Wells Light, Power & Heating Company. This was followed by his election and service as city auditor, and general superintendent of the city water works in 1908, and his attention has since been closely directed to the large and responsible public affairs entrusted to his charge. The water supply of Mineral Wells comes from a large lake of seven hundred acres situated across the hills west from the town. The water is pumped through mains through the town to a large standpipe, situated on an eminence east of the city, and this standpipe gives a pressure of eighty-seven pounds to the square inch. It is soft water, and of the highest quality for all purposes.

In politics Mr. Mercer has always voted and supported the Democratic ticket, and as a citizen has given both intelligence and the most scrupulous integrity to the discharge of all duties conferred upon him by his community. His Masonic relations are as follows: Member of the Blue Lodge at Mineral Wells, of which he is past master; past worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star; past high priest of the Royal Arch chapter; past illustrious master of the council of Royal and Select Masters; a member of Dallas Consistory No. 2, of the Scottish Rite; and member of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Mercer is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias; past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has long been interested in the work of public charity and benevolence. He is now president of the United Charities and Corrections of Mineral Wells. He is treasurer of the Palo Pinto County Fair Association, and a director in the Mineral Wells Commercial Club.

Mr. Mercer is chaplain of the Volunteer Fire Department, and since the death of his father has acted as chaplain of the Stonewall Jackson Camp of Confederate Veterans. His church membership is with the Baptist denomination, in which he is a deacon and is secretary and treasurer of the Sabbath school.

Mr. Mercer is a bachelor, has always regarded his parents' home his own, and says that he has never missed a birthday dinner or a Christmas dinner that his mother has cooked or superintended during his lifetime. It is his intention to make Mineral Wells his permanent home, and his relations with this community are of the most pleasant and agreeable kind, all his fellows having the utmost confidence and respect for his character and ability. Mr. Mercer has made himself the particular friend and guardian of the young men of his community. Wherever possible he endeavors to help younger people both by advice and by practical assistance. His favorite method of counseling his young friends is the distribution of printed slips, which he always carries about him, and a quotation of the words printed on one of these slips will indicate what he considers practical and inspiring advice. The slip reads as follows: "A man that's clean inside and out, who neither looks up to the rich or down to the poor, who can lose without squealing and win without bragging, who is considerate of women, children and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets others have theirs."

John Schmidt. More than thirty-five years have passed since John Schmidt became identified with the varied business interests of Nacogdoches, and during all this period he has been known as one of its most progressive and reliable citizens. Time has but brightened his reputation in business circles and his life here covers one of the most important and interesting periods of the history of this part of Texas, while there are few large commercial and industrial activities with which he is not in some way or another connected. The sturdy German element in our national commonwealth has been one of the most important in furthering the substantial development of the country, for this is an element signally appreciative of practical values and also of the higher intellectuality which transcends all provincial confines. Mr. Schmidt is one who claims the Fatherland as the place of his nativity, and in his life he has displayed the strongest and best traits of character of the German race. He was born November 14, 1856, at Boos, near

the city of Kreuznach, in Rhein province, Germany, where his father, Philip Schmidt, was a farmer, and in which locality his forefathers had lived for many generations. Philip Schmidt married Marguerite Coerper and they became the parents of ten children, of whom John was the fourth in order of birth. One other, Jacob F., came to the United States.

John Schmidt attended the public schools until eleven years of age and then became a student in the gymnasium, which corresponds with the American high school. When he was fourteen years of age he entered upon his business career, becoming an apprentice to the mercantile business, and when three years had been thus spent he came to the United States with his friend, Abram Mayer. Mr. Schmidt secured employment in New York City as a salary boy, and continued in that capacity for three years, then coming to Texas, in 1877, where he secured a position as a clerk at Henderson. In the meantime, his friend Mr. Mayer had come to Henderson, Texas, in 1876, and in 1878 Mr. Schmidt joined him and under the firm name of Mayer & Schmidt they embarked in a small grocery business at Nacogdoches, Texas, on March 15th of that year. Their first place of business was located on the public square in a frame building, on the west side, and there they remained nearly two years. They then moved to the north side of the square and after another move located on Main street, the present site, where in 1882 they built a large mercantile house in order to accommodate their rapidly growing trade. In 1908 this building was destroyed by fire, but in 1909 the present handsome structure, modern in every detail, was erected. The firm drifted slightly into the jobbing business with the country stores and the firm finally became in a measure a department store. This was incorporated in 1909, capitalized at $75,000, and the present officers are B. M. Isaacs, president; H. P. Schmidt, vice president; C. C. Rhein, treasurer; and Albert M. Brewer, secretary. In 1910 Mr. Schmidt withdrew from this business.

Mr. Schmidt's outside interests have been large and of a varied character. He was one of the promoters of the Nacogdoches Grocery Company, and has been president thereof for eight years; he aided in the organization of the Nacogdoches Oil Mill Company and the compress company here; is vice president and a director of the Commercial Guaranty State Bank of Nacogdoches; a director and vice president of the firm of Cason, Monk & Company, hardware dealers; a director of the Crain Furniture Company; president of the big house of Mayer & Schmidt, at Tyler, Texas; a stockholder in the firm of Titche-Goettinger & Company, of Dallas, and of Schwartz-Landauer Company, of Dallas, the Guaranty and Trust Company, the Southwestern Life Insurance Company of Dallas, the Fort Worth Elevators Company of Fort Worth (of which he is also vice president), the Lufkin National Bank, of Lufkin, Texas, the Paunee Land and Lumber Company, of Paunee, Louisiana, and the Wadel-Dickey Hardware Company, of Tyler, Texas.

Mr. Schmidt's political activities have not been large. He was a delegate to the famed "car-shed" convention at Houston, when the democratic party split, and was a Hogg supporter there. In 1892 he was an alternate to the Democratic National Convention, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated the third time for the presidency. He was a gold Democrat in 1896, when he supported Palmer and Buckner, but voted for Mr. Bryan the next two times. In addition he has served as alderman and city clerk of Nacogdoches for two years and has served as school trustee here. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, is a Pythian and an Elk, and also belongs to the Hoo Hoos. He is a life member of the State Historical Society. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Protestant church. Mr. Schmidt has erected many residences of Nacogdoches adjacent to his North street home and has also built numerous brick stores here, including the postoffice building, with Mr. Blount, and the block on Main street, between Church and Fredonia streets. He also erected the Mayer-Schmidt business house in Tyler and is one of the owners of a four-story brick building in Dallas, at Main and Austin streets. He is fond of travel and has visited his native country on four different occasions, in 1887, 1899, 1907 and 1912.

On January 13, 1880, Mr. Schmidt was married in Nacogdoches to Miss Elizabeth K. Voigt, a daughter of a pioneer settler, Henry Voigt, who came from Westphalia, Germany, to the United States in 1846. He was a baker by trade and for some years was engaged in business at Nacogdoches. There were four children in the Voigt family: William F., who died in 1888 in Nacogdoches, where at one time he served as postmaster; Mrs. Mena Mergenthal, of Palestine, Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt; and Mrs. Augusta Schuh, of Tacoma, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have been born six children, as follows: Alice M., the wife of W. F. Gintz, secretary of the Nacogdoches Grocery Company; Philip Henry, who died in infancy; Louise, who married C. C. Rhein, with the firm of Mayer & Schmidt, Inc., of this city; Emma A., the wife of C. H. Johnson, of Fort Worth; Herbert J., with the Nacogdoches Grocery Company, married Maud Sloan; and August Carl, who is working for the Titche-Goettinger Company, of Dallas.

T. S. Richards. Every one of the eight thousand inhabitants of Mineral Wells and many thousands of the annual visitors to that famous resort know and esteem the genial old pioneer Uncle Tom Richards, proprietor of the Star Wells. Mr. Richards came to Mineral Wells over thirty years ago, when its population was less than one hundred people, and when the Wells had a reputation only among the people living within that immediate vicinity. Mr. Richards bought and developed the Star Well, and his enterprise and the many facilities provided at his direction for the entertainment of visitors have been a very important factor in making Mineral Wells a resort city second to none in the southwest, and the mecca for thousands of visitors every year.

T. S. Richards was born July 30, 1830, in Troup county Georgia, a son of T. S. and Elizabeth (Jordan) Richards. The Richards family, of English descent, was established in America during the colonial period by the great-grandfather of the Mineral Wells citizens. Grandfather was a soldier on the American side during the Revolutionary war, and came out of that struggle with the rank of major. The military record of the family goes back to the father of Mr. Richards, who was a soldier during the war of 1812, and fought Indians, in Alabama and Florida. Mr. Richards himself has a military record, and during his long residence in Texas has seen much of pioneer existence, experienced an occasional Indian raid, has seen the plains covered with herds of buffalo, and has also hunted deer, elk, wild turkeys, and other game when it was plentiful, in regions now covered with towns and well ordered homesteads. His father moved from Georgia to Alabama, and became one of the large planters and slave owners and also operated a mill in that state. The father died in 1846, and his widow survived nearly half a century until 1890, and was a second time married. There were three children by the first marriage, and seven by the second, Mr. Richards being the third child of the second wife. His opportunities for getting an education were necessarily limited, when in Alabama, where his youth was spent, there being few schools excepting a private institution here and there, and in consequence his learning has been largely acquired by individual training and experience. His father died when he was sixteen years of age, and at that time the burden of responsibilities for managing the homestead was

largely shifted to his shoulders. Later he located at Lonnie, Alabama, and established a general merchandise store, built up a large trade, and at the beginning of the war his property was worth at least thirty thousand dollars. Practically all of it was swept away during the long conflict among the states, and he himself raised a company of cavalry and fought on the side of the Confederacy. His company was in the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, but most of its service was as independent scouts. Captain Richards was captured at Bluffs Springs in Florida, on March 25, 1865, by the army under General Steele, was taken to prison at Ship Island, and guarded by negroes until his exchange at Vicksburg. About that time peace was declared and he returned home.

In January, 1867, Captain Richards came to Texas, spending a short time in Williamson county, and then locating on a farm in Coryell county. That was his home for ten years, and as a farmer and stock raiser he became one of the substantial men in that vicinity. The ill health of his wife was the cause which prompted him to move to Mineral Wells. He and his wife went there on November 19, 1881, and the drinking of the waters from the Star Well cured his wife of Bright's disease. With this happy outcome of the visit, Mr. Richards was so pleased with the location that he determined to become a permanent resident, bought the Star Well, and also a hotel, and conducted it as the Richards House. When Mr. Richards bought the Star Well the water was drawn up by an old-fashioned rope and bucket. Since then many improvements have been introduced, and the water is now pumped to the surface by an electric motor, and is served at counters in a large pavilion surrounding the well. This pavilion is the regular resort for visitors and residents, and has naturally developed as the social center for the city. Thousands of people who never entered the limits of the city of Mineral Wells are familiar with and can testify to the virtues of the Star water, which as a health drink rivals the famous waters imported from abroad. The Star water is shipped by thousands of cases to all points in the United States.

When Mr. Richards located in Mineral Wells in 1881 there were but eight houses, and only two wells in operation, the Lynch and Star Wells. Some twenty-five or thirty families were there and most of them living in tents in order to drink the water. The approach to the city at that time could only be gained by taking a hack or stage at Millsap on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and riding across the rough country for ten miles. At the present time two railroads enter Mineral Wells, the Texas & Pacific and the Gulf Western, and there is an electric street railway line in operation. The population at the present time is about eight thousand.

In politics Mr. Richards has always been a Democrat and since twenty-one years of age has been affiliated with the Masonic Order. His church is the Primitive Baptist. In Chambers county, Alabama, on June 19, 1861, Mr. Richards married Miss Mary Jane Lawson. She was an orphan girl, and was reared in the home of her grandfather, W. B. Knox, a prominent planter and stockman before the war. Ten children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, six sons and four daughters, and six are still living, namely: W. L. Richards, who is a cattleman and banker at Dickinson, North Dakota; Mary, wife of Dr. Lutrell, of Mineral Wells; Martha R., wife of A. J. Thomas, cashier of the Mineral Wells Bank; Lavisa Elvira, wife of Augustus Wicklong, an engineer on the Mineral Wells Northwestern Railroad; Alice Iva, wife of W. T. Hiles, a commercial salesman for the McCord-Collins Company of Fort Worth; and Frank, a land and stock trader of Mineral Wells. Mr. Richards is of the opinion, based upon long experience and close observation, that Mineral Wells has no superior as a health resort in the entire United States. He has lived here thirty-one years, has reared a large family and his aggregate doctor bill throughout that time has been only seven and one-half dollars. He is himself now eighty-three years of age, is hale and hearty, and has many reasons besides those of material advantage to feel grateful to the wonderful well of which he is proprietor.

JAMES B. BADGER. The business career of James B. Badger has been a varied one, and has embraced many lines of activity from the time when he began his active independent career until he established himself in his present business in 1897. Mr. Badger was born in San Jacinto, Texas, on December 6, 1856, and is the son of James B. and Fannie (Jameson) Badger.

James B. Badger, father of the subject, was born in Ohio, and came to Texas in the early days with the pioneers. He was a ship carpenter by trade, and followed that and other occupations during his active business life. He died in 1863. His wife, who, as before mentioned, was Fannie Jameson, was born in Texas, and she has the unique distinction of having lived under four different flags, namely: the Mexican, Texan, United States and Confederate flags. She met and married her husband, James B. Badger, in Galveston in 1850, and she died in 1911. They were the parents of eight children, of which James B. of this review was the fourth born.

James B. Badger has lived in Texas all his life. Here he received his early education in private schools, there being no public schools in his early boyhood. His education, however, did not extend past his thirteenth birthday, and at that age he started out to do battle with the world upon his own responsibility. He went to Galveston at about that time, and for sixteen years made his home in that city. His first work there was in a cigar store, where he worked for one year, and he later clerked in a grocery store for a similar period. His next position was with the L. C. Hirschberger Company, and he later served a four-year apprenticeship as a sheet metal worker with the above firm. At the completion of his apprenticeship he continued in this line of work for eleven years, and it was in 1886 that he came to El Paso and engaged in the grocery business, with which he was identified for the following seven years. At that time he sold out the business, and after a short rest established his present business, which consisted of the dealing in coal, feed and building material, and he is today one of the largest dealers in these lines in El Paso.

Mr. Badger has been identified with some of the leading business enterprises of El Paso. At one time he was a stock holder and officer in the Automatic Telephone Company, and he maintained this connection with the company until it sold out, when he withdrew from all participation in its affairs. He has always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the city, and in the days when El Paso maintained a volunteer fire department he was a member of it for years and they still maintain the organization and are subject to call in emergency cases. He is now its secretary and was president for a number of years. Mr. Badger wears a very handsome medal that was presented to him by the department for long and faithful service in the work. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local political affairs, and has served on the city council for more than thirteen years. During that time he has been instrumental in bringing about some very important changes in the administration of the city, and his service has been one of a highly valuable nature to the community.

Mr. Badger has been twice married. His first marriage took place at Galveston, Texas, when Miss Harriet Mannin became his wife. She died in 1880 without issue. His second marriage took place in 1895 when

Mrs. Mary F. Lane became his wife. She was a widow with a family of five children when he married her, they being named as follows: Walter, Alice, Florence, Bessie and Edward. Since the passing of his second wife and helpmate, Mr. Badger has maintained the care and direction of the lives of these young people, and has looked upon them in the same manner he would as if they had been his own, showing them every care and attention that a kindly parent would give to his own offspring. He is a man who enjoys the highest regard and esteem of the best people in El Paso, where he is well and favorably known for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind.

HORACE A. LAY. After a quarter of a century as a traveling man, during which time he had covered all portions of the country from one coast to the other, Mr. Lay has his permanent home and business headquarters in the splendid country of western Texas, and for some years has been located in El Paso. Mr. Lay is General agent of the Capital Life Insurance Company of Denver, one of the old and substantial life companies of the country. The Capital Life Insurance Company has large investments in Texas, and of the outside companies now operating within the state, its volume of business in recent years has probably not been excelled by any other organization.

Horace A. Lay was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1859, a son of Michael and Elizabeth Lay. The father died in 1863 at the age of thirty-six, and the mother is now a resident near Philadelphia. Mr. Lay attained his early education in the public school of Philadelphia, and was thirteen years of age when he began the battle of life on his own account, at which time he took a position as a traveling salesman. Two years later he left the road and entered a store in order to gain a thorough knowledge of the hardware business in its retail aspects. Then two years later he again took a position as traveling salesman, and did not leave the road for any length of time during the next quarter of a century. His home was in Philadelphia until he was about twenty years of age, and after that in Ohio, his residence and headquarters being at Sidney, Ohio.

On resigning from his place as a traveling salesman Mr. Lay first located in the Pecos Valley, at Roslyn, where he remained about two years, and established an office in the insurance business. Then in the fall of 1905 he moved to El Paso, where he has since had his headquarters and office. As general agent for the Capital Life he covers all of west Texas, New Mexico, and a part of Arizona.

At Sidney, Ohio, July 23, 1883, Mr. Lay married Miss Clara E. Kirkley, daughter of Cyrus Kirkley of Sidney. They are the parents of two children named Horace G. and Louis R., both of whom reside in El Paso. The family worship at the Methodist church, and Mr. Lay is a well known and prominent Mason. He was master of the work in the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is now chairman of the reception committee of the Consistory. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. His politics is Republican, although in local affairs he is usually independent. He enjoys hunting and fishing, and has excellent equipment for following both sports with profit and pleasure. Mr. Lay believes that the undeveloped possibilities of Texas are beyond any adequate description, and says that the resources are so remarkable that people in order to appreciate them must come and see for themselves.

ROBERT A. CHILDERS, M. D. Practicing medicine in Floydada since 1903, Dr. Childers is a Texan by birth, a physician of ability and serviceful ideals, and in all a man whose presence is a good thing for a community.

Robert A. Childers was born in Cooke county, Texas, September 3, 1877, the son of an early pioneer family, John W. and Martha (Gunter) Childers. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas when a young man, settling in Wood county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. From there he moved to Cooke county, where he followed his chosen vocation for a number of years. A few years ago he retired and has since lived in Abilene, being now seventy years. During the Civil war he enlisted with the Confederacy and saw a great deal of hard service in a number of the noted battles of the war, and went through without wound or other serious results. The mother was born in the state of Georgia, went to Texas with her parents who settled in Wood county, where she grew up and received her education and was married. She is now sixty-four years of age.

The youngest of six children, Dr. Childers attended school in Cooke and Denton counties. He then entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. in 1899. His first activities of a practical kind in the profession were at Abilene, where during four years' residence he built up an excellent practice. Then in 1903 he moved to Floydada and since locating there has been more than successful. He owns his own home, which is one of the best residences in town, and has other valuable city property. During his residence at Abilene he was elected county physician of Taylor county, serving four years. Since coming to Floydada he has served two terms as county physician of Floyd county, his second term expiring in November, 1912, at which time he refused the nomination for further service in that position. He has also served as alderman in Floydada from 1910 to 1912.

Dr. Childers is connected with the county and state and Panhandle medical societies. In politics he is a Democrat. He has taken the Knights Templar degrees of Masonry, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Christian. In December, 1900, at Gurdon, Arkansas, the doctor married Miss Katie Burt, a daughter of Willie Burt. Her father is now deceased, and her mother is living. Their one child is named Honerhea Childers, born at Floydada, April 13, 1906, and now attending school.

WILLIAM EDWARD PICKARD, a retired farmer of Kaufman, Texas, has by his life in this state proved what can be accomplished here by an energetic and persevering man who started out with a determination to win success.

Born in Maury county, Tennessee, William Edward Pickard grew up in the Mount Joy neighborhood, four miles west of Mount Pleasant. His birth occurred October 25, 1859, and his educational advantages were limited to the schools close by. He merely tasted grammar, geography and history and in arithmetic he went little beyond its elementary parts. The period of the Civil war militated against him in this matter. He reached manhood, however, with a splndid physique, good judgment and an inordinate ambition to succeed at something.

Mr. Pickard's grandparents, William and Millie Pickard, went to Tennessee from North Carolina, where they passed their lives on a plantation which was conducted without slave labor. Of their children, three sons and two daughters, we record that Nancy was the wife of Rev. David Jones, a Baptist preacher, and Emily, wife of Harvey Cloyce, lives in Arkansas. One son was named Alexander and another John Sidney. William Pickard died in Maury county, Tennessee. The father of the subject of this sketch was born there in 1831 and passed away in 1901, in Kaufman, Texas. In early life he operated a sawmill and was thus occupied during the Civil war and so missed service in the Confederate army with his two brothers. After the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits and reared his family on a farm. His widow, Sallie E. (Cooper) Pickard, lives with her son, W. Ed Pickard, in Kaufman, Texas.

W. E. Pickard

She is a daughter of Robert Cooper, of Lewis county, Tennessee, a public officer and farmer. Her children are E. Josephine, widow of Rev. John King, of Kaufman, Texas; Laura, deceased, was the wife of Monroe Wyrick; William Edward, whose name introduces this sketch; Mrs. Mary E. King, deceased; and Cora Lee, who died unmarried.

Ed Pickard, as he is familiarly known, seems to have made little progress financially back in the old state of Tennessee when he married, and he chose to start his career with a wife among strangers in Texas. When he reached Dallas, December 19, 1885, he found his cash resources amounting to $9.75. He fell in with "Parson" Hughes at Dallas, who rented him land and "furnished him" entirely the first year. While he made a crop of thirty-five bales of cotton, fifteen hundred bushels of corn and some other grain, he had domestic misfortune. Death entered his home and claimed his wife, leaving him with an infant daughter. He began the second year with his widowed sister and family as his companions and had two teams and ample provision to carry himself through the season. Misfortune in the way of sickness now attacked him and kept him out of the field until nearly fall, but when the year's business was footed up he found himself master of the situation, and he remained on that farm another year.

In 1888, Mr. Hughes came to Kaufman county and purchased a farm of twenty-five hundred acres, of which he placed Mr. Pickard in charge. By this time Mr. Pickard had become able to carry himself easily and he experienced a fair degree of independence. A few years later Mr. Hughes offered to sell out to Mr. Pickard, seeing that he was in a position to buy; but Mr. Pickard declined to pay the price, $15,000, for the two thousand five hundred acres, and continued to remain a tenant. He did a large amount of substantial improvement, paid $500 a year rent and the taxes on the farm and bought the premises after fourteen years for $40,000.

During the progress of the years of independence Mr Pickard improved his opportunity to speculate in land in Texas. He owns a ranch of thirty-five hundred acres in Toyah Valley and is interested with Spikes Brothers and W. A. Nash in a cattle ranch in King county. He cultivates eight hundred acres on his farm in Kaufman county, personally overseeing the work by telephone and automobile. He is a director of the First National Bank of Kaufman and of the same institution in Crandall, in both of which he owns stock, and he is a stockholder of several ice plants. His home in Kaufman is the old M. H. Cossett property which occupies an eminence north of the city proper and overlooks a vast stretch of country to the north.

Mr. Pickard has membership in the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and his religious creed is that of the Methodist church.

His first marriage, which was in 1885, was to Miss Belle Beckum, a daughter of Robert Beckum. Maud, the little daughter she left, is now the wife of William Youngblook and resides on a Kaufman county farm. In January, 1907, Mr. Pickard married Miss Dixie Pickard, a daughter of G. N. Pickard, of Tennessee, and a distant relative of his. To them have been given two children, Polly and James E., of whom the latter died in May, 1913.

HALBERT C. RANDOLPH. A successful legist of Plainview, Halbert C. Randolph has been engaged in practice at this place since 1901, and is recognized as one of the leading members of his profession in Hale county, having attained high distinction in the line of his chosen calling. With strong intellectual endowments, laudable ambition and resolute purpose, he has achieved enviable success and has won the favorable criticism of his professional brethren as well as the confidence of the public. Halbert C. Randolph is a Texan, born in the city of Austin, September 22, 1861, a son of Cyrus H. and Susan (Nowlin) Randolph. On the paternal side he is descended from English ancestors, the progenitor of the family in America being Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier and president of the first Colonial Congress organized after the declaration of separation. On the maternal side Mr. Randolph's forebears were early South Carolinians of Irish descent.

Cyrus H. Randolph was born in the southern part of Illinois, but when a child of three years was brought to Alabama by his parents, Jesse and Susanna (Halbert) Randolph. In that state he received his education and was reared to manhood, in 1838 coming to Texas. Five years later he joined the famous Snively Expedition, which crossed the plains on a secret journey for the Texas Government. Later Mr. Randolph, who was a lawyer by profession, became very active in political affairs. He served as sheriff of Houston county, was later elected county judge, and after serving four terms as representative of his district in the State Legislature, was elected state treasurer, an office he held during the Civil War period. His death occurred at Austin in September, 1889, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was married in Texas, in 1848, to Miss Susan Nowlin, daughter of P. W. Nowlin, born and reared in Missouri, who came to Texas in 1848. She passed away at Austin in September, 1911, when eighty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were the parents of five children: P. D., who died in 1883; Judge J. C., whose death occurred in 1910; Miss Anna, a resident of Alvin, Texas; Halbert C.; and Miss Lulu, who also survives and makes her home at Alvin.

Halbert C. Randolph received his early education in Prof. Jacob Bickler's private academy at Austin, Texas, and graduated from the law department of the University of Texas in 1885. During this same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Coleman, Texas, where he resided until 1901. In that year he came to Plainview, and here he has continued to pursue his profession, limiting himself to a civil practice. He devotes his entire attention to his profession and has no outside connections, and although long considered one of the leading lights of his vocation, and a man of scholarly ability and learning, he is, withal, one signally free from ostentation, and has never desired nor accepted public office. He has shown an interest in fraternal matters, being a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, high priest and past high chief of the Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of the Knights Templar, and also stands high in Oddfellowship, being a past grand of that order. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and assists its members in forwarding movements for the benefit of his adopted community. His religious connection is with the Christian church, where he is a member of the board of directors and of the finance committee.

On August 23, 1887, Mr. Randolph was married first to Miss Lucille Beaumont, who was born in Washington county, Texas, daughter of G. H. Beaumont, an old settler of that county and highly esteemed citizen. Mrs. Randolph died in April, 1893, at Coleman, Texas, when but twenty-eight years of age, having been the mother of one son, Peyton B., born at Coleman, May 24, 1888, who is now associated with his father in the practice of law, the firm style being Randolph & Randolph. He was admitted to the bar in 1909, and is considered an attorney of promise. On June 5, 1895, Mr. Randolph was married at Coleman, to Miss Anna Blackburn, who was born in Texas, daughter of W. P. Blackburn, a pioneer of this state. One son has been born to this union, Leslie N., born May 15, 1902, at Plainview.

ELWIN H. HUMPHREYS. The career of Elwin H. Humphreys illustrates most forcibly the possibilities

that are open to a young man who possesses sterling business qualifications. It proves that neither wealth nor social position, nor the assistance of influential friends at the outset of his career, are at all necessary to place a young man upon the road to success. It also proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfastness of purpose and indefatigable industry, combined with sound business principles, will be rewarded, and that true success follows individual efforts only. Mr. Humphreys was born at Gilmer, Upshur county, Texas, June 17, 1872, and is a son of Benjamin T. and Elizabeth (Rogers) Humphreys.

Benjamin T. Humphreys was born in Alabama, and there was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the war between the states, when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, in the ranks of which he fought valiantly throughout that struggle. He participated in numerous hard-fought engagements, but succeeded in going through the entire war without being wounded or captured. When peace was declared, he sought a new home in the growing Southwest, choosing Upshur county, Texas, as his field of endeavor, and being one of the organizers of that county. He engaged in stock raising and became fairly successful, and was well and favorably known among his fellow-citizens who elected him sheriff of his county for two terms. His politics were those of the Democratic party, and his religious faith that of the Baptist church. His death occurred when he was seventy years of age, in 1896, at Dallas. Mr. Humphreys married Elizabeth Rogers, who was born in Mississippi and came to Texas during the early sixties with her parents. She still survives her husband and is a resident of Dallas, being the mother of six children, of whom Elwin H. is the next to the oldest.

Elwin H. Humphreys was given but meager educational advantages, the greater part of his education having been obtained in the schools of hard work and experience, as he was but seven years of age when he commenced to make his own way in the world. At that tender age he secured a position as cash boy in the store of Sanger Brothers, at Dallas, Texas, his salary being at that time $2.50 per week. At the start he showed himself ambitious, faithful and quick to learn, and as his services were recognized and appreciated, he was promoted and given a larger salary. During the years that followed he went from position to position and from one establishment to another, always bettering himself, and applying himself conscientiously to his work, thus perfecting himself in every detail of the mercantile business, which he had chosen for his life work. Mr. Humphreys had ever been careful with his earnings, knowing well from personal experience the value of a dollar, and by the time he was twenty years of age he was able to realize his ambition of being the proprietor of an establishment of his own, opening a grocery at Colorado City, Texas. The young merchant met with success from the start, the excellence of his goods, his evident desire to please, and the progressive and original manner in which he placed his goods before the public, all combining to attract a large and paying trade. He continued to carry on this business at Colorado City for ten years, and then, receiving an advantageous offer, disposed of his interests there and came to Plainview. Here he became financially interested in the Donohoo-Ware Hardware Company, where he was influential in increasing the capital from $20,000 to $100,000, and two and one-half years later this business was incorporated. Since 1906 he has been secretary and treasurer of the firm, of which W. H. Fuqua, of Amarillo, is president. This is the largest business of its kind in this section of the state, employing eight salesman, and occupying a new and modern building, 75x120 feet, built especially for this enterprise. Mr. Humphreys' close attention to and sagacious management of this business, has insured its success, and he has become widely known and regarded with confidence as a man fair and honorable in his dealings and true to all obligations; a safe man, whose operations are reasonably sure to succeed. He has connections with a number of commercial enterprises and has invested heavily in land. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Plainview Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Pretorians.

In 1895 Mr. Humphreys was married at Colorado City, Texas, to Miss Jennie Rix, who was born in Wisconsin, daughter of J. L. Rix. Two children have come to them: Jennie Rix, born September 6, 1897, at Colorado City; and Elwin H., Jr., born June 18, 1910, at Plainview.

Pierce P. Langford. One of the men who has done a big part in the building up of Wichita Falls from a small and inconspicuous village to one of the leading commercial centers of the state is Pierce P. Langford, who has spent nearly thirty years in this locality, and from a clerk in a wholesale house has become prominent as an executive and official in half a dozen or more financial and business institutions.

Born at Newberry, South Carolina, October 24, 1861, he was twenty-four years old when he came to Wichita Falls in 1885. His first position was as bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house of Kemp, Stinnett & Mall. After four years with that firm his services were transferred to public office, when he was elected county treasurer of Wichita county. He was kept in that place by re-election for four successive terms of two years each. Then in 1898 he became identified with the City National Bank as cashier. From that time to the present he has been one of the best known bankers of North Texas. He acted as cashier of the City National from 1898 to 1911, and was then chosen vice president and director, an office which he still holds. Mr. Langford is a director in the First National Bank at Burkburnett, of the First State Bank of Electra, of the First State Bank at Newcastle, and also a stock holder and director in nine other banking institutions in Texas and Oklahoma. He is president of the Wichita Ice Company, which is one of the important local manufacturing institutions of Wichita Falls. He is a director in the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company, in the Wichita Falls Investment Company, the Wichita Falls Bottle Manufacturing Company, and his name is connected in some capacity or other with many other important enterprises in this city.

The parents of this well known Wichita Falls business man were Asa and Sarah (Sawyer) Langford. The father was born in South Carolina, and before the war was a large land owner and possessed many slaves and was accounted one of the prosperous stockmen and planters of the vicinity. He was greatly impoverished by the war, and gave his life for the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted and fought in many of the battles of Virginia, and died during the siege of Richmond at the age of forty-eight years. The mother was also born in South Carolina, was reared, educated and married in that state, and belonged to an old and distinguished southern family. Her death occurred in South Carolina in 1898 at the age of seventy-one years. There were four sons and three daughters and Pierce P. was the youngest of the family. He never saw his father, who died away from home a year or two after the birth of this son. As a boy he attended the public schools of South Carolina, and also graduated from the Newberry College. Owing to the unsettled condition of the war times and the years following, and the losses it inflicted upon his family, he had to begin work when a very young boy, in order to help support the household, and has been a hard worker all his life. From such beginnings he has finally reached a position where he may be properly regarded as one of the leading men in influence and wealth in his section of the state.

Geo A. Webster

Mr. Langford is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having attained the various degrees of the York Rite and being a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat, and his church is the Methodist, in which his wife is a very active member. At Huntsville, Texas, October 17, 1907, Mr. Langford married Miss Lula Hyatt, a daughter of Major Ben and Elizabeth Hyatt. Her father was one of the well known early settlers of this section of Texas, enlisted and made a gallant record in the Confederate army, and is now deceased, while his widow lives in Wichita Falls. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Langford are: Pierce P. Langford, Jr., born at Wichita Falls, August, 1908; Ben Langford, born in September, 1909; and Sarah Elizabeth, born in November, 1912.

CHARLES HOUSTON VEALE. The Veale family has been prominent in the Texas bar for many years. Judge Veale is one of the leading lawyers of Amarillo, and his son named at the beginning of this paragraph is now identified with the Floyd county bar, and one of its ablest junior members.

Charles Houston Veale was born in Breckenridge, Texas, October 3, 1888, a son of John W. Veale, for a number of years has been one of the leading members of the Potter county bar. Judge Veale represented his district in the forty-first and forty-second state legislatures, and has been one of the leaders in Democratic politics and civic affairs. He also served on the district bench. The maiden name of the mother was Lucy Lee Crutcher, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Rev. Crutcher, an old settler of Stephens county, and long a Baptist minister. The mother died in 1891 at Breckenridge. There were three children in the family, namely: Lottie May, wife of Joe A. Wheat of Seymour; Charles H.; and Lucile, wife of H. J. Houser of Amarillo.

Charles Houston Veale was reared in Amarillo, where he attended the grade and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1905. He then entered the University of Texas, where he spent two years as a student, and completed his law studies in his father's office. He was admitted to practice July 5, 1910, and was at once taken into partnership in his fathers firm, known as Veale, Davidson & Veale. In September, 1911, he left to take up his residence and begin independent practice in Floydada. Mr. Veale is a Democrat and a worker in party and civic affairs. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Modern Order of Pretorians, and belongs to the Potter county bar association, and the state and American Bar Association. His church is the Baptist. On December 18, 1912, Mr. Veale was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Pattie Irene Easling, a native of Bonaparte, Iowa, a daughter of H. L. Easling. During his residence in Amarillo, Mr. Veale served in the Texas National Guards, holding the place of sergeant in his company.

GEORGE A. WEBSTER, born at Lime, New Hampshire, January 11, 1845, was the second son of Daniel Noble Webster and a direct descendant of Hon. John Webster, who came to Hartford, Connecticut, with the first settlers, a member of the General Court in 1637, a Magistrate in 1639, Deputy Governor in 1655 and Governor of Connecticut in 1656. His father was a prominent merchant and banker of Conneaut, Ohio, and his boyhood days were spent there and at other points on Lake Erie until he enlisted at Greenfield, Huron county, Ohio, August 15, 1862, as a boy soldier in the war between the north and the south. During the war he took part in nine hard fought battles and numerous skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Winchester in June at the time of Milroy's defeat, and was placed in Libby prison but was later transferred to Belle Island. In July of the same year he was paroled. At Berryville, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, September 3, 1864, he was again taken prisoner and was held until February or March of the following year, was at Lynchburg and Salsbury, North Carolina. He was sergeant of Company C, 123rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at one time was given charge of his company, but his youth prevented him from being commissioned as captain. He was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 12, 1865. He was a member of the Richard J. Oglesby Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of Dallas, Texas. His mother, Lois (Swain) Webster, was his father's second wife; she afterwards became the wife of G. C. Wright, and the last years of her life were spent at Norwalk, Ohio.

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Webster engaged in the insurance business at Alliance, Ohio, where he met Miss Mary Frances Garrison, a native of Ohio and the daughter of James W. and Amanda (Rhodes) Garrison, and in July, 1869, they were married at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her father was an able writer and editor and for many years was a prominent publisher and well known and an active worker in the ranks of the republican party in Ohio, being a close friend of President McKinley and enjoying the distinction and honor of having nominated him for his first public office.

Mr. Webster's identification with Dallas and the Loan Star state began in 1875. He had sold his insurance business, and was then representing a very prominent company who were the large manufacturers of firearms and sewing machines in the east, when they sent him to Texas from St. Louis to represent them in this large territory where every one was supposed to own a six-shooter or some other kind of gun. The state soon afterwards passed laws prohibiting the carrying of pistols and as the merchants then stopped buying very large bills of such goods, Mr. Webster devoted his entire time to the sewing machine business for a number of years, having Texas and north Louisiana as his territory, with his headquarters at Dallas. Afterwards he embarked in the musical merchandise business together with sewing machine supplies, etc., but soon returned to the road, representing a St. Louis firm of manufacturers of jail cages or cells, with whom he was connected for fourteen years prior to his death. He died at Robert Lee, the county seat of Coke county, Texas, while on an important trip in the interest of that company, June 10, 1907, and was laid to rest in Oakland cemetery in Dallas, Texas, with Masonic honors, June 13, 1907.

Mr. Webster was a well known and progressive citizen, popular with business men and the traveling fraternity, public spirited and a stanch Democrat, often urged to enter the field as a candidate but always refused.

As a Mason, he was a member of Tannehill Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; Past Eminent Commander of Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; at the time of his death was High Priest and Prophet of Hella Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., which office he had held for about twenty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Webster were born six children, three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are living, both married and have children. They are: Daniel G., employed in the general offices of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, and John L., a teller in the American Exchange National Bank. Edward Thomas, the third son, died in Waco, Texas, September 9, 1910, at the age of twenty-six years, having been married only three months. He was well known in insurance circles. The daughters are Fannie, Helen and Mary Esther and live with their mother at 1916 South Harwood street, Dallas, Texas.

An extract from the resolutions on the death of Mr.

Webster from Tannehill Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M., will show the respect and esteem in which he was held:

"None knew him but to love him. He always met his associates, no matter what the circumstances or conditions were, with a smile and a hearty handshake. He was a man broad and liberal in his ideas and without a selfish motive in his nature. He was without an enemy and was ever ready with his purse and council to assist and encourage those in need or in distress. In short, he measured up to the full standard of a man."

Clarence Smith. Postmaster at Hereford, Clarence Smith has been a resident of this city since 1905, and was appointed to his present office towards the close of Roosevelt's administration. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Deaf Smith county, and his individual influence goes to support every movement and enterprise which may secure the greater welfare of this section of Texas.

Mr. Smith is a Missourian by birth, having been born in Mercer county, that state, November 22, 1864. His father was William Smith, a native of Putnam county, Indiana, whence he moved to Missouri in the spring of 1864. Grandfather Joseph Smith settled in Mercer county in 1854. The father was a farmer who enjoyed moderate success and prosperity and is now living in Dimmit, Castro county, Texas, still active at the age of seventy-three years. He still has a farm and is engaged in stock raising. He came to Texas in 1899. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian church. The maiden name of the mother was Martha Jane Gardner, who was also born in Putnam county, Indiana, and died in 1897 in Mercer county, Missouri, when fifty-six years of age. The seven children are all living, Clarence Smith being the oldest.

As a boy he attended the public schools of his native county and until twenty-one years of age lived on the home farm. When he started out for himself, the first five years were spent in farming, after which he got into the milling business in Mercer county, and has been a miller or identified with that industry in some capacity for thirty-five years.

On January 31, 1905, Mr. Smith located at Hereford, and the first two and a half years were spent in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. In July, 1907, he was appointed postmaster at Hereford, and has administered the office to the benefit of its patrons and local business for the past six years. Mr. Smith is one of the active Republicans of the Panhandle. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Yeomen, and is a member of the Methodist Church South. In Mercer county, Missouri, November 6, 1886, he married Miss Minnie Crew, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob Crew. Their three children are: Leslie E., born in Mercer county; William J., born in Mercer county; and Ralph, also a native of the same county.

David L. McDonald. The sight of four hundred wind mills in and about the town of Hereford, each one pumping water for domestic uses, led D. L. McDonald, about six years ago, to the conviction that what could be done on a small scale, such as a forty-foot garden patch, could be applied to a quarter section of land. The only requirement was to increase the power of the wind-driven machinery by several hundred times, and this could easily be done by installing large fuel consuming engines, and centrifugal pumps. Mr. McDonald saw all these facts during a temporary residence at Hereford and other parts of Texas, and in 1910 returned to put this plan in operation and has the distinction of having installed the first successful irrigating plant in the Texas Panhandle.

Mr. McDonald had his first well sunk on some land he owned two miles south of Hereford, and put in a centrifugal pump with a capacity of one thousand gallons of water per minute. All of Deaf Smith county, as well as a great portion of the entire Panhandle region, is underlaid, as those who have even a cursory knowledge of geological formations in northwest Texas understand, with what appears to be an inexhaustible supply of water bearing sand, and though hundreds of wells have been sunk since Mr. McDonald's initial enterprise in the vicinity of Hereford, many of which pump as much as eighteen hundred gallons per minute this subterranean water supply has never been diminished or shown the slightest sign of failing. A result of all this is that hundreds of irrigated farms have now taken the place of the old drought-stricken area which was formerly subject to the inconstant seasons and irregular supply of natural rain falls. It is an interesting fact that Mr. McDonald's enterprise was first put into successful operation during a year which was considered one of the dryest and hottest in recent Texas history, and since the pumping plant went night and day with no diminution of water, is conclusive evidence that this sub-surface method of irrigation will prove permanently successful.

Mr. McDonald as the pioneer developer of irrigation farming in Deaf Smith county and the Panhandle has spent two or three very busy years in development work and promoting the success of his irrigation plans to the farming region about Hereford. He is a member of the Edwards-McDonald Company, composed of himself and Mr. Ed. B. Edwards. Mr. Edwards is president of the First State Bank & Trust Company of Hereford, and is a banker of wide experience and well known for his conservative judgment and action. This company controls large amounts of land about Hereford, and is installing as rapidly as possible irrigating plants on every farm subdivision, these plants being constructed under the personal supervision of Mr. McDonald. The company guarantees results, every contract of sale having a clause which guarantees delivery of enough water to irrigate every acre of the soil, otherwise the purchaser need not pay. The firm is interested in banking, farming, real estate and general development work and has done much to build up a community of homes in the rich and productive country about Hereford.

David L. McDonald, who started out in life with no resources to speak of, and made his way by relying upon his resourcefulness and ability to encounter every proposition as it came up, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, at the town of Concord, November 26, 1872. His father, David L. McDonald, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a physician and surgeon by profession. He also served in the Civil war as a member of Company I of the Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry. His death occurred in Pennsylvania in 1900 at the age of sixty-seven. The mother was Margaret Robertson, born in Pennsylvania, and now a resident of Philadelphia. There were five children, of whom David L. was the oldest.

He received a public school education at Greencastle up to the time he was seventeen and on leaving school learned the business of pharmacist, and for ten years was engaged in the drug trade. As already stated, he first came to Texas some six or seven years ago, and in May, 1910, located permanently at Hereford, where he has since been in the real estate and irrigation development business. Since the beginning he has placed water on more than five thousand acres of land, all within a few miles of Hereford, and in time he plans to irrigate two hundred thousand acres. He owns a thousand acres of farming land of his own, and produces mixed crops every season.

He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran church. On December 12, 1900, at Van Wert, Ohio, he married Miss Anna K. Rupright, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of John Rupright. Three children have been born to their marriage, namely: Mary, David and John, all of whom were born in Ohio.

Pattillo Higgins

ANDREW JACKSON LIPSCOMB. Cashier of the Western National Bank at Hereford, Mr. Lipscomb has been identified with this section of the Panhandle for a number of years as a rancher and as a cattle raiser in Deaf Smith county, and more recently has taken an active part in financial and business affairs at Hereford.

Andrew Jackson Lipscomb was born in Wood county, Texas, March 29, 1866, and the family was among the pioneers of that county. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in the colony prior to the Revolutionary war and one or more members of the family served with the Virginia troops in that and other early wars of the nation. The maternal ancestors were of Irish stock, and among the early settlers of Georgia.

David Thomas Lipscomb, father of the Hereford banker, was born in Georgia, and came to Texas with his wife and two sons in 1847, locating in Wood county. He was a prominent farmer and stock raiser in the early days and built up through honest labor and good management an estate which was one of the largest in that section. It is said that he cleared more land than any other resident of Wood county, having opened and put in cultivation fifteen hundred acres. Before the war he operated this plantation with the aid of a large number of slaves and more cotton, grain and stock was produced on his farm than by any other individual in the county. During the Civil war he enlisted under Captain Dick Hubbard, and spent three years in the service, being flag-bearer during the last two years. His death occurred January 1, 1904, at the age of seventy-six. He was a Democrat in politics and very active in civic affairs. His church was the Baptist. He married Mary Garrett, who was born in Georgia, and they were married in that state in 1856. In crossing the country to Texas they drove teams of oxen and horses, making the trip in true pioneer fashion. The mother is now living at the good old age of seventy-nine, hale and hearty, her home being at the old place in Wood county. Four sons and four daughters blessed their union and four sons and one daughter are still living. Andrew J. was one of twin brothers, the other being Charles Day.

He received his early education in the schools of Wood county and supplemented that training with a course in the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, and also one year in college in Hunt county, Texas. His early life, aside from his schooling, was spent on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one he began teaching, following that vocation in Wood county for three years. During one year of this time he was president of the Board of Examiners. In March, 1890, Mr. Lipscomb came out to the Panhandle country, at a time when settlement was very sparse and no development had occurred, except in the ranching and stock raising business. He located in Deaf Smith county, where he acquired a large range for his cattle, and operated as a stockman on a large scale. He at one time had eight sections of land in his pastures, and ran about five hundred head of stock. After some years he sold out his stock interests and ranch and moved into Hereford, since which time he has been one of the most active factors in business and banking. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of which he was a stock holder and director. He also established a coal, grain and lumber business, remaining in the latter branch of trade for two years. After that he invested and took considerable part in the management of the Hereford Mercantile Company, and was with that business until 1908. His interests then became allied with the Western National Bank, and a year later he was made cashier of this bank, an office which he has held to the present time, and he is practical manager of the institution, which is one of the strongest in the Panhandle.

Although he has never filled an office and sought no public distinction, Mr. Lipscomb is one of the active workers in the Democratic ranks in his home district. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including the Royal Arch Chapter and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He is an elder and treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of Hereford.

Mr. Lipscomb was first married in Wood county to Miss Allie B. Greer, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Walter Greer, who during his youth had been a companion and close friend of Mr. Lipscomb's father, and who also served in the Civil war. Walter Greer took up his residence in Texas and died soon after the war. Mrs. Lipscomb passed away August 18, 1897, in Deaf Smith county, while living on a ranch about five miles northwest of Hereford. The three sons of their marriage were: Walter David, who died at the age of two years; James R., born in Wood county; and William Andrew, also a native of Wood county. The second marriage of Mr. Lipscomb occurred July 17, 1907, to Miss Alma Carlock, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of E. W. Carlock.

HAYMON KRUPP. A business career of unusual success and achievements has been that of Haymon Krupp, now proprietor of an extensive wholesale merchandise business in El Paso. When little more than a boy and with only two years' experience in an American store, Mr. Krupp came to El Paso in 1890 and six months after his arrival had established a retail store. He was a business builder from the start, acquired a first class trade, and in a short time had two establishments in prosperous operation. With the expansion of the business in 1910 he finally turned his attention to exclusive wholesale lines, and now handles a complete line of men's goods, clothing, hats, shoes, notions, and has a trade extending to retail stores throughout west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and old Mexico.

Haymon Krupp was born in Russia March 14, 1875, the youngest of fourteen children born to Abraham and Malcho Krupp. Of the large family of children, five are now living in the United States, and three in Europe. Mr. Krupp attained his early education in the public schools of Russia, and at the age of fifteen crossed the Atlantic to New York City, where he remained for two years, and clerked in a mercantile house in that city. At the conclusion of that experience he came to El Paso where he has been a resident ever since.

In New York City, April 11, 1899, Mr. Krupp married Miss Leah Silverman, daughter of S. Silverman of New York City. Their three children are Birdie, Bernhard and Paula. Mr. Krupp is affiliated with Masonry from the Blue Lodge to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, including the Mystic Shrine, is also a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Maccabees, and other social and fraternal organizations. He is independent in politics, takes an active interest in civic affairs, and it is his belief that every man owes a duty to his country to the extent of casting a well reasoned vote. He has several times refused official honors. Mr. Krupp says that he is well acquainted by travel and observation with many cities and states, but to his mind Texas fills more desires and needs of the average man, and in a more satisfactory manner than any other state in the Union. He is an enthusiastic advocate of the splendid resources, the territorial extent and the high class citizenship to be found in the Lone Star State. He is a successful man, and with his success has also combined a disposition to give liberally to all enterprises for the public good.

PATTILLO HIGGINS. It will hardly be disputed that no industry in recent years has wrought so munificently in the best interests of the great state of Texas along lines

of development as has the oil industry of the different proven oil fields of the state. Developments in such fields as have thus far been exploited successfully have brought millions of dollars into the state, created a multitude of new industries and attracted the attention of the world at large to this hitherto scarce known portion of the country. When new industries are brought into being, among those men who gain prominence and fortune in the enterprise one man will usually be found who, by reason of the nature of his activities and of his relation to the enterprise, will inevitably stand forth as the human agency most responsible for the success of the project. It is here that Pattillo Higgins enters as the original locator and discoverer of the great Beaumont oil field, the development of which soon led to the exploiting of other petroleum fields in the state, and he stands today as the accredited pioneer in the industry and as one whose word is indisputable authority when the merits and demerits of any particular suspected oil field is up for consideration.

Mr. Higgins might well be termed the Wizard of the Wells, for he has, according to all accredited reports, never yet failed in his prognostication concerning the success or failure of any projected oil enterprise whereon his opinion has been given, despite the unhappy fact that his endeavors to open the Beaumont field was for years retarded by the opinions of geological experts who brought to bear their scientific knowledge in contradiction to the less accredited but more accurate knowledge of a student of signs in Nature. For Mr. Higgins for years devoted his time to the study of surface conditions of the Beaumont field and when he attempted to open the field he knew to a certainty what would be found as a result of his work.

In a most interesting and altogether comprehensive little brochure published under the title, "History of Oil in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas and Louisiana," Mr. Higgins has stated facts that are incontrovertible in the light of the miraculous developments in oil in recent years. He may with all propriety be quoted briefly from this little booklet, and the following sentences are offered as giving some light upon the methods and ideas of the man in his capacity as developer and exploiter. He says in part: "With me the oil business has been second nature by reason of my close association with it for many years, or since the opening of the Great Gusher pool at Beaumont. For that reason I feel competent to advance any theory I may have relative to the location of oil pools in undeveloped sections. I began at the bottom, picking up stray indications of nature here and there, and having seen them demonstrated time and again, I believe I am in a position to know, and that is the reason why I have the hardihood to submit to the public this history of oil development in the Gulf Coast Country.

"I have been one of the closest observers of this development. In fact, I have always been with the advance guard of pioneers and I know that no element of chance need enter into the development of the future great oil fields.

"This story of the oil discoveries is not intended to show the statistical side of the production, but is intended to prove that every field brought in or every condition encountered in past years only went to substantiate my theory—the theory that has since become a science—that there are surface indications of all great pools of oil. This I have contended for years. The theories I have advanced have not been received with open arms and I have been forced to prove them at my own expense, but they have been proved, nevertheless. I have surmounted every obstacle and made it patent to men who know something of the oil business that there is a real, true science in locating oil fields. My record in the greatest fields in the Gulf Coast Country is incontrovertible evidence in support of my theories as to surface indications."

And indeed, Mr. Higgins' record has been one of which he may well be proud. For the movements he has set in in the development of the Gulf Coast Oil Country of Texas and Louisiana have been productive of enormous wealth and revived all classes of industry in the entire southwest. Prior to the discovery of oil in the Gulf Coast Country practically all manner of business was at a standstill. The discoveries attendant upon Mr. Higgins' activities have so advertised this section that millions of dollars have poured into the state for investment in all spheres of legitimate business activity. Many of these millions have been spent in the excellent work of building, equipping and standardizing railroads, as well as in erecting for them suitable and necessary depots, stations, office buildings and shops. New banks and trust companies have entered the field, well organized and with splendid backing, and those already existing have so far increased their capitalization as to permit them to keep pace with the tremendous financial progress of the day. Building and construction companies of every order have made rapid strides forward and the many substantial skyscrapers of both Houston and Beaumont bear eloquent testimony to the profits made in oil in the past ten years. All classes of lands have increased in value as the various oil fields have been developed and agriculture has received such an impetus as was never before known in this section.

The coming of oil brought in the day of the million dollar concern in Texas, where prior to that time the company that had a capital of a hundred thousand dollars was indeed a rarity. Millions have been expended in the oil fields in the building of oil refineries and pipe lines and the capital of even the smaller oil companies will aggregate millions. Enormous civic improvements, county roads and immense drainage projects that have been successfully consummated in recent years may all be attributed directly to the advancement and activity subsequent to the development of the oil fields of Texas. And it is the belief and opinion of such men as Pattillo Higgins that the industry in this state is yet in its infancy.

In his booklet, "The History of Oil," Mr. Higgins sets forth his reasons for carrying his investigations into any specified field in search of oil. He claims that there are ever existant on the surface of any productive field four infallible signs that will warrant any expenditure in the opening up of that field, for the results will be sure and unfailing. He claims that these signs have been present in every Texas oil field thus far, and that he has detected them in many tracts of land as yet unsuspected, but destined to yield up their wealth when the time comes. The presence of these infallible signs induced his untiring efforts to open up the Beaumont fields, with what results the whole world is today more or less cognizant.

It was on August 24, 1892, that Mr. Higgins definitely engaged in the oil business, though he had devoted much of his time to the study of conditions in the Beaumont field before he made any open move along lines of development. At that time he organized the Gladys City Oil, Gas and Manufacturing Company at Beaumont, under the laws of the state, with an authorized capital stock of $200,000. This was the first oil company incorporated in the state of Texas—a fact worthy of mention in the light of subsequent developments. It was the intention of Mr. Higgins to interest a goodly number of responsible Beaumont men in the enterprise in order to raise ample funds for the purpose of puchasing desirable lands and making needed improvements. He met with the usual disappointment of the man who, without capital of his own, endeavors to enlist the sympathies of men of means in an enterprise that has not yet been proven, and the result was that only a comparative few of those solicited could be induced to come in with him. It is significant of the lack of doubt that was in Mr. Higgins' mind as to the ultimate success of

the enterprise that he was in no wise discouraged at the lack of enthusiasm he met, but went ahead with the work with the means he was able to command. Much of the failure he experienced in gaining the ear of the investing public resulted from the interference of the State Geological Department, who on hearing of the enterprise sent one of its experts to investigate the field. His report was distinctly adverse and newspaper articles over his signature did not tend to stimulate faith in Mr. Higgins and his work. The first well contractor he secured threw up the work after failure to encounter oil at three hundred feet, but Mr. Higgins finally succeeded in making a contract with Captain A. F. Lucas to enter the field, and the work was begun in genuine earnest in 1900, and on January 10, 1901, the first of the Texas oil gushers, later known as the Lucas well, was brought in.

In 1901 Mr. Higgins organized the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, operating at Beaumont, and in 1911 he organized the Gulf Coast Oil Company of Houston, of which he is president and general manager. This company is now developing new fields in Texas and controls lands that have hitherto been unsuspected of hidden wealth of this nature but which will, if Mr. Higgins' prophecy does not fail, produce many more millions to the people of Texas. In the light of past and present successes, it would seem that there is no great danger that his promises of profitable development of these lands should not materialize.

Mr. Higgins is an undoubted authority on the subject of oil, and in his History of Oil a number of pages are devoted to an intensely interesting article entitled "The Great Basin, and How Oil Was Formed in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas and Louisiana." In this article he has combined a knowledge of what he terms "text-book science" with the observations of a naturally scientific mind after years of close and careful study of surface and other indications, and the result is most interesting and convincing. Certain it is that he has employed his knowledge to excellent purpose and to the undying good of the state in the last decade, with promise of much more to follow along similar lines.

Concerning the birth and parentage of Mr. Higgins, it may be said that he was born in Beaumont, Texas, in 1863, and he is the son of Richard J. and Sarah (Ray) Higgins. His father was a mechanic by trade, who came to Texas from Georgia in the year 1858 and settled at Sabine Pass. Later he moved to Beaumont, and there he died in 1891. The mother of Mr. Higgins lived until 1905, and witnessed the first years of her son's phenomenal success.

As a boy Mr. Higgins enjoyed but a meagre season of schooling and when a mere youth went to work for a sawmill company. In 1884 he engaged independently in the timber business, and it was while thus engaged that he began to develop an interest in geology as applied to conditions in his district. For some years he devoted his every spare moment to the study of petroleum, oil and gas and all surface indications thereof, so that when he entered definitely into the oil enterprise he did so well equipped as a result of his study of the subject, bringing to bear the wisdom of a scientist with the skill of a mechanic upon his activities in development work.

The development work now under way by Mr. Higgins and his company is highly endorsed by men of unimpeachable standing in Beaumont and Houston, and he has in his possession a number of letters bearing testimony to his standing and responsibility as an oil expert by men who are of most excellent standing in financial and industrial circles in the south. Among them might be mentioned J. S. Rice, president Union National Bank of Houston; S. F. Carter, president Lumberman's National Bank of Houston; Sam Park, president American Lumber Company of Houston; H. P. Attwater, industrial agent, the Sunset Route, of Houston; Daniel E. Garrett, Congressman at large for Texas, of Houston; B. B. Gilmer, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Houston; W. G. Van Vleck, vice president and general manager Sunset-Central Lines, of Houston; W. S. Davidson, president First National Bank of Beaumont; B. R. Norvell, president American National Bank of Beaumont; and E. A. Fletcher, mayor of Beaumont.

The press of Texas has not withheld its meed of recognition and appreciation of the activities of Mr. Higgins in the oil fields and he is everywhere accredited by the press as the originator and founder of the present enterprise in oil.

Mr. Higgins has compiled an interesting little assortment of press clippings relative to the oil enterprise in Texas and Louisiana, with dates under which they appeared in the various publications of Houston, Beaumont and other representative cities and many of them are of especial interest in their mention of him and his work. One of them appears under the heading of "Pattillo Higgins Views" in the February 2nd issue of the Beaumont Daily Journal, and is here offered in part as a comprehensive and pertinent commentary upon the standing of the man in oil circles of the state: "Pattillo Higgins, the well known oil man of Houston, spent yesterday in the city. Mr. Higgins states that his drilling operations in the Hockley field are progressing satisfactorily, and he is arranging to sink two new wells in the field. Mr. Higgins has the utmost confidence in his ability to bring in a good field at Hockley and he proposes to stay with the drilling until he has accomplished this result.

"Mr. Higgins differs from the opinion of Mr. C. H. Markham, general manager of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, contained in an interview recently given out by Mr. Markham at San Antonio, that the oil fields of Texas were gradually playing out, and that a durable production was no longer expected. In combating this opinion Mr. Higgins said: 'Texas is only in its infancy in the oil business. Many large gushers will be developed in the coast country of Texas, and some of the new fields will surpass any that have so far been developed, and will surprise the world. In my opinion, other sections of the state will be developed into great paying oil fields at some future day.

" 'There is no reason for consumers of crude oil to fear the fuel problem. Nature has put great quantities of fuel right at our doors and the supply will not be exhausted. This will insure a perennial supply of oil at much lower prices than are now being paid.'

"Mr. Higgins, it will be remembered, was the first to forecast the existence of the great oil pools in the coast country of Texas, and his predictions were ridiculed at the time by wise men and oil experts, the latter making positive statements that oil could not exist in the deposits and formation of the coast country of Texas. Mr. Higgins has devoted his life to the quest of oil fields and in the face of conditions and obstacles which would have discouraged the average man, he has continued to test his theories. He says that Texas is peculiarly favored and that enormous wealth exists in the bowels of the earth in the form of oil fields, which time and enterprise will bring to light."

It is worthy of mention, in the light of the foregoing statements appearing in the press as long ago as the year 1907, that since the appearance of this article five enormously rich and productive oil fields have been brought in, four of them being in Texas and one in Louisiana, and most of which Mr. Higgins foretold the existence of and aided in their development. In the face of such a record, it is small wonder that Mr. Higgins enjoys so solid a reputation in reputable circles of his native state, and the state is distinctly to be congratulated on the possession of a man who had the foresight and knowledge of nature to bring into being the present industrial conditions that have resulted from his activities in his chosen field.

Mr. Higgins, who resides at 2208 Crawford street, was married in 1906 to Miss Annie Higgins, of Houston, and to them have been born two children—Gladys Higgins and Pattillo Higgins, Jr. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

David R. Gass. The men who give of their energy, skill, ambitious vigor and enthusiasm to the building up of a community are the benefactors of humanity, and their names cannot be held in too high esteem. In every undertaking which is to prove successful there must be a logical beginning, and the man who lays the foundations of what afterwards may become a large and flourishing city, must have the courage of his convictions, and an unlimited faith in the future of the location which he selects as the scene of his endeavors. David R. Gass, on first coming to Northwestern Texas, was a man whose keen mind and boundless enthusiasm allowed him to look far beyond the narrow horizon of his day and to easily read the signs of a dawning tomorrow. To him belongs the honor of being one of the founders of the city of Hereford, for some years known also as Blue Water, and the results of his planning, his sacrifices and his work of development live today and will as long as civilization lasts, for he built upon the solid foundation of merit, honesty and faith in humanity. He is still engaged in business here, and occupies the first store built in the city.

Mr. Gass is a Texan and was born in Collin county, September 15, 1848, a son of John M. and Sarah Jane Gass. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1844 and settled on a ranch in Collin county, where he became a leading stockman. Subsequently he opened the first store at Millwood, but sold his interests in that enterprise about 1851 and erected the first meal treadmill in the state of Texas, continuing to operate this until 1856. Shortly thereafter, in his forty-first year, he passed away. Mr. Gass was the first commissioner of Collin county, and was a man widely and favorably known. He was married in Collin county, his wife having come to Texas with her parents, and she survived him until 1906, when she died in her seventy-fifth year. They became the parents of two children, of whom David R. was the elder.

David R. Gass received his preliminary education in the little primitive log schoolhouse in the vicinity of his birthplace in Collin county, and later supplemented this by attendance at the high school. He remained with his mother until he attained his majority. He then married and farmed on his own account for fourteen years in Rockwall county. In 1882 he entered the mercantile business and conducted a store there until September, 1885, then going to Haskell, Texas, where he continued in the same line for the following seven years. December, 1892, found him established in business at Hale Center, Texas, but one year later he went to Tulia, and in 1898 he came to Hereford and erected the first store at this place, being engaged in general merchandise, but afterwards he split up the business and sold the hardware department, also the grocery department, continuing the dry goods, in which business he took his son into partnership. During the fifteen years that he has resided at Hereford, Mr. Gass has seen the little hamlet grow and develop into a flourishing, prosperous city, the center of large commercial interests, an enlightened, educated community, and the home of good citizenship. He has devoted himself energetically to advancing its interests along every line, and has erected many of the buildings here, a number of which he owns. No movement for progress has been complete until it has had his name on its list of supporters, and he has withheld his co-operation from no beneficial enterprise. His success in life may be accredited to his own efforts, for when he embarked upon his career he was a poor boy, without influential friends or monetary influence.

On July 1, 1869, Mr. Gass was married to Miss Emma McReynolds, a native of Collin county, Texas, daughter of J. M. McReynolds, a pioneer of the Lone Star state. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gass, namely: Charles, born July 21, 1870, in Rockwall county, a business man and banker at St. Joe, Texas, and the father of three children; Claude L., born October 25, 1873, in Rockwall county, cashier of the First State Bank of Ringgold, Texas, and the father of one child; Nester E., born February 9, 1877, in Rockwall, now associated in business with his father at Hereford; Mrs. Beulah Hutchinson, born June 15, 1881, at Tulia, Texas, wife of a prominent stockman and the mother of three children, still living at Tulia; Mrs. Brissy McIntyre, twin of Beulah, born June 15, 1881, at Tulia, now the wife of a well-known druggist of Canyon, and the mother of one child; Mrs. Ima Anthony, born September 1, 1886, at Haskell, Texas, the wife of a druggist of Canyon and the mother of one child; Miss Dipple, born July 29, 1892, at Haskell; and Miss Mabel, born February 1, 1895. Mr. Gass is a Democrat in his political views, but has had no aspirations for public office.

Richard Coke Hopping. The career of Richard Coke Hopping, sheriff of Parmer county, Texas, has been one replete with experiences of an interesting, and sometimes hazardous, nature, with obstacles overcome and barriers of discouragement surmounted. He was left an orphan at a tender age, and his boyhood struggles were hard and unceasing, but he never lost courage and his persistent efforts have finally brought him a well-merited success. Richard Coke Hopping was born August 20, 1875, at Granbury, Texas, and is a son of Wray and Susan (Nutt) Hopping, natives of Alabama. His father, a well-known Southern planter, came to Texas at an early period and engaged in farming, especially cotton raising. He later left home and has not been heard from for fifteen years, but if still alive would be in the vicinity of seventy-five years of age. His wife died at Granbury, in 1878, aged thirty-eight years. Of their three children, Richard C. was the youngest.

Richard Coke Hopping was but three years of age when his mother died, and at that time he became a ward of an uncle, Jacob Nutt, with whom he made his home at Granbury. There he spent his school days, his vacations and all spare time being passed in the hard work of the farm from the time he was large enough to reach the plow-handles. When his education was completed he began farming and cattle raising for Mr. Nutt, but in 1901 went to Portales, New Mexico, and for five years was engaged in the cattle business on his own account, but in 1906 disposed of his interests there and came to Parmer county. Here he has since been the owner of a fine ranch and is known as one of the leading stockmen of his district. He is a member of the Panhandle Stock Raisers Association, of which he has been inspector during the past two years, and has devoted himself assiduously to furthering the interests of this influential and progressive body. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hopping has ever labored faithfully in the ranks of his party, and in 1910, when a strong man was needed to make the race for the office of sheriff, Mr. Hopping was the choice of his party and his subsequent election left no doubt as to his popularity. He received the re-election in 1912, and has continued to discharge the duties of his office in an able and efficient manner. He has been called upon at times to officiate in his official capacity on occasions when he was forced to display a high order of courage, tact and discretion, and at no time has he failed to vindicate the confidence placed in him. He belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge at Farwell, and is also a member of the Baptist Church.

On January 15, 1892, Mr. Hopping was married in Hood county, Texas, to Miss Lelia Jones, daughter of the late Luke Jones, but reared in the family of

John R. Jones, a well-known pioneer of Hood county. Seven children were born to this union: La Verna, born in December, 1894, at Granbury, Texas; Flora Best, born in 1897, at Granbury, and now attending school at Milford, Texas; Jacob, born in 1900, at Granbury, and now attending school at Farwell; Earl, born in 1903, at Portales, New Mexico, and now attending school at Farwell; Sidney, born in 1906, at Texico, New Mexico, also a student in the Farwell public schools; Lillian, born in 1908, at Farwell; and Pattie, the baby, born at this place in 1911.

B. E. Nobles. Among the commercial houses of Parmer county which have added to the business prestige of this section of the Lone Star state, that of B. E. Nobles & Son Grocery Company, of Farwell and Texico, holds prominent place. The founder of this business, B. E. Nobles, is widely known in Texas, belonging to that class of self-made men who value their success all the more because it has been self-gained. His business operations extend over a wide area, and have brought him into contact with a great number of people, representing all spheres and conditions of Western pioneer life. Fertile in resources, the reverses with which he has met from time to time have proved but temporary embarrassments, and every new undertaking has been prosecuted with a zeal and energy which has merited, and usually attained, success.

Mr. Nobles was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, January 20, 1859, and is a son of W. A. and Elizabeth P. (Mann) Nobles. His parents, natives of Tennessee, were married in that state, and prior to the Civil war Mr. Nobles was one of the well-known planters of Henderson county. When the struggle between the North and the South broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate service and met a soldier's death at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in 1864, being but thirty-seven years of age. His widow survived him for a long period, passing away in 1904, when eighty-four years of age, having been the mother of five sons and one daughter, B. E. being the fifth child in order of birth.

B. E. Nobles attended college at Spring Creek, Tennessee, but left that institution prior to his graduation and returned to his mother's home, where he remained until his nineteenth year. At that time, in 1878, he came to Texas and first settled in Kaufman county, where he was engaged in farming for three years. He then made removal to Lamar county, and there established himself in the mercantile business, remaining there until 1907. At that time he came to Farwell and established the firm of B. E. Nobles & Son Grocery Company, which has continued to carry on business under the same firm style to the present time. Starting in a small way, it has been gradually developed into the largest business of its kind in Farwell and Texico, and the management of this enterprise has left Mr. Nobles with little time for other pursuits. He has given his thought and attention to his business, but has found leisure to discharge the duties of citizenship, being at this time a member of the board of county commissioners, and under this administration numerous improvements have been made, including the building of roads from the Mexico line to the end of Parmer county. He has found time, also, to indulge in the social intercourse and charitable work of the Masonic order, in which he has passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge and is now a member of the Chapter and also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World in Lamar county. He has also been active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Farwell, where he has served for some time as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Nobles was married first in Kaufman county, Texas, October 20, 1881, to Miss Mattie E. Daniel, who was born in that county, daughter of Dr. T. J. Daniel, and she died in October, 1885, having been the mother of two children—Lola E., who was born in 1882 in Kaufman county, and now resides at Deport, Lamar county, and J. O., born in 1884, in Kaufman county, now a member of the wholesale house of Nobles Brothers, at Dalhart, Texas. In May, 1887, Mr. Nobles was married in Lamar county, to Mary Josephine Baught, daughter of G. C. Baught, of Tennessee, now a well-known resident of Deport, Texas, and two children have been born to this union—Mack D., born August 1, 1889, in Lamar county, in business with his father, and Miss Estelle, born in 1894, in Lamar county, and now a resident of Farwell.

John M. Dorrance. There are few men in the country who have had a longer and more diversified experience as cotton buyers than John M. Dorrance, head of the firm of Dorrance & Company, cotton exporters at Houston. Mr. Dorrance got his first experience as a cotton buyer nearly fifty years ago, when a boy of about fourteen. There have been very few interruptions to his continuous identification with that line of business since 1866. During a residence at Houston of more than twenty years Mr. Dorrance has extended his activities and influence beyond the strict lines of his private business, and has associated himself influentially with many concerns and movements which are of a public or semi-public nature.

A New Englander by birth, John M. Dorrance was born at Webster, Massachusetts, in 1852, a son of George W. and Eliza (Bartello) Dorrance. His father held the rank of chaplain in the United States Navy and saw service throughout the Civil war. His death occurred in 1887. The mother was a native of Washington, D. C. After a common school education, John M. Dorrance started to work at the age of fourteen in the cotton business with the firm of R. T. Wilson & Company of New York City. Later Murchison & Company of New York City sent him as their representative to Raleigh, North Carolina, and he later located for the same company at Greenville, South Carolina. His work continued in South Carolina up to 1880, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and since then his home has been in the middle west and southwest. He lived at St. Louis until 1884 and in that year first came to Houston, Texas. After a short time he went to Bryan and had his headquarters as a cotton buyer in that city until 1890. Since the latter year his home has been in Houston, and most of his business activities are centered in this city. In 1897 was established the cotton firm of Dorrance, Neville & Cairnes, which later became Dorrance, Cairnes & Company, and finally took its present form of Dorrance & Company. Mr. Dorrance was one of the vice presidents of the Commercial National Bank of Houston until 1908. He then took a similar position with the South Texas National Bank, of Houston, and in 1912, with the consolidation of the South Texas National and the Commercial National as the South Commercial National Bank, he became one of the vice presidents of the new institution and still continues in that office. There are numerous other concerns and organizations which might be mentioned as having profited by the relations of Mr. Dorrance with them. Mr. Dorrance has also served as president of the Standard Compress Company from 1898 to 1912, until the plant was burned in the latter year. In 1913 he organized the Shippers Compress of Houston, and is president of this company. He is also president of the Brazos Tile & Brick Company, of Rosenberg, and his financial interests extend to some of the important district dredging undertakings in this section of the state.

Mr. Dorrance has membership in the Houston Cotton Exchange, of which he was at one time vice president; also a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and an associate member of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. Socially, he belongs to the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, and the Thalian Club of Houston. Mr. Dorrance and family reside in Courtland place,

Houston. In 1886 occurred his marriage with Miss Ada Knapp. Her father, Col. John Knapp, of St. Louis, was one of the founders of the great newspaper, the St. Louis *Republic*. To the marriage of Mr. Dorrance and wife have been born four children, the first two at Bryan, Texas, and the second two at Watch Hill, in Rhode Island. Their names are: Virginia E., John Knapp, Margery, and George W.

Hon. James O. Luby. San Diego, Texas, has no more highly esteemed citizen than the Hon. James O. Luby, ex-county judge of Duval county, who first came to Texas as a soldier in the Confederate ranks. To the great struggle between the south and the north the state of Texas is indebted for some of its foremost men in all ranks of life—men who in all probability would have rounded out their careers in other sections of the country, but whom the fortunes of war caused to seek new fields in which to recuperate their losses and to begin again lives that had been all but shattered in the support of the "lost cause." Here in the new and developing southwest they gathered together the broken threads of life and gallantly fought the battles of peace, eventually forgetting the misfortunes of the past in the successes of the present. Judge Luby identified himself with one of the counties of Texas which at the time was in the isolated borderland of south Texas, and performed a valuable individual share in the development which has since brought Duval material wealth and substantial civil and industrial order.

Judge Luby is an Irishman born in the city of London, of Irish parentage, in 1846. He lost his father when he was a baby and in 1854 accompanied his mother to the United States, the family first settling in New York, where he received a public school education. From an early age his fortunes became varied and brought him into interesting parts of the western world and into the dangers of military life. In 1861 he was on the Island of Cuba and in April of the same year went to New Orleans, and enlisted in the Confederate army, being mustered into Col. A. H. Gladden's First Louisiana Infantry on April 8th. His regiment was sent to Pensacola, Florida, next into Tennessee, and participated in many of the more important engagements in the middle west. Following the battle of Shiloh in 1862 Mr. Luby received his honorable discharge, but re-enlisted as a member of the Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry. His service with this command was soon afterwards interrupted by capture, and after getting his parole in September, 1862, he went to the Mexican border at Brownsville. There he joined Col. J. S. (Rip) Ford's famous command, and continued with that frontier branch of the Confederate army until the last battle of the war, fought at Palmetto ranch in Texas, close to the scene of the first battle of the Mexican war. This engagement took place May 13, 1865, and resulted in a victory for the Confederate army.

At the close of his military career, Judge Luby joined the Mexican Liberal army under Gen. Serrando Canales, serving with the rank of captain until 1867. That year saw his removal to San Diego, in Duval county, which city has since been his home. Judge Luby took an active part in the progress and development of the early Duval county, and has witnessed a great transformation since the days of the open range until now San Diego is a center of commercial, industrial and educational activities, and the name of Judge Luby has been identified with many enterprises which have contributed to its growth and improvements. After a few years he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

During his term as county judge of Duval county, numerous improvements and great advancements took place, and he was one of the county's most popular and efficient officials. He has a wide acquaintance among men of note in Texas, and many of them are his personal friends. During the administration of President Arthur, Judge Luby served as collector of customs at Brownsville, and in 1900 was supervisor of the census.

Judge Luby was married in Corpus Christi to Miss Mary J. Hoffman. She was born near Karlsbad, Bohemia, Austria, but was reared in Nueces county, Texas. Her father, Kletus Hoffman, brought his family to southwestern Texas in 1857. Her sister, Miss Annie Hoffman, became the wife of the late Norman G. Collins, who at the time of his death was one of th wealthiest men of southwest Texas. Judge and Mrs. Luby have four children: John M. Luby, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy in 1894, serving with the rank of commander in the United States navy; James; Mrs. Adelaide Whitman; and Mrs. Kate L. Shaffer. Judge Luby is the owner of two handsome homes, one in San Diego and the other in San Antonio.

Judge James D. Hamlin has the distinction of having laid out the townsite of Texico and also of Farwell, the county seat of Parmer county, and for the past seven years has served as county judge of Parmer county.

James D. Hamlin was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 5, 1871, a son of James M. and Mary J. Hamlin, who are both now living in Parmer county, Texas. The father, who is seventy years of age, has been a rancher for many years, and in his early life was a soldier of the Union army. The mother is seventy-eight years of age, and she was married in her native state of Kentucky. They were the parents of two children.

Judge Hamlin, the older of the children, attended school in the Louisville high school, and in the Unversity of Kentucky, at Lexington, where he was graduated B. A. in 1895. He then entered the St. Louis law school, and during his studies there was engaged in newspaper work with the St. Louis *Republic*. In 1896 he came to Amarillo to take the presidency of Amarillo College, an office which he held for two years. He then engaged in practice at Amarillo, where he remained until 1905 and served one term as prosecuting attorney. Judge Hamlin was legal representative of the Capital Company in its vast landed interests in the Panhandle, and in this connection started the town of Texico in 1905 and that of Farwell in 1906. In November, 1912, he was elected county judge of Parmer county and has since given a very capable administration of the fiscal affairs of this county.

The Judge is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Kappa Sigma College Fraternity. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church. At Hutchison, Kansas, in 1906, he married Miss Kathryne Nichols, a native of Texas and daughter of W. H. Nichols, her parents are still living. Judge Hamlin is well known in the Panhandle and is a man of broad ideas and diversified activities.

Paul Whitfield Horn. Probably no educator of Texas has more nearly realized the ideals of civic leadership than Professor Horn, the superintendent of the Houston public school system. Professor Horn is a teacher with many years of successful experience in the practical duties of the school room. Since 1904 he has made a splendid record in building up and developing the Houston system of public schools, and that the local school system has ranked and excelled any of the Southern cities is chiefly due to Professor Horn's superior ability as a manager and director. Aside from this work directly connected with his profession, however, Professor Horn has been almost equally well known as a citizen of Houston, one of the leaders whose influence and counsel are considered necessary in all the larger community undertakings, and whose name properly belongs in that group of public spirited men and women who have done most to create and develop the larger and fuller life of this city.

Paul Whitfield Horn is a native of Booneville, Mis-

MRS. JAMES O. LUBY

JAMES O. LUBY

souri. His father was born in Logan county, Kentucky, and the mother at Booneville, Missouri. Rev. George W. Horn was for many years a Methodist minister and the scenes of his pastoral labors were chiefly in Missouri and Texas.

Completing his literary education at the Central College in Fayette, Missouri, where he graduated in 1888 and subsequently attained the degree of A. M., Professor Horn taught one term of rural school before his graduation, and then, from 1889 to 1892, was teacher in the Pryor Institute in Jasper, Tennessee. During the last three years he was president of the institute. Coming to Texas in 1892, he spent one year as teacher in Valley View, in Cooke county, and for two years at Belcherville, in Montague county, after which he took the principalship of the high school at Sherman. Professor Horn is highly esteemed in Sherman, where he spent nine years as an educator and upbuilder of the public school system. He was principal of the high school from 1895 to 1897, and then became superintendent of the city schools, continuing in that position until 1904. In the latter year he came to Houston as superintendent and will soon have entered upon his tenth year as head of the local schools.

From 1905 to 1912 Professor Horn, with the exception of the summer of 1911, was one of the teachers in the summer school at the University of Texas, at Austin, and during 1911 taught in the summer school of Tulane University, at New Orleans. He has contributed numerous articles to newspapers and reviews on educational subjects, and has often written concerning civic problems. With Mr. A. N. McCallum he is author of the "New Century Spelling Book," published in 1908; with Mr. W. S. Sutton, is author of "School Room Essentials," published in 1911, and is author of "Best Things in Our Schools," published in 1914. Professor Horn has membership in the National Educational Association, in the Southern Educational Association, in the Texas State Teachers' Association, of which he was president in 1910, and is a member of the board of directors of the Carnegie Library at Houston, of the Houston Music Association, and of the Houston Art League. His church is the Methodist and he has membership in the Houston Rotary Club and the Southern Benevolent League.

On August 28, 1900, Professor Horn married Miss Maud Keith, a daughter of Rev. J. H. Keith, a Methodist minister, of Cleveland, Tennessee. They have one daughter, Ruth Horn. Their home is at 228 Emerson avenue, in Houston.

JONATHAN LANE, member of the legal firm of Lane, Wolters & Storey, attorneys, prominently known in Houston and in this section of the state, is one of the leaders among his profession and a man of prominence in political circles of the state. Mr. Lane is a native son of Texas, born in Fayette county, on October 15, 1855, and he is the son of Rev. Charles Joseph and Ellen E. (Crockett) Lane. The father was a native of Alabama and the mother of Tennessee. She was a niece of David Crockett of Alamo fame, and it was in her native state that she met and married her husband. They came to Texas in 1853, settled in Fayette county, where the senior Lane was a minister of the Methodist church and for many years presiding elder of the Austin district. Rev. Lane also identified himself with the mercantile and planting business, and, though he retired from the ministry some few years before his death, he continued his mercantile and farming activities until the end of his days.

Jonathan Lane received his education at private schools in Texas, and he studied law at home, gaining admission to the bar in 1882. In 1885 he commenced the active practice of his chosen profession at LaGrange, Texas, and in 1899 moved to Houston, becoming a member of the law firm of Brown, Lane & Garwood, which later came to be changed to read Lane, Wolters & Storey.

Mr. Lane was a member of the Texas Senate from 1887 to 1891, and while it is true that this is the one political office he has held thus far, he has been very active in the councils of the state Democratic party. He has been a member of the committee on platforms and resolutions at every state Democratic convention since 1888, with but a single exception, and he has been largely instrumental in the formation of the platforms of his party, both in the way of bringing about the insertion of proper planks and the keeping out of detrimental ideas such as he considered to be not wholly in keeping with the full principle of Democracy. In 1892 he was chairman of the Texas State Democratic Convention, and has given other service of a like character.

Mr. Lane has been active in the commercial welfare of Texas, as well as in her political life, and has taken a hand in numerous industrial and manufacturing concerns that have been big sources of benefit to the general community. As general attorney and then president of the Cane Belt Railroad Company from 1889 to 1903, he and associates built one hundred and ten miles of road for the Cane Belt Railroad, now a part of the great Santa Fe System. He is president of the Thompson Brothers Lumber Company, of Trinity, Texas, one of the largest lumber manufacturing companies of the state, with a capital of $1,500,000. Other important concerns of which he is president are the American Surety and Casualty Company of Texas, the Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Texas, the Southern Irrigation Company of Texas, and the Pritchard Rice Milling Company of Texas. He is president of the Continental Trust Company of Texas, as well as a member of its directorate, at the same time acting as a director of the Union National Bank of Houston and of the Bankers' Trust Company of Houston.

Mr. Lane is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner and he also has membership in the Knights of Pythias.

On December 28, 1880, Mr. Lane was married to Miss Alma Harrison, daughter of J. M. Harrison of Flatonia, Texas, where he is a successful and prominent merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Lane reside at the Rice Hotel Annex, in Houston.

WILLIS T. BISHOP. Now filling the office of mayor of San Angelo, Willis T. Bishop is one of the most popular and at the same time one of the most successful business men of that city. His home has been in San Angelo for many years; every one in the city pays him the tribute of esteem, and it is in recognition of his ability as a citizen that he was given the present office. The reputation for honesty and fair dealing which Mr. Bishop has attained as a business man has been further strengthened since his advent into public life. He realizes what it means to be a servant of the people and his ideal is not to serve one party or section of the community, but the whole body.

Willis T. Bishop, who is of Scotch and English descent, was born at Griffin, Georgia, on May 27, 1859. His father was Willis M. Bishop, a native of Georgia, and who before the war was a large planter, and also operated a mercantile business at Griffin. With the outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted in the Confederate army, became captain of a company and saw active service during the struggle between the North and the South. He participated in many important engagements, and finally met his death on the fifth of the "Seven Day" battles near Richmond. That was the 26th of June, 1862, which marked the beginning of a series of disasters which finally drove the armies of McClellan and Halleck completely out of northern Virginia with the second battle of Manassas.

Willis M. Bishop married Eliza Steagall, a daughter of Rev. Ivey F. Steagall, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who worked and

preached in Georgia, and was presiding elder for a number of years. Mrs. Bishop, after the death of her husband, continued to live in Georgia a number of years, and in 1870 moved to Texas, where she had her home until her death in 1884 at Henderson. She was the mother of three children, two of whom are still living.

Willis T. Bishop was a small boy when his mother moved to Texas, and his education was largely obtained in the latter state. The public schools afforded him the fundamentals, and when old enough to enter college he matriculated at Tulane University, in New Orleans. After studying there during 1888-9, he determined to leave his books and get into business for himself. His first venture was as a druggist, and he located in San Angelo in 1890 in that capacity. His health began to fail and caused him to sell his business in 1893, but later he resumed his relations with the business community as a general merchant. In that business he has continued up to the present time and has been very successful.

The political career of Mr. Bishop began in 1906, when he was elected a member of the city council of San Angelo. He served as such during 1906-07, and, when elected mayor in April, 1912, he entered upon the duties of that office with considerable practical experience in municipal government. He is now filling the executive chair to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him in office. Mr. Bishop is a member of the Democratic party and has taken much interest in party affairs and gives his services wherever they are needed. He affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Baptist, and for about ten years he has been a deacon in that society.

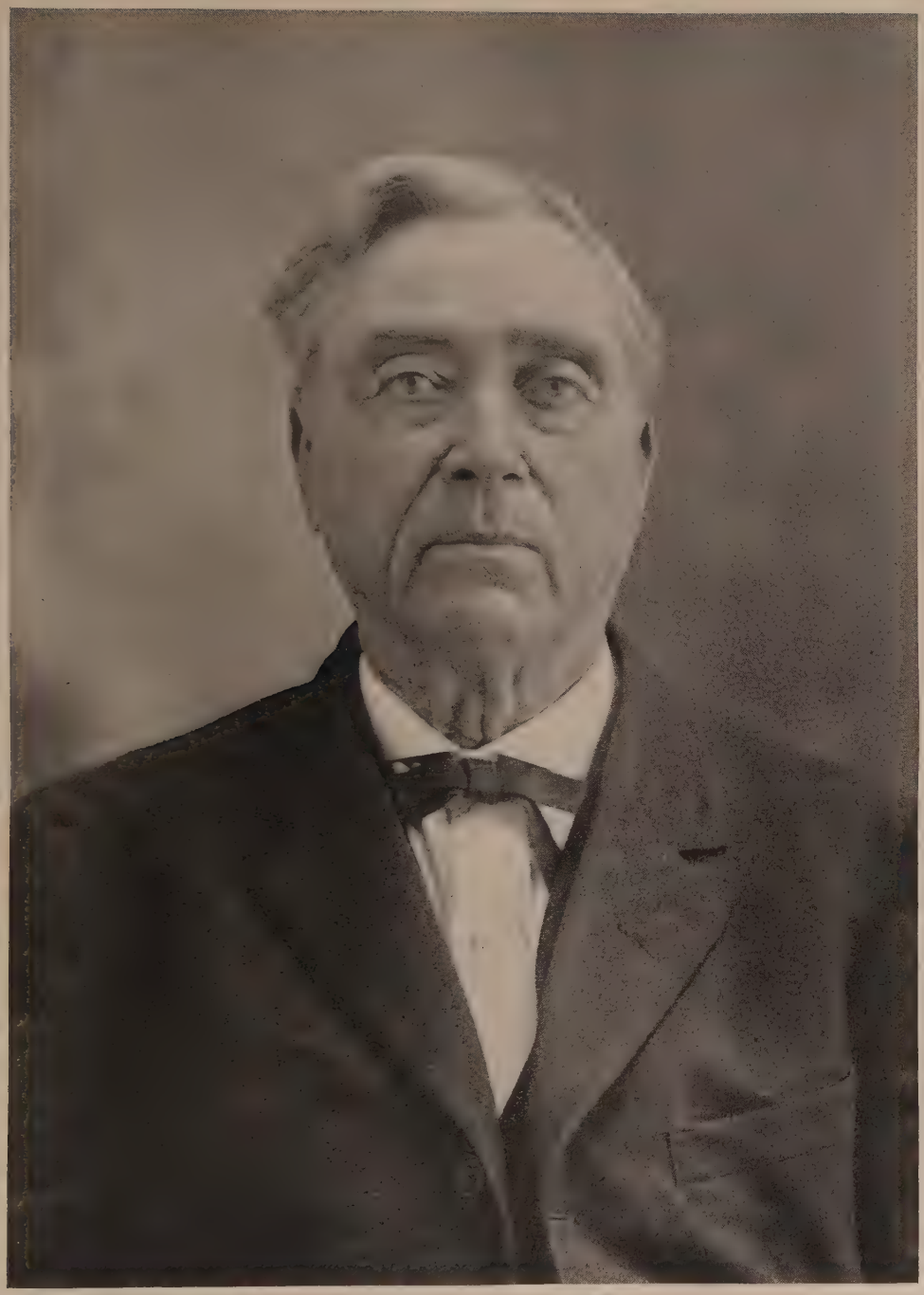
On October 29, 1884, Mr. Bishop and Miss Jennie Birdwell were married. Mrs Bishop is a daughter of Colonel Allen and Jane Birdwell, of Mt. Enterprise, Texas. Colonel Birdwell was a large landed proprietor in the days before the war, and a prominent citizen, representing his district in the legislature for several terms, and a man whose name was known much beyond the limits of his home locality. He died in 1893 at the good old age of ninety-two. His wife also lived to old age, passing away in 1903, when eighty-three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are the parents of three children, one of whom is deceased. The other two are Miss Addie Bishop and Metz Bishop.

ALPHEUS D. STROUD, M. D. More than fifty years of devotion to his profession is the record of Alpheus D. Stroud, M. D., a veteran physician of Henderson, Texas; more than fifty years of his life given to the calling which he chose as his life work in young manhood; more than a half a century of time spent in the alleviation of the ills of mankind. Such indeed is a faithful service, a record in which any man might feel a reasonable degree of pride. Today, although well advanced in years, his tall, erect and well-built figure is still to be seen on the streets, and his alert and energetic mind continues to answer every call made upon it along the lines of his honored vocation. Doctor Stroud was born in Chambers county, Alabama, March 29, 1839, and is a son of Mark and Sarah (Trammell) Stroud.

The original ancestor of this family in America was Mark Stroud, who came to this country from England, a refugee from the minions of the crown who wished his punishment as a follower of Cromwell the regicide. He settled in Georgia, it is believed, and his advent to the American shore would necessarily be soon after 1661, when Cromwell's commonwealth came to an end. Eli Stroud, the grandfather of Dr. Alpheus D. Stroud, was a Georgia planter and slaveholder, and died in Russell county, Alabama, in 1867, when about ninety years of age. Among his several children was Mark Stroud, who was born in Walton county, Georgia, in January, 1812, came to Texas in 1839 and settled in what was the Robertson county, but now a part of the domain of Rus county. He had been married in Chambers county Alabama, to Miss Sarah Trammell, and the journey t Texas was made overland by wagon. After a shor sojourn in Robertson county they moved to Nacogdoche proper and subsequently came into the present bound aries of Rusk county and settled, ultimately, northeas of Henderson, where the father passed his remaining active years in farming and died in Rusk in December 1888. Prior to the outbreak of the war between th states he was a member of the lower house of the stat legislature, and always aided and abetted in the succes of the democratic party. He opposed secession, lik Houston, but unlike that old warrior he came to th support of the Confederate cause with what means h could command, and with his sons, one of whom die in an army hospital in Kentucky. Mark Stroud wa a Methodist, and died in that faith in 1888, the same year in which his wife passed away. She was a daughte of John Trammell, a Georgia man who died in Chambers county, Alabama. Mr. Trammell married Mary Dickinson, and Sarah was one of their ten children and the only one to make her residence in Texas. The children born to Mark and Sarah Stroud were as follows: Mary E., who married William F. Richards and died in Timpson, Texas; Ethan Allen, who was the soldier who died in Kentucky; Alpheus D., of this review; America, who married W. M. Masson, of Henderson; and Sarah, who is the widow of F. H. Oberthier, of Henderson.

Alpheus D. Stroud has been a resident of Rusk county since 1845. For his higher education he attended school at Lafayette, Alabama, and, choosing medicine as his life work, studied in the New Orleans School of Medicine, an institution from which he was graduated in March, 1861. Before he could take up the practice he enlisted to the call of arms, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Tenth Texas, in the Confederate service, and was with the Army of the Tennessee through all its various struggles and achievements in the thick of the war. He was under fire frequently while on duty and ministered to the wounded on a score of bloody fields, his engagements including Richmond (Kentucky), Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dalton, Ringgold Gap, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, where he witnessed from the heights the fascinating panorama of the whole Federal army forming and marching below and the firing of cannon and maneuvering of troops as the forces of the north closed in on the retreating soldiers of Joseph E. Johnston toward Atlanta. He attended the wounded at Peach Tree Creek and at Jonesboro, and when Atlanta fell his immediate command became, by transfer, the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry that reinforced Mobile and turned its front toward Fort Claiborne on the Alabama river subsequently, and was soon surrendered to the Union forces operating in that section. Doctor Stroud was paroled at Montgomery, Alabama, and given transportation to Shreveport, Louisiana, from which point he continued on foot to his Texas home. His war record is an excellent one and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of many of his old comrades whose distress and pain he was able to assuage on the field of strife.

During the four years that he was in the army, Doctor Stroud gained a wide experience in his profession, and he at once took up practice on the old home farm near Henderson. A year later he moved to the county seat and here he has lived continuously since January 1, 1867. He is the oldest physician in the county and few in Texas of his age are actively dispensing relief to the sick and afflicted. He attended the initial proceedings toward the forming of a local medical society and is an ex-president of the Rusk County Medical Society, holding membership also in the Texas State and American Medical Associations. Doctor Stroud is a Democrat without a record in active politics. His



Respectfully
A. D. Stroud

Masonic connections are with the Blue Lodge and Chapter and no man has enjoyed in greater degree the respect and esteem of his fellow members. A consistent member of the Presbyterian church, he is now serving as elder, and has frequently officiated as a delegate to synods and presbyteries and several of the general assemblies of the church.

Doctor Stroud was married (first) in Rusk county, Texas, in June, 1865, to Miss Fannie G. Rogers, a daughter of John Rogers, who came to Texas from Georgia. Mrs. Stroud died in 1884, the mother of these children: Minnie, who is the wife of E. C. Hearne, of Texarkana, with these children—Ollie, Frank, William, A. D. and Worth; Miss Martha, a resident of Henderson; Mark, of Monroe, Louisiana, who married Pearl Sharp, and has four children—Lucile, Eva, Martha and Frances; John P., of Palestine, Texas; Albert Sidney, of Monroe, Louisiana, who married Neta White and has a son, Carl W.; and Fannie, who married Eugene Croon, of Mooringsport, Louisiana. Doctor Stroud's second marriage occurred in June, 1894, when he was united with Miss Pattie Foreman, daughter of Stephen Foreman, a Mississippian, and one son has been born to them—Alpheus F.

Charles Chauncey Gidney, M. D. In the active practice of medicine in Texas, since 1892, Dr. Gidney, by his thorough training and successful experience, may easily be ranked as one of the ablest men in his profession at the present time. It is of special interest to note that the partnership of Drs. Anderson & Gidney, which was formed at Granger, Texas, in January, 1895, and still exists after nineteen years, is probably the oldest medical partnership existing in the state. Dr. Gidney and partner are now practicing at Plainview, in Hale county, and are the recognized leaders of their profession in that locality.

Charles Chauncey Gidney was born May 17, 1867, at Shelby, North Carolina, a son of Capt. John W. and Mary E. (McFarland) Gidney. His father won his title and rank through service in the war between the states. Dr. Gidney has an unusually liberal and thorough educational equipment. After spending two years at the University of North Carolina, in 1884-85, he was appointed and was for one year a student in the United States Military Academy of West Point during 1886. He later graduated from the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, and soon afterwards directed all his efforts to fulfill his ambition for the medical profession. For some time he taught school in North Carolina, and in New York City worked as a hotel clerk. With the means acquired through these occupations, he entered Louisville Medical College, in Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1892. On four different occasions, since beginning his career as a physician in Texas, Dr. Gidney has interrupted his practice for varying lengths of time in order to take post graduate courses. He spent one term in St. Louis in 1895, and has done post-graduate work in Chicago in 1897, in 1900, and in 1902. Dr. Gidney began the general practice of medicine at Granger, Texas, in 1892, and lived there until 1910. Since the latter date he and Dr. Anderson have been in practice at Plainview.

With excellent professional success he has also interested himself in business and financial affairs. While in Granger he owned several brick business houses, stock in the First National Bank, and still owns farm lands in Williamson, Nueces, Jim Wells, and Hale counties, besides residence and business property at Plainview.

In his political views he is a Democrat. Fraternally, his associations are with the Knights of Pythias, of which order he is district deputy grand chancellor, and also has membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The doctor has the different professional associations with the medical societies. He has served as president of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Granger and at Plainview for ten years.

On November 6, 1894, at Granger, occurred his marriage to Miss Maggie K. Keliehor, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Keliehor, of Williamson county. They have the following children: Anna Marie, Daisie Elizabeth, C. Chauncey, John William, and James A., the last named being now deceased.

Elmer E. Winn. In Plainview, Mr. Winn since 1908 has made a very successful record as a real estate man and practical colonizer. He does a large business, has located many contented families in the south of the Panhandle country, and is highly esteemed by his community.

Elmer E. Winn was born in Hancock county, Indiana, May 18, 1863. His father, Ira Winn, a native of Virginia, from Indiana moved to Wayne county, Iowa, in 1865, where he was long engaged in farming. He had no taste for political affairs, though he was a lifelong Democrat. He belonged to the Methodist church. His death occurred in 1907 in Kansas, to which state he had removed in 1905. He married Maria A. Mack, who was born in Indiana, where she was married. There were six children. The mother died at Plainview, Texas, while on a visit to her son Elmer, on January 13, 1913, at the age of seventy-two. She is buried beside her husband at Burlington, Kansas.

Elmer E. Winn, who was the third of the children, was educated in the public schools of Wayne county, Iowa, and his early life was spent on a farm. He began his own career as a farmer, purchasing some land in Adair county, Iowa, where he was a prosperous farmer for twenty years. In 1908 he came to Texas, locating at Plainview, where he established himself in business in buying and selling lands and in loaning money. From his previous acquaintance with the people of Iowa he has become instrumental in bringing a large number of families from that state and from other states, and has located them comfortably and prosperously in the Panhandle of Texas.

Mr. Winn is a Democrat, belongs to the Plainview Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Methodist church. He was married in Wayne county, Iowa, in January, 1887, to Miss Alice Brown, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Washington P. Brown. The seven children born of their marriage are Mabel, Alda, Fern, Virgil, Elger, Merlin, and Margaret.

Willis H. Flamm, M. D. Each profession or vocation has its prominent men, some made such by long membership, others by their proficiency in their calling. Dr. Willis H. Flamm, president of the Hale County Medical Society, and one of the leading physicians of Plainview, Texas, is made conspicuous among the medical men of this section, not because of the length of time he has devoted to his profession—for he is as yet a young man—but because of the eminent success he has already attained therein. Dr. Flamm was born in Jefferson county, Nebraska, July 13, 1882, and is a son of Philip and Anna (Mosley) Flamm.

The Flamm family originated in Germany and was founded in this country by Nicholas Flamm, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Flamm, who settled in Pennsylvania and later moved to Illinois. In the latter state was born Philip Flamm, who moved to Nebraska about the year 1878, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement from active affairs in 1909. In that year he came to Texas, and is now living quietly at Plainview. He was well and favorably known among the farmers and stock raisers of Nebraska, owning a fine tract of land in Jefferson county. His political faith is that of the Republican party, and in religious belief he is a Presbyterian. His wife, Anna Mosley, was born in England and came with her parents to the United States when still a child. She still survives and

is the mother of three children, of whom Willis H. is the youngest.

Willis H. Flamm secured his early education in the public schools of his native county, and supplemented this by attendance at the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-one years. In order to pay for his tuition, he worked throughout his college period, turning his hand to whatever honorable employment appeared. He subsequently decided upon a professional career, and again went to work to earn the means to take him through St. Louis Medical College and Creighton Medical College, Omaha, graduating from the latter in 1908 with his diploma and degree. After serving for some time as interne in St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Dr. Flamm began practice in that city, where for eighteen months he served in the capacity of police surgeon. In 1910 he came to Plainview, Texas, and here he has continued in the enjoyment of a large and representative practice to the present time. Possessed of a kindly, genial nature, great ability, and a natural taste for the various branches of medical work, it may be said of Dr. Flamm that he is one of those men who have chosen well. In addition to his large private practice, he is examining physician for a number of the old line life insurance companies, and is the owner of a quarter section farm located not far from Plainview, although he lives in the city, where he is the owner of his own home. He belongs to the Hale County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is president of the first-named.

On August 2, 1904, Dr. Flamm was married at Fairbury, Nebraska, to Miss Mattie B. Blagrade, who was born in that state, daughter of T. E. Blagrade. To this union there has come one son, Harold, who was born at Fairbury, Nebraska, June 19, 1906. Dr. Flamm is a Republican, but has taken little more than a good citizen's interest in affairs of a public nature. His fraternal connections include membership in the local lodges of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, and he is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce. He has done much to advance the interests of his community in numerous ways, and few men are more highly esteemed in professional or social circles.

Luther Finley Cobb. A resident of any one of the middle states who has a considerable attendance with its people extending over a period of years has frequent occasion to use the phrase in referring to former neighbors—"Gone to Texas." In a central section of Missouri, about the town of Odessa, "Gone to Texas" is often spoken of a one-time popular and successful business man of that locality, now equally, if not more, popular and successful business man of Hale county in the Panhandle, where he is proprietor of several grain elevators and is so well satisfied with this new country that he states with conviction, when asked, that nothing could induce him to return permanently to his native commonwealth.

Luther Finley Cobb was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, May 9, 1857, a son of Alfred L. and Louise (Hoskins) Cobb. North Carolina was the native state of his father, whence he came to Tennessee when a young man and later to Missouri, in which state he arrived in time to take up a homestead direct from the government in La Fayette county in 1836. That continued to be his home until his death in 1873 at the age of fifty-seven. The mother was born in Tennessee, was educated and married there, and after marriage she and her husband fitted out a wagon drawn by ox-teams, traveled across the country, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis in a ferryboat, that being many years before the first bridge was constructed, and thence continued on to the central portion of the state. An incident of that journey still preserved among the family traditions is that the father and mother stopped at St. Louis and bought supplies for the rest of the journey, and one of the articles purchased was matches, then a rare commodity, and for which they paid five cents apiece. The mother died at the Missouri home in 1891 at the age of sixty-eight.

Luther F. Cobb, the third of seven children, when a boy attended the Missouri schools, but at a very early age, when no more than twelve, began working in the fields of a Missouri farm, receiving wages of fifteen dollars per month. He continued in that way up to his twenty-fifth year, when he moved to Odessa, and engaged in the grain business and as a dealer in mules. He has had from early years rare judgment in this line of business, and developed a large trade with Odessa as his headquarters.

Selling out his interests in Missouri in 1906, Mr. Cobb came to Texas and established an elevator at Hatty. This elevator he subsequently sold, and when the railroad was built into Tulia he was in advance of enterprise by establishing an elevator there in association with his son-in-law, Mr. Elliott. Since then the firm has been known as Cobb & Elliott, and they are among the largest grain dealers in the Panhandle country. With the development of the business they built another elevator in Plainview, in Hale county, and still another at Lockney. The elevator at Plainview has a capacity of twelve thousand bushels, and that of Lockney has eight thousand bushels capacity, and the one at Tulia five thousand. In connection with the Plainview business, the firm has extensive coal yards and engages in milling.

Mr. Cobb is a member of the Masonic bodies in the York Rite through all the degrees, and belongs to the Shrine. He also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a Democrat. His church is the Presbyterian.

In his home county of La Fayette, Missouri, he was married November 21, 1883, to Miss Lulu Hughes, who died at Odessa in 1895. Her father was Colby Hughes, of La Fayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have two children—Mrs. Elsie Elliott, born at Odessa in 1885, married John F. Elliott, a member of the firm of Cobb & Elliott, already mentioned. Their home is at Plainview. The one child of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott is Carl Finley Elliott, born at Plainview, Texas, in 1910. The second child of Mr. Cobb is Mrs. Opal Hocker, who was born at Odessa in 1888, is now a resident of Kansas City, and has one daughter, Elizabeth B. Hocker, born at Kansas City in 1909. Mr. Cobb resides in the home of his son-in-law and daughter at Plainview.

Hon. Fayette Ratliff. The attraction and force to be found in biographical reviews of those men who, through individual ability, have attained merited distinction in American law, commend them to every sound thinker. It is but natural to feel an interest in tracing the footsteps of those who have reached elevated positions in public confidence, and have wielded their influence for public good; who have undeviatingly followed the dictates of truth and integrity. Such records are calculated to raise the ministrations of law in public estimation, and are guides for the junior members of the profession in their pursuit of reputation, distinction and position. Among the distinguished members of the Carson county bench is found the Hon. Fayette Ratliff, judge of the county court, the soundness and equity of whose decisions have been rarely questioned, a man of high scholarship, with a well-poised mind, ever ready with his legal knowledge. He has occupied his present position since 1910, and has demonstrated his fitness to maintain the best traditions of the Carson county bench.

Fayette Ratliff was born March 20, 1874, in Murray county, Tennessee, and is a son of Noah W. and Martha (Vernon) Ratliff, also natives of the Big Bend state. His father, a well-known southern planter, came to Texas in 1881, locating near Lewisville, Denton county, where he was engaged in ranching and farming for some years.

Fayette Ratliff

He is now living a somewhat retired life in Johnston county, Oklahoma, being fifty-eight years of age. His wife, who also survives, has likewise reached her fifty-eighth year, having the same natal day as her husband.

The second in order of birth of his parents' nine children, Fayette Ratliff received his early education in the schools of Parker county, Texas, and was graduated from the high school at Springtown in 1897. During this time he had spent his spare time in working at various employments, and, when he could find the opportunity, in reading law. In 1897 he entered the office of Henry M. Farman, an attorney of Fort Worth, Texas, and after several years was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his brother, J. S. Ratliff, at Tishomingo, where he remained until 1907. In that year Mr. Ratliff came to Panhandle, where he opened offices, and this city has since been the scene of his professional endeavors. He at once took rank among the best citizens of the progressive community, his professional and personal excellencies having made him a leader of sagacity and worth. As a lawyer none had a higher ideal than his of what was due the clients whose cause he undertook and his well-balanced and discerning mind made him almost infallible in the solution of numerous legal complexities. These qualities made him the logical choice of the Democratic party in 1910 for the office of county judge, to which he was elected, and the people of Carson county voiced their appreciation of his conscientious services during his first term when he was re-elected in November, 1912. Judge Ratliff is a valued member of the Texas Bar Association. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at this time he is serving as secretary of his lodge.

On December 25, 1898, Judge Ratliff was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle McCoy, at Springtown, Texas. She is a native of the Lone Star state and a daughter of the Rev. J. M. McCoy, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister now located at Deertown, Texas. Her mother is now deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff, namely: Adele, born at Russett, Oklahoma, August 25, 1900, now attending school at Panhandle; Douglass, born September 10, 1903, at Manersville, Oklahoma, also a public school student here; Elois, born at Tishomingo, Oklahoma, July 5, 1906; Grady, born at Panhandle, Texas, February 1, 1909; and twins, Elwin and Ysleta, born August 10, 1911, at Panhandle. With his family, Judge Ratliff attends the Baptist church. He continues to be an earnest and assiduous student, is fond of literature of the better class and delights in imparting his knowledge to the young. A man's man, strong in his convictions yet appreciating the rights and opinions of others, he has won a secure place for himself in the esteem of men of all classes and political creeds.

W. C. Mathes. A prominent attorney and vice president of the First National Bank of Plainview, Mr. Mathes is one of the oldest members of the bar in Hale county, having practiced here continuously for the past seventeen years. He was one of the men who during the '90s had sufficient faith in the future development of this section of the West to remain through the season of trial and discouragement, and the rewards have come to him as they have to practically all others who had the courage of persistency as early settlers.

William C. Mathes was born in Limestone county, Texas, June 1, 1869. His parents were W. M. and M. C. (McCarver) Mathes, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Texas. The father came to this state during the early '50s, first locating in Parker county, where he was a merchant for a number of years before the war, and subsequently moved to Limestone county and later to Coryell county. Finally he took up his residence in Oklahoma, where he now resides at the advanced age of eighty years. During the Civil war he was one of the Texas volunteers to the Confederacy and much of his service was in the warfare against the Indians, and also partly in some of the regular campaigns of the war. He went through without wound, and returned as a veteran to take up the pursuits of civil life. The mother, who was reared and educated in Texas, died in Coryell county in 1882 at the age of thirty-five. Of their four children, William C. was the second.

He grew up for the most part in Coryell county, where he attended school. He gained his admission to the bar by hard study in the offices of practicing lawyers, the principal firm under which he studied being Wordeman & White, at Gatesville. From there he moved to Stephens county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1892, but after a short time went to Plainview in 1896. Due to his ability and his long residence in this county, he has from the first enjoyed a select share of the litigation in the courts of this vicinity.

Mr. Mathes has been honored with election to the office of county judge of Hale county four terms. He is a director and vice president of the First National Bank, and is otherwise identified with business affairs. Politically, he supports the independent ticket as a rule, and was himself elected county judge on such a ticket. His church is the Methodist.

In Stephens county, June 13, 1894, Judge Mathes married Miss Mai Burke, daughter of Dr. Burke, of Stephens county, now deceased. Mr. Mathes and wife are the parents of five children, namely: Burke, born in Stephens county in 1896 and now in the Plainview high school; John, born at Plainview in 1899 and also a high school student; W. C., Jr., born at Plainview in 1901, and in high school; Curtise, born at Plainview in 1904, and in grammar school, and Maurine, born at Plainview in 1906.

John C. Hooper. In November, 1912, the citizens of Hale county selected from among their well-known and popular farmers and ranchmen John C. Hooper to fill the office of sheriff for the succeeding term. An efficient officer who has a full sense of his duty to the public, in this important position Mr. Hooper, by his business career and his long residence in west Texas, has well deserved all honors that can be paid to him by his fellow citizens.

A native of Cooke county, Texas, John C. Hooper was born August 2, 1867, the third in a family of eight sons and one daughter. James Hooper, the father, was born in North Carolina, was about eighteen years old when he came to Texas, and finally located in Cooke county, where he was a farmer and stock raiser. In 1892 he moved out to Hale county, which was his home and where he engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in March, 1909, at the age of eighty-six years. He was one of the last survivors among the Mexican war veterans in the state, and about fifteen years after he had returned from the victorious passage at arms between the United States and Mexico, he entered the Confederate army and went through the Civil war. He married a Texas woman and she died in Hale county in 1900 at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. John C. Hooper during his early youth attended the schools of Cooke county and then began work on his father's farm. During his twenty-second year he took up farming and stock raising on his own account, which he followed in his native county until 1898. He then moved to Hale county, and in the past year was placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate for sheriff, to which position he was elected by a good majority.

Mr. Hooper was married January 23, 1890, to Miss Addie L. Pierce, of Cooke county. The five children of the marriage are: Clara B., born in Cooke county, January 26, 1894, and a graduate of the Plainview high school; Alva H., born in Cooke county, April 17, 1896, and attending high school; James Kelly, born in Cooke county, January 4, 1898, and a pupil of the Plainview

schools; Robert and Ruth, twins, born at Plainview, April 14, 1904, and both now in school.

When Sheriff Hooper first came out to Hale county there was very little in the way of substantial development in this part of the state. He has seen both the town and country prosper and grow, and it is his conviction that this development will continue until west Texas becomes the most prosperous farming and stock raising country in the world. He owns his own home in Plainview and other city property, and is a prosperous, well-known citizen, with many influential friends in different parts of the state.

ROBERT LEE JOINER. One of the leading enterprises of its kind in Northwestern Texas is that of the Joiner Printing Company, of Amarillo, whose founder and present proprietor, Robert Lee Joiner, has been a resident of this city since 1907, and of the state of Texas all his life. For some years Mr. Joiner was well known to the journalistic world of the Southwest as the publisher of a weekly newspaper, but has of late years devoted himself entirely to his present business. He was born September 26, 1876, on Galveston Bay, Harris county, Texas, and is a son of Robert Hansel and Mary (Hotchkiss) Joiner.

Robert H. Joiner was born in North Carolina and came to Texas during the latter '50s, settling in Harris county, where the greater part of his remaining years were spent in mercantile pursuits. During the Civil war he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army and had a brave and faithful military record. Mr. Joiner married Miss Mary Hotchkiss, a member of an English family that emigrated to New York and thence to Texas, born in Nacogdoches county, Texas, daughter of Charles Hotchkiss, a pioneer of Texas and brother of Archibald Hotchkiss, who was provisional governor of Texas prior to the establishing of Texas independence. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joiner—Jessie, who died in 1890, and Robert Lee.

Robert Lee Joiner attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed to the trade of printer and for some time served in the offices of newspapers in Waco and other cities of Texas, until 1897, when he entered the newspaper business on his own account as the editor and publisher of the Caldwell *News-Chronicle*, a weekly publication, with which he continued eleven years, but in 1907 came to Amarillo and organized the Joiner Printing Company, of which he has been the directing head to the present time. Mr. Joiner is a printer who has ample facilities to undertake every work, large or small; a printer who has had the experience and who recognizes his patrons' own needs as thoroughly as they themselves do. He is prepared to design the copy, lay it out, print, bind and deliver it, all under one roof and one management, and is doing this for many large and most exacting advertisers. In politics Mr. Joiner is a Democrat, but he has not taken an active part in political matters since coming to Amarillo, although during his newspaper days he was active in the support of his party.

Mr. Joiner was married at Caldwell, Texas, in 1902, to Miss Alma Lampkin, a native of Burleson county, Texas, whence her parents had come from Virginia at an early day, and to this union there has come one daughter—Alma Lee, born January 27, 1905. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 806 Fillmore street, while the offices and shop of the Joiner Printing Company are located at No. 317 Polk street, Amarillo.

ALLEN N. WEEMS. Few examples could be found that better illustrate the fact that perseverance, industry and determination, wisely directed, will eventuate in success, than the career of Allen N. Weems, proprietor of the Electric Gin, at Cameron. When he arrived in Cameron, some twenty years ago, he was a man of family, and was possessed of a cash capital of less than a dollar, but was not discouraged by his prospects, disheartening as they might have seemed to a man of less courage and strength of character. Content to start upon the lowest rung of the ladder, he steadily worked his way upward, and today occupies the proud position of one of the leading and influential business men of a community which is in no way lacking in strong, forceful men. His life should prove an encouragement to those who feel themselves handicapped by the lack of financial resources.

Mr. Weems was born in Cherokee county, Alabama, April 4, 1868, and is a son of Allen and Martha (Powers) Weems. His father, born July 3, 1827, in Polk county, Georgia, was a farmer by vocation, went to Alabama in young manhood, and in February, 1895, came to Texas, where he died in August of the same year. Mrs. Weems was born in Union District, South Carolina, December 23, 1827, and survived her husband six years, dying in Texas in 1901. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five are living: Joel C., Jake H., Starlin, Acie A. and Allen N. There was nothing in the boyhood of Allen N. Weems which would tend to give him an advantage over the other youths of his day. From the time he was able to do the simplest duties he worked and worked hard, and his education was obtained when he could be spared at odd times from the farm. However, it is often under the most adverse circumstances that our latent abilities are developed and this early strenuous training may have had much to do with Mr. Weems' later success in life. When he was nineteen years of age he left the parental roof and accepted a position as a railroad laborer, later became a worker in a blast furnace, and subsequently accepted whatever honorable employment presented itself until 1893, when he decided to try his fortunes in the rapidly growing community of Cameron. In the meantime he had been married and become the father of four children, and had been unable to save from his earnings more than enough to pay the family railroad fare to his new field of activity. As a result he arrived in Cameron with the princely sum of ninety cents, but was willing and industrious and almost immediately secured employment as a farm hand on the farm of W. T. Watts, in Milam county. Later he became a clerk in the Gaston-Sprinkle Mercantile Company's store, at Cameron, and in 1908, in company with J. B. Cavitt, built a cotton gin, and continued to operate it in partnership until 1913, in which year he purchased Mr. Cavitt's interests, moved to his present place, and erected the new Electric Gin, at a cost of $18,000. This now has a capacity of 100 bales for a day of twelve hours and is constantly growing in scope and patronage. While his rise has been rapid and has been marked by the grasping of every opportunity, Mr. Weems has never taken advantage of the misfortune of another, so that his standing among business men is exceptionally high. His gin occupies a tract of eight and one-half acres, in addition to which Mr. Weems owns a half block in Cameron and his own residence and two others which occupy an entire block in this city. His straightforward dealing, his strict integrity, his fidelity to every engagement and his willingness to assist others to the success which he has himself attained have gained him the confidence and good will of all who know him, and few men have a wider circle of stanch friends. Fraternally, Mr. Weems is associated with the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World. He has been too busily engaged with his business interests to enter the political field, but has ably discharged all the duties of citizenship. With his family he attends the Methodist church.

On February 17, 1886, Mr. Weems was married to Miss Margaret Josephine Shuffield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Shuffield, of Marshall county, Alabama, and to this union there have been born twelve children, as follows: Melvin, engaged in business with his father, married Ellie Moore, and has had four children, Lillian, Bruce, Eva and Melvin; William, deceased; Roy, an

engineer and machinist, married Etta Phipps; and Maudie, Audell, Owen, Louis, Oma, Robert, Martha, Alefine, and a baby.

BENJAMIN FLOURNOY TEAGUE. To no small degree the prestige and strength of the Brenham law firm of Mathis, Teague & Embrey is due to the long and varied experience of its second member, Benjamin F. Teague, who has practiced law for twenty years, but has spent much of his time in public affairs, especially in the state comptroller's office at Austin, and that training gave him an unusual equipment for many of the responsibilities which he has since assumed in his private practice.

Benjamin Flournoy Teague was born February 16, 1872, in Cleburne county, Alabama, a son of Elijah Arnold and Rebecca (Poole) Teague. His father, an Alabama planter, moved to Texas in January, 1883, settling in Lee county, where he continued his career as an agriculturist. Besides the well known Brenham lawyer another son is D. E. Teague, who since 1890 has served continuously in the office of sheriff of Washington county.

Benjamin F. Teague acquired some of his early education in Alabama, was eleven years old when the family moved to Lee county, and was a student in the schools of Giddings and in 1893 graduated from the Blinn Memorial College at Brenham. His education for the law was also acquired at Brenham, chiefly by reading in the office of Ben S. Rogers, until admitted to the bar in 1894. In 1895 Mr. Teague became associated with his present partner, J. M. Mathis, in the law firm of Mathis & Teague. This firm dissolved partnership in 1900 and in the following year Mr. Teague moved to Austin and began his service in the state comptroller's department, of which he subsequently became chief clerk. Mr. Teague handled many of the most responsible duties of the office, and was identified with that department of the state government from 1901 to 1911. During that time he continued his training for the law by special courses under Judge J. C. Townes and Judge I. P. Hildebrand. In 1910 Mr. Teague was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of state comptroller, being defeated by a small number of votes by W. P. Lane. Returning to Brenham in 1911 he again resumed his relations as a partner with J. M. Mathis, and in 1913 the firm of Mathis & Teague was extended by the admission of W. J. Embery.

Mr. Teague is a believer in the principles of fraternal orders, and has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. In 1904 he was married to Miss Virginia Gaddy, daughter of Rev. W. M. Gaddy, who was born in Mississippi and for a number of years was minister of the Baptist church at Houston, Texas. Mr. Teague and wife have one son, William Flournoy Teague.

JOHN M. MATHIS. A member of the Texas bar for the last twenty years, and since 1895 in practice at Brenham, John M. Mathis is regarded as one of the ablest representatives of his profession, has for years enjoyed a successful practice both in criminal and civil litigation, and as a citizen has performed a useful and honorable part in his community and state. During the past ten years little litigation either in the criminal or civil courts of Washington county has not had the services of Mr. Mathis as counsel on one side or the other, and he has performed his work with a rare skill that justifies his present reputation and standing in the Texas bar. As an orator his eloquence has been a factor in many political campaigns, and he has spoken for some of the principal candidates in almost every section of the state. Mr. Mathis is senior member of the firm of Mathis, Teague & Embrey.

Born in Smith county, Texas, in 1870, John M. Mathis is a son of Rev. John S. and Aurelia (Jones) Mathis. His father, a native of Tennessee, who came to Texas about 1860, locating in Smith county, was one of the pioneer circuit-riding Methodist preachers, and later held some of the important charges in the Texas Conference. During the war between the states he served as chaplain in the Confederate army for four years. As a member of the East Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he filled pulpits at Palestine, Marshall, Tyler and other places in that district. After nearly half a century of service to his church and his fellowmen he died March 4, 1908, at the age of seventy-five. His wife was born in North Carolina, and her father, during his residence at Asheville, North Carolina, served as sheriff of the county, and coming to Texas after the close of the war located in Cooke county, which he represented in the state legislature and for many years served as sheriff.

John M. Mathis received a liberal education, graduating from the Southwestern University at Georgetown in 1891 with the degree of A. B. Following a brief period as a teacher at Valley View in Cooke county, in 1892 he was selected by R. T. Milner, then speaker of the House of Representatives at Austin, as clerk to the speaker, and this afforded him a valuable opportunity to pursue the study of law which he had begun while teaching school. Later he continued his studies at Rusk under Samuel A. Wilson, formerly judge of the court of criminal appeals, and his son, S. P. Wilson, now a member of the court of civil appeals at Texarkana. Admitted to the bar in 1894, Mr. Mathis began practice at Rusk, after about a year moved to Wichita Falls, where he was in partnership with his brother, L. H. Mathis, but in 1895 came to Brenham and with B. F. Teague formed the law partnership of Mathis & Teague. Their relations were dissolved in 1900, and Mr. Mathis practiced alone until 1905. Then, with J. P. Buchanan, who had resigned the office of district attorney, and with L. E. Rasberry, he entered the partnership of Mathis, Buchanan & Rasberry. This firm was terminated in 1911, when Mr. Buchanan went to the legislature, and Mr. Teague having in the meantime returned from Austin the firm of Mathis & Teague again took its place in the Washington county bar. In 1913 W. J. Embrey was admitted, making the firm as it stands at present.

From 1899 to 1911, a period of twelve years, Mr. Mathis was one of the school trustees of Brenham, but was eventually obliged to resign the office on account of his increasing pressure of professional business. In 1912 he was one of the Texas state Democratic electors who early in the following year put their formal official seal to the election of Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States. Mr. Mathis is a Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Cardinals.

In 1892 Mr. Mathis married Miss Louise Mayfield, daughter of Dr. W. N. Mayfield of Georgetown, Texas. Their two children are John M. Mathis, Jr., and Louise Ozelle Mathis. It should be noted that the practice of Mr. Mathis as a lawyer is by no means confined to Washington county, and he has for some years represented large and important cases of litigation in the higher state courts and in a number of counties outside of Washington.

ROBERT BOUDRE SAVAGE FOSTER, JR. It is doubtful if many men of Texas have achieved such a full measure of success in so limited a period of time as that which rewarded the efforts of the late Robert Boudre Savage Foster, Jr., of Navasota. Starting his career with his bare hands, as it were, when he passed away August 30, 1899, when not yet forty-eight years of age, he was credited with achievements that would have satisfied the ordinary man after a full lifetime of endeavor. He was

a native son of Texas, born in Washington county, September 11, 1851. His name "Boudre Savage" came from the French, his grandmother Foster being of French descent.

Mr. Foster was educated in the common schools and passed a term in Tehuacana College, beginning life as a farmer. He worked a yoke of cattle as early as the age of fourteen years, within three miles of Navasota, the beginning efforts in his successful career, and his labors, prosecuted assiduously, were effective. Although he had no business equipment, he was a natural money-maker and a fine judge of values. As the years passed Mr. Foster added to his holdings from time to time, until he was considered one of the most potent and successful men of his day in his county. As many as fifty families secured their substance from his farms and agriculture proved his sole interest. He steered clear of stock enterprises, even shunning the opportunity of aiding in organizing one of the leading banks of Navasota. He had the best judgment in a trade of anyone, and it was said of him that he could do the planning of eight men and finish by executing the plans. In his political life Mr. Foster was quiet and unobtrusive, even declining service in any capacity not required by law. He was not identified with the church in the vigor of life but he believed in its efficacy and was brought up under the influence of Methodist parents. He belonged to no order. In social matters Mr. Foster was very reticent. He talked little upon topics outside of purely business, and when making a deal let the other person do the talking, although he did the active trading himself.

Mr. Foster was married June 20, 1883, at Anderson, Texas, to Miss Mattie Brigance, a daughter of Franklin and Susan E. (Rogers) Brigance. Three children have been born to this union: Mrs. Georgie Rogers, of Brookshire, Texas; Robert Franklin, of Navasota; and Nettie Rose, the wife of William S. Baker, of this city.

Franklin Brigance was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, August 12, 1818, and died in Anderson, Texas, in June, 1900. He was for sixty years recording steward of the Methodist church, missing two meetings only during this time, and when he came to Anderson he organized a small class-meeting of Methodists in his log cabin home. He was a charter member of the A. F. & A. M., at Anderson, Texas, and Past High Priest. Mr. Brigance was a son of Charles Newton and Frances Brigance, who lived on the west fork of Station Camp Creek, Sumner county, Tennessee, eight miles west of Gallatin. When fifteen years old he went to two merchant tailor uncles, at Huntington, Tennessee, learned the tailor's trade with them, and remained with them four years. He was a resident of Huntington when the news came that Sam Houston had gained a victory over the Mexican army in Texas. This result decided many of the people of Tennessee to come to Texas, and in 1838 Mr. Brigance came out with his parents and settled at Anderson, Grimes county. The old home they left was the one his grandfather established in the early settlement, and they arrived in Texas in December, 1838, coming by the boat "Rocky Mountain" from Clarksville, Tennessee, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and by schooner to Galveston, Texas, five days out, and steamed across Galveston Bay and up Buffalo Bayou to Houston, arriving there in February, 1839. There they engaged a wagon and team to convey them to Black's Prairie, Montgomery (now Grimes) county, Republic of Texas, and March 4, 1839, they arrived there and stopped at a house owned by John F. Martin. There they remained until summer, when the father of Mr. Brigance purchased a tract of land on the prairie, began its improvement, and there lost his wife, the mother of Franklin Brigance.

In the fall of 1839 Franklin Brigance responded to the call made for men to defend the settlement against the Indians, joined other neighbors, and rendezvoused at old Timmanville, at the crossing of the old San Antonio and Nacogdoches road and the Navasota river. Their equipment consisted of a mustang pony, saddle and lariat, rope, rifle, shot-pouch, powder-horn, etc., and the commissary outfit comprised a wallet thrown across the saddle, with each end filled with cornbread made from meal ground on a steel handmill, and the sack also contained jerked beef. The campaign comprised a trip over to the Brazos river and up that stream to Comanche Peak and back again through to Wheelock, Texas, to their homes, after killing two Indians, and losing two men. Another expedition, in 1841, was without results, save that the Indians were scared away, and Mr. Brigance returned with his comrades with neither scalps nor stolen horses. He joined Captain Bowen's company, in 1842, to repel the army of the Mexican General Woll, and to avenge the recent slaughter of the Texans under Captain Dawson, near San Antonio, Mr. Brigance being made orderly sergeant. They camped at San Antonio several weeks on scant rations, being even forced to appropriate the hogs and corn of the Mexicans to appease their hunger. After a move or two of the camp the company was discharged, as the Mexican troops had moved back across the Rio Grande. They were discharged without provisions and had to provide themselves with subsistence to get home. Mr. Brigance was detailed as one to forage for food, invested his only nickel in corn meal, and started back to camp with his companion. They were lost on the prairie in the darkness and wandered about until past midnight, when they found themselves back at the mill where Mr. Brigance had bought the meal. There they found other comrades with a fat hog secured from the Mexicans, and right there the fat hog and the meal mixed and a good meal was enjoyed. The meal was baked in the ashes of the campfire, all slept under the canopy of heaven that night, the ordeal was finally repeated in the morning, and after some days of anxiety all hands reached home after passing through a hostile country.

In 1842 Mr. Brigance and J. J. King, a neighbor, decided to visit their old home in Tennessee. They crossed the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Red river and by horseback made the trip to the home of Mr. King's brother, below Natchez, and by boat to Natchez and Vicksburg, where Mr. Brigance continued by boat to Nashville and then to his old home. There he went to school for several months, and also taught school until the fall of 1844, at which time he returned to Texas, via New Orleans by boat, by ship to Galveston and boat up to Houston, and by mail wagon to Cypress, from where he walked to Fantharp, now Anderson, in Grimes county. He soon found a little school in the Plantersville neighborhood and after teaching a session he abandoned it because the work did not prove congenial, and took up tailoring instead. In June, 1846, he was elected the first assessor and collector of taxes of Grimes county, was again elected in 1848 for two years more, and traveled over the country twice a year, the county then extending from the San Antonio road on the north to Spring Creek on the south, a distance of seventy-five miles, and it was twenty miles wide. In 1850 he failed of reelection because he had held office two terms. He was then appointed deputy clerk of the district court by H. W. Raglin and held the position until the next election when he was himself elevated to the office. In 1860 he was defeated for this office and then turned his attention to farming with his force of slaves. In February, 1863, he was selected by his community to superintend the construction of breastworks at Galveston, it falling to the lot of Texas citizens to fortify the city, and there he remained until August, 1863, when he was appointed Confederate tax assessor of Grimes county, and held that position until the close of hostilities between the South and the North. As a result of the war he was stripped of all save his wife and children, and without anything better to do resorted to his old business, a clerkship.

At the first election after the war he was chosen clerk

A. P. Clark

of the county and was made deputy assessor, keeping the books of that office also. With the defalcation of the assessor, the responsibility of assessing and collecting the taxes for 1868 and 1869 fell to him and he discharged their duties and made his returns to Austin without bond, having as much as $23,000 of public funds pass through his hands without bonds. In 1869 his disfranchisement prevented his election to office, under the reconstruction plan of the Republican party, but he was appointed deputy district clerk later, under J. Lawrence Dickson. He continued there until his disabilities were removed and in 1876 was elected district clerk of the county, and was reelected from time to time until politics became so mixed up that he was defeated and never again became a candidate. Later on he was appointed to the office of postmaster of Anderson, in which capacity he served seven years, but in 1896 retired from public office entirely.

The children of Mr. Brigance were as follows: A. Frank, a resident of Navasota; Mattie B., now Mrs. Foster, Jr., of this review; Thomas Alfred, a resident of Beaumont, Texas; Mrs. Burton Routt, of Chappell Hill, Texas; John H., whose death occurred at Waco, Texas, in February, 1914; and Miss Edna Brigance, a resident of Navasota.

Robert A. Johnson, D. D. S. The Johnson family through three successive generations has been identified with either the medical or dental profession, and Robert A. Johnson is successor of his father in the same line at Navasota, where the family has been well known for the past twenty-five years.

Dr. Robert A. Johnson was born in Troy, Alabama, February 6, 1885. His grandfather was a physician who belonged to an old and loyal Southern family, all the male members of which participated in the war as Confederate soldiers except the doctor, who remained at home on account of his profession, since in that way he could do more for the community than as a soldier. Of his five children one was the late Osborn S. Johnson, who was born in Alabama January 8, 1857, and practiced dentistry at Navasota, Texas, from 1888 until his death in January, 1907. He was educated professionally in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and after a brief practice at Troy, Alabama, moved to Texas, locating first at Bryan and finally at Navasota. He was one of the early members of the State Dental Association of Texas, and as a Democrat with only incidental interest in practical politics served as tax assessor and collector of Navasota. His church was the Methodist. Dr. Osborn S. Johnson was married in Troy, Alabama, to Miss Fannie McKinzie. Her father was a cattleman who settled near Corsicana, Texas, and died there. Dr. Johnson and wife have the following children.: Dr. Robert A.; Hayne, of Bryan, Texas; Miss Leona, a teacher in the Navasota schools; Bess, a student of the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville; and Allister, who is attending school at Navasota.

Dr. Robert A. Johnson grew up and was educated in the public schools of Navasota, and after finishing the public school course in 1903 earned his livelihood by clerking in a local store, and finally entered his father's office to learn dentistry. After some experience under his father, he entered the dental department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, his father's old school, and was graduated DD. S. from Vanderbilt in 1909 and took up practice at Navasota and has served a good many of his father's old patrons. Dr. Johnson was married January 14, 1914, to Miss Lula Roan, a daughter of J. H. Roan.

Alvin P. Clark. Among the men who have contributed their full quota to the industrial and commercial development of Kaufman and Kaufman county and who have made independent fortunes for themselves out of their continued activities in business circles, may well be mentioned Alvin P. Clark, a leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Kaufman and one of the finest citizens of the community where he enjoys a most enviable standing.

Born on December 1, 1869, at Lancaster, Texas, Alvin P. Clark is the son of Alonzo S. and Nancy Clarinda (Taylor) Clark. The father was born in New York state in 1837, and in his native state gained an excellent education, which included voice culture, in which he was especially talented. He came to Texas just prior to the inception of the Civil war, and, settling first at Lancaster, he was for some years occupied as a millwright. He erected a sawmill on the Trinity river east of Lancaster, among other mills, and a flouring mill at Hutchins, where he himself finally settled. During a part of the war period he was engaged in the manufacture of pistols for the Confederacy at Lancaster, and he allied himself stanchly with the institutions and customs of the south, as a resident of that section of the country. He entered the political arena in a local way during the somewhat chaotic days following the war, and in one of his races for the legislature he was a victim of the well known "counting out" process which obtained about that time and was employed on many occasions. He was an able speaker and his charming voice gave him an ever prominent place as a singer and leader of music at religious meetings, and in a number of singing schools which he conducted. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and fraternally was identified with the Masonic lodge. He had two sisters, Mrs. Mary Whitaker, who died at Waterloo, Iowa, and Mrs. Esther Hall, a resident of Hoquiam, Washington. Mr. Clark was married at Lancaster to Nancy Clarinda Taylor, whose father came to Texas from Whitehall, Illinois, before the war. Mrs. Clark passed away in May, 1909, and her husband followed her in July of the same year. Of the three children born to them, Mary A. and Alvin P. reached mature life. The daughter married T. S. Cartright and resides in Van Alstyne, Texas.

Alvin P. Clark grew up in Hutchins, Texas, whither his parents moved in his young childhood. The schools there provided him with a solid basis for future training, and he devoted himself to the farm until he was well into his youth, when he turned his back upon the fields and engaged in railroad work. He learned telegraphy at Hutchins and the H. & T. C. R. R. Company gave him his first position at Van Alstyne as operator and cashier at that station. He subsequently became relief agent of the company and remained with it in that capacity for two years, after which he was in the service of the Santa Fe for five years as relief agent and then was with the Texas Midland at Terrell, where he was assistant manager and dispatcher of that budding system for two years. Here he met and learned to admire the many excellent qualities of Colonel Greene, who was then dividing his attention between the building of a railroad and managing the local baseball team. Being a pitcher of some renown, Mr. Clark fitted admirably into the dual business system and he added much of genuine pleasure to his employer's life there as well as to his own by vanquishing all the teams who manifested designs on Terrell's pennant. So exciting did the baseball situation become during his residence there that in a game with Tyler, Colonel Greene sent an engine to Kaufman after Mr. Clark, and his favorite pitcher gratified the genial Colonel by giving Tyler fans and players the severest drubbing of their careers, after which Mr. Clark was returned by engine to his post at Kaufman. Thus did the little pleasures of life mingle with its many duties, and it is entirely probable that the railroad system did not suffer too great loss from the trifling neglects it was subjected to on such occasions.

In 1894 Mr. Clark was transferred to Kaufman and continued as agent of that station until 1898, when he resigned and engaged in business here. His father-in-law was engaged in the furniture business and Mr. Clark

bought a half interest in the firm, which was Ayers & Clark, and after one year he bought Mr. Ayers' interest. Mr. Clark started in a small way, it is true, but he prepared himself for further branching out as he went along and soon was fitted with a license as a professional embalmer. He is a member of the undertakers' organization of the state and of the State Board of Embalmers as well. Some few years ago he purchased the brick block of the Kaufman Improvement Company and enlarged it to meet the demands of his undertaking department, which is one of the important phases of his business, and his establishment today is one of the conspicuous concerns of Kaufman and the most up-to-date mortuary in the county.

In his civic connection with Kaufman, Mr. Clark is an active member of the Commercial Club and it may also be stated that he served as chief of the local fire department for five years, giving an excellent service to the community in his official capacity. Fraternally he is Past Chancellor of Lodge No. 110 of Kaufman Knights of Pythias and he is also Deputy Grand Chancellor of the state. He helped to institute the Order of Red Men at this point and was chosen Grand Sachem of the order at that time. His churchly relations are with the Presbyterian church.

In April, 1899, Mr. Clark was married in Kaufman to Miss Della Ayers, a daughter of W. R. Ayers, who was a merchant here and an early Texan. Mrs. Clark is one of the three daughters of her parents, the others being Mrs. Mollie McDowell and Mrs. Lula Petty, both of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two daughters, Ruth and Lorilie. The family home is situated on Houston street, where the handsomest residences of the city are to be found, and the various members are popular and prominent in the best circles of the city. Mr. Clark is one of those genial and wholesouled men who are always found to be most popular and he still retains a lingering fondness for the great American game of baseball, in which he would undoubtedly have won many honors had he continued in it.

LANGSTON JAMES GOREE, D. D. S. The period immediately following the close of the war between the South and the North, in Grimes county, was prolific in pioneers. There were first pioneers in settlement, all of whom but the most sturdy have passed away. Next came pioneers in trade, and then those who had established reputations in the professional field. The minister and lawyer came first, and close behind them followed the doctor; then came the practitioners in special lines, seeking for patronage and a livelihood. The late Dr. Langston James Goree II was a pioneer in dentistry in Grimes county, coming to this section in 1867 and being located here until his death in November, 1888.

The Goree family is of French-Huguenot extraction, and for some years was well known in Alabama, Langston J. Goree I, the father of Doctor Goree II, being a farmer of Marion, that state, and where the mother was a teacher in Judson College. She was the second wife of Dr. Langston, and they were the parents of the following children: Maj. Thomas, who died at Galveston, Texas, leaving a son and a daughter, and who served sixteen years as warden of the Texas Penitentiary and made an excellent record as such; Robert, who resides at Knox City, Texas; Ed. K., of Huntsville, Texas; Pleasant K., of Midway, Texas; Mrs. Hugh Hayes, of Midway; and Langston James.

Dr. Langston James Goree II was born at Marion, Alabama, and was but a child when he accompanied his parents to near Midway, Madison county, Texas, where his father spent his remaining years as an agriculturist. From Midway he went to Walker county, and thence to Waco, Texas, where he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hood's regiment, and served in that officer's brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. He took part in the battles of Manassas, Gaines Mill, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Appomattox, and was wounded at second Manassas, losing two fingers of his left hand. He was an active man at heart in Confederate veterans' meetings as long as he lived, and was a member of Hood's Texas Brigade Association, a social organization of the old veterans who wore the gray.

Immediately after the close of the Civil War, Doctor Goree started to prepare himself for his chosen calling. He had formerly secured a common school education, and he now went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he graduated from college and received his degree. At that time he returned to Texas and located at Huntsville, but moved from there to Waco and from the latter place to Navasota in 1867. This city continued to be his home until the time of his death, twenty-one years later. It had been an opportune time for the young professional man to enter business in this growing country. Dentistry had not yet fallen into the hands of specialists. The nicer operations for preserving the teeth and replacing those lost or decayed, by artificial means, were quite unknown in the region. Doctor Goree's patronage in Navasota was not merely a local one, for the reputation that he had acquired for skill and dexterity brought patients from all the surrounding country to obtain the treatment that was not yet accessible near their country homes. He became regarded as a master of his profession, and, not content with the knowledge which his early study had given, he kept his eyes open to the progress of the art and adopted every improvement that the advancement of dentistry introduced. He was a member of the State Dental Association of Texas, and devoted himself whole-heartedly to his calling, not being interested in business nor industrial affairs. In politics he was a Democrat, and was also known as one of the most zealous and earnest prohibitionists in the state. He belonged to no church, but was a Knight of Honor.

Doctor Goree was married at New Waverly, Texas, to Miss Fannie Wood, who was born in 1850, in Walker county, Texas, and there educated, and died in May, 1911. She was a daughter of Green M. Wood, a farmer who came to Texas from Montgomery, Alabama. Doctor and Mrs. Goree were the parents of the following children: Dr. Langston James, of Navasota; Robert B., of Orange, Texas; Edwin, who died single; Eloise, who died in childhood; Sue Willie, of Denver, Colorado, who married C. W. Seay; Mary, who died as Mrs. John Prine, without issue; and Fannie B., the wife of Will Thomas, of Navasota.

Dr. Langston James Goree III, of Navasota, a leading member of the dental profession, was born December 9, 1873, grew up in this city, and received his early educational training here. He next attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan and received his professional education in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in February, 1895. He at once established himself in practice at Navasota, and has continued therein to the present time, commanding a goodly share of the city's representative practice and enjoying prestige among his professional brethren. He belongs to the Texas State Dental Society. Doctor Goree is connected religiously with the Methodist church, and belongs to the board of stewards. As one of the developers of Navasota, he erected his own handsome home, as well as the Goree business house, where he now has his office. His fraternal connections include membership in the Woodmen of the World, in which he is past consul; the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he is past chancellor commander, and the Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Goree was married in Navasota, in March, 1897, to Miss Anna Trotter, a daughter of Marion L. Trotter, a teacher in the public schools and an ex-Confederate soldier, who married Anna Gooch. Mrs.

Goree is one of three children. Two sons have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Goree, namely: Langston James IV and Robert Tillman.

HUGH HAMILL WILSON. The Wilson family of Grimes county has been conspicuous for the useful service and activities of its members and has occupied an honored place in citizenship for fully sixty years. It was founded by the late Hugh Hamill Wilson, who lived in Grimes county from 1855 until his recent death. In the second generation as sons of this honored business man and citizen, are several men in the professions, including Dr. Walter T. Wilson, one of the most prominent physicians of Grimes county.

The late Hugh Hamill Wilson was born in Belfast, Ireland, January 9, 1838. His father, John Hamill Wilson, was a ship-supply contractor in Ireland, and had several vessels engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, and it was on one of these boats of his father that Hugh H. Wilson gained his first experience on the sea, in the meantime attending school and partly finishing the course of the high school in Belfast. He had made several voyages and when a lad of fifteen and on his third trip to the United States landed from the boat at New York and went to New Orleans. At New Orleans news came to him of his father's business failure. From there he proceeded to Houston, Texas, and then learned of the completeness of the misfortunes which had overtaken his father, involving even the sacrifice of the old home to the interests of his creditors. Thus deprived of his father's resources, Hugh H. Wilson went to Anderson, Texas, and found work as a typesetter in a printing office, and continued that occupation until the outbreak of the war. Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company D in one of the regiments comprising Walker's Division, and was commissioned a lieutenant of his company. In the Trans-Mississippi Department, during the campaign following Banks' invasion of Texas, he had a prominent part in the battle at Mansfield. He received the surrender of a Federal colonel who had been surrounded by Confederates and refused to surrender to anyone not of his own rank. Mr. Wilson, who was barefooted and whose trousers were worn off almost to his knees, declared himself to be Colonel Wilson, and succeeded in imposing this bluff on the Federal officer and after receiving his sword kept it almost to the time of his death. He was himself wounded in that engagement, but soon recovered and continued in the war until the end, being mustered out at Hempstead.

Following the war Mr. Wilson began business life as a merchant at Anderson, and became associated with his brother, John H., under the name of J. H. Wilson & Company. Soon afterwards the town of Navasota was established at the terminus of the Houston & Texas Central Railway, and he was one of the pioneers on the ground at the beginning of that now flourishing city. The firm had a large trade over an extensive territory about Navasota, and continued to prosper until meeting misfortunes during the '70s, when Mr. Wilson turned his stock over to his creditors and gave notes for the balance of his liabilities, and eventually cleared off every incumbrance to his financial integrity. In 1871 Hugh H. Wilson engaged in the warehouse business at Navasota, and that was his chief line of enterprise until his death. After a long and successful career of more than forty years at Navasota he died after fulfillng the best ideals of a worthy business career on December 24, 1913. Besides his warehouse business he was identified with fire insurance and other minor enterprises.

His political career was also an important fact in the community where he lived, and in 1878 he was elected city alderman, and was subsequently city tax assessor and collector for many years. Early in life he joined the Masonic Order, in Anderson Lodge, No. 3, before the war, and subsequently affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter, and for twenty-five years was secretary of Navasota Lodge of Masons. About 1873 he became identified with the Presbyterian church, and was deacon of the Navasota church and at one time declined the position of elder.

At Anderson on December 13, 1866, about the beginning of his independent business career, Hugh Hamill Wilson married Miss Maggie O. Martin. She belonged to one of the oldest families of Grimes county, and her relationship by blood included the noted name of Travis and of other Texas patriots. The children of Hugh H. Wilson and wife were as follows: Arthur H. of Navasota; Dr. Walter T.; H. Baylor of Dallas; Dr. Hugh M. of Navasota; Miss Carrie, the oldest daughter and living in Navasota; Miss Margaret, of Navasota; Mrs. Ethel Jones, wife of Milton Jones of Navasota.

The late Hugh H. Wilson was a man of remarkable intellectual faculties, and it is not out of place to refer briefly to some of his interests and avocations. He possessed a wonderful memory, was a persistent searcher after truth along historical and scientific lines, and as a reader of history he had followed the fortunes of nearly every section of the civilized world, especially the dynasties of Europe. He had a ready acquaintance through the pages of history with all the notable men of Europe. History of wars was especially his forte, and having participated in the Civil war of the United States and from his individual experience having stored his mind with the stories from the lips of his comrades and the pens of chroniclers for fifty years, he was regarded as an almost infallible authority on every important incident of war times. He was a student of Mexican affairs, and had a close knowledge of the real situations in that country at a time when most Americans dwelt in ignorance and unconcern about the barbarities perpetrated under the name of a civilized government. It was no uncommon thing for the late Mr. Wilson to become so absorbed in his reading as to forget to go to bed, and to be aroused by the family in the morning and apparently awake with a start and inquire "is it morning?"

Dr. Walter T. Wilson, son of the late Hugh H. Wilson, has made a worthy record as a physician and is one of the leading business men of Navasota. He was born in that city October 12, 1871, was educated in the public schools and began the study of medicine when a lad of only fifteen years under the direction of Dr. A. R. Kilpatrick of Navasota. He was employed in the office of several different physicians in the city and had many unusual opportunities to acquire a practical knowledge before he went away to school. Dr. Wilson graduated in 1891 from the Memphis Hospital Medical College and after a year's work as an interne in the City Hospital of Memphis returned to Texas and practiced at Edna until 1893. That year marked his return to his home town, and for the past twenty years he has enjoyed a practice and a prestige as a physician and surgeon second to none in that vicinity. A man of alleged intellectual interests similar to his father's, Dr. Wilson has pursued post-graduate work in nine courses at the New York Polyclinic and one course in Chicago. He is active in organized professional affairs as a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Dr. Wilson is also physician and surgeon to the Houston & Texas Central Railway at Navasota, the Mexia cut-off, the main line of the International and Great Northern, and Madisonville branch, and also to the Santa Fe Railroad. For eight years he served as city physician of Navasota, finally resigning his office, and during his residence at Edna was county physician in Jackson county.

Dr. Wilson is well known in business affairs at Navasota, having organized and having since held the office of president of the Planters' Cotton Oil Company of that city, and is a stockholder in several local banks and other financial enterprises. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Presbyterian church,

but outside of his profession, home and business, has little part in political or fraternal affairs. He belongs to the American Geographical Society, and has great interest in Texas pioneer history.

Dr. Wilson was married December, 1897, to Miss Stella Ogilvy at Palestine, Texas. Her parents were Thomas C. and Ada (Horlock) Ogilvy, who had four daughters. Thomas C. Ogilvy was a compress man and came to Texas from Alyth, Scotland. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson are: Walter O., Charles O., and Walter Travis.

STEPHEN J. WALKER. As a builder of material prosperity and a promoter of individual success few citizens have a record that compare favorably with that of Stephen J. Walker of Navasota, who has lived in Texas since 1870, when he came to this state from Jefferson county, Florida. Mr. Walker is a man of self-attainments, began at the bottom, was a worker for wages and at almost anything he could find to do during his first years in Texas, and by his industry and applied ability has gained recognition as one of the successful men in his part of the state.

Stephen J. Walker was born in Jefferson county, Florida, April 4, 1847. He grew up on a plantation. His father, David Walker, was born in Barnwell District, South Carolina, March 23, 1819, had a fair education, spent his career as a farmer and planter. Grandfather Joel Walker, who died in Florida before Stephen J., his grandson, was born, moved his family to Florida in 1833. His children were: Jesse, James, Berry, David, Joel and Jane, all of whom died in Florida and left large families. The daughter Jane married Stephen Lightsey. David Walker died during the war, and was a Confederate soldier serving in the same company as his son Stephen. He married Miss Caroline Goodman, whose father, Rev. Jesse Goodman, was a Baptist preacher who lived in Lowndes county, Georgia, until moving to Florida, and his daughter Caroline was born in Georgia. Caroline Walker followed her son Stephen to Texas after an interval of about two years, and died at Navasota in 1886. Only three of her eight children reached maturity, the oldest being Stephen J. Emma married William Farquahr and lives in Navasota; and Rosa, who married Robert Moore, died in Navasota and left a family of seven children.

Stephen J. Walker had an exceedingly limited education. This was due largely to the fact that the war came on when he was about fourteen years of age, and the years which most boys spend in school were devoted by him to the service of the South. The family were all ardent upholders of the Confederacy, and although he was too young for life as a soldier, he enlisted in November, 1861, for three months. He was in an independent company which did guard duty on the coast at St. Marks, and his captain was William J. Bailey. His time expired in February, 1862, and he was out of the service until 1864, when he re-entered as orderly sergeant in Company F of the First Regiment of Florida Reserves under Captain Barwick and Colonel J. J. Daniels. This regiment was engaged chiefly in guard duty in the eastern part of Florida, and was at Madison, Florida, guarding prisoners when the war ended.

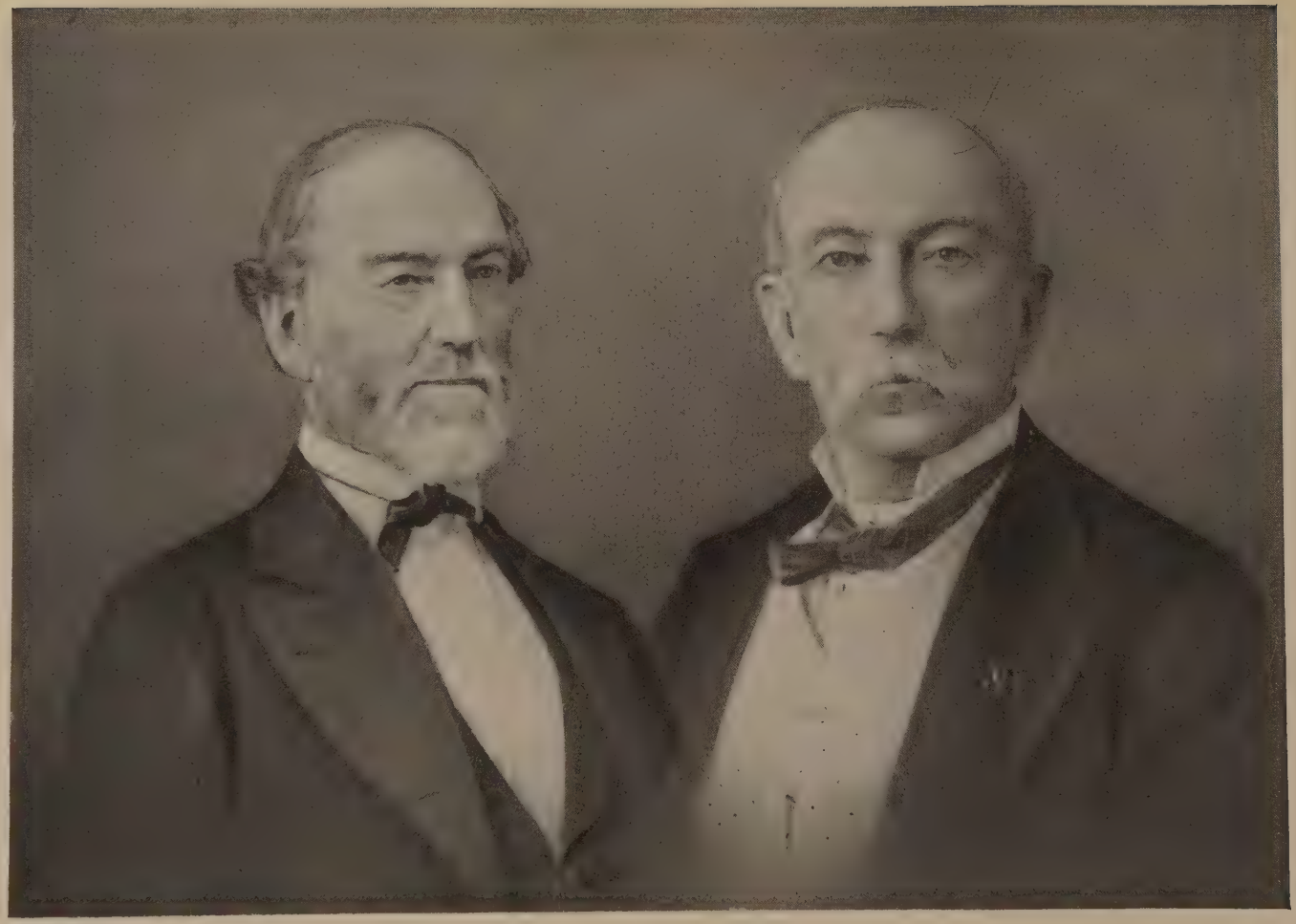
Mr. Walker was still a young man of only eighteen years when the war closed, and he resumed civil life as a farmer. He had been brought up under the institution of slavery, when all the heavy labor was performed by black men, and it was not easy to adapt himself at once to the new economic situation. When nearly twenty-three years of age he decided to come to Texas, and on February 14, 1870, left home, making the trip by a Havana steamer from St. Marks to New Orleans, thence proceeding by rail as far as Morgan City, and thence by boat to Galveston. He was alone, had no capital, and was master of no trade except such as a man of intelligence and with capable hands could perform. He finally arrived in Navasota, and used his trunk to insure his payment of lodging and board at the hotel until he could establish a foothold. For a time he did what work he could find in the town, and then drifted into a lumber camp in Montgomery county. After a year he found employment at logging and continued to be profitably identified with the lumber business for about four years. He next moved to Washington county, spent ten years as a farmer in that section, and from there on December 31, 1883, came to Navasota and was employed a year as a clerk for J. M. Shaw & Company in a cotton warehouse. He continued in the same business as a partner of J. W. Rodes under the style Rodes & Walker for four years, and after that the firm was known for seven years as Rodes, Owen & Company. This house did a large general mercantile, implement, and warehouse business, and when the partnership was dissolved Mr. Walker took the warehouse and has continued in that line ever since. In the meantime he had also once more resumed extensive activities as a farmer, and now owns a splendid estate of five hundred acres on Spring Creek, and through his cultivation of corn and cotton crops gives employment to about eleven families.

His part in public affairs has not been without benefit to his community, and while serving as alderman for two different terms the schoolhouse and city hall were constructed. He is a Democrat, and his only fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of the Maccabees. He was brought up in the faith of the Baptist church. Mr. Walker was married in Washington county, Texas, on January 17, 1872, to Miss Josephine Farquhar, whose father, James L. Farquhar, was a Mississippian, who became a pioneer of Texas. Mrs. Walker died April 20, 1892. Her two children were: Annie, who is the wife of Dr. Lewis of Navasota, and has two children, Jessie and Thaddeus; and Miss Ruby Walker, who is unmarried. On March 28, 1893, Mr. Walker married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Bassett, of Anderson. Her father was Dr. G. M. Patrick, one of the foremost men of influence and pioneers of Grimes county. Mrs. Walker died without children March 16, 1910.

HAL J. PALMER, M. D. This energetic gentleman, who, at the age of seventy-eight years, with the vigorous step and active mind of a man of sixty, still attends to the details of his large professional interests, and keeps himself abreast in knowledge and sympathy of the new generation amongst whom he survives, first came to Texas in 1857 and has been identified with the medical fraternity of this state in the main since that time. Now, in a hale old age, he is enjoying the fruits of a busy and well-ordered life and sharing the wonderful progress which has been made in this phenomenal commonwealth, almost under his own eyes.

Dr. Palmer was born September 20, 1836, and comes of a Southern family and of secession sympathy, and his father, John Palmer, who still survives at the age of one hundred and one years, is "fighting the Civil war yet." The latter was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in September, 1813, and is a college graduate and a member of the Eclectic school of medicine. He went to Kentucky from his native state when a boy, and after spending some years at Danville went to Bowling Green, where he married Miss Hannah Curry, the daughter of a big planter of that county. Later he moved to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and then to Montgomery, in that state, and has since made that his home. His only child is Dr. Palmer of this review.

Hal J. Palmer took up medicine first in New York City, as a student under the preceptorship of Dr. John Sneed, right across the street from the Little Church Around the Corner, Plymouth, and there began the practice under his preceptor when he was a lad of but sixteen years. His first medical education was in the



Regular school and he practiced Allopathy for twenty years, then taking Homeopathy at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and graduated there in 1869. Subsequently he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Missouri, in 1872, and annually for years took post-graduate work in different institutions both of the North and the South. He began his career as a specialist right after the Civil war, traveling extensively through the Southern states, treating cancers and chronic diseases of women and children. His special studies have been chronic diseases and diseases of females, especially those of the genital organs. After the death of Dr. Sneed, Dr. Palmer returned to the South and to Texas, in 1860, and located in Burleson county, where he was located at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He at once enlisted as an assistant physician and surgeon with Hood's Brigade, serving under Chief Surgeon Cantrell in and about Galveston, where he was present at the capture of that city by the Federal troops. Following the close of hostilities, he began a tour of medical practice which took him to Little Rock, Arkansas, thence to Fort Smith and out into the Choctaw Nation, and practiced among the Indians at Muskogee. He went then to New Orleans, and subsequently practiced at different points in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas until 1870, when he returned to Texas. At that time he established himself at Tanglewood, Burleson county, and he has since practiced at Houston and Galveston, at different points in Harris county, and in Johnson county, and has spent many years at points in Grimes county. During a portion of his long career he has been interested in infirmary work at Brenham with Dr. H. C. Weeks, and in a private sanitarium at Plantersville. He is now established in another at Navasota, and has been eminently successful in his work. He has had no time for politics. His step is still lively, and his energy youthful, his ambition still active and his love for his profession as consuming as in the early years of his practice. He has firmly established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people of his community, and his professional standing is equally high.

While a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania, Dr. Palmer was married to Miss Mary Lewis, who died in Palestine, Texas, leaving a son, Charles W., of Oklahoma City, a jeweler, and married. Dr. Palmer was married at Navasota, July 16, 1898, to Miss Minnie Meinike, and a son, Albert Whitworth, has been born to this union.

General Webster Flanagan. Of the surviving "elder statesmen" of Texas, none is better known and entitled to more distinction for his past services than General Webster Flanagan, of Henderson, Texas. He is one of the few remaining public men of the old regime of republicans in the Lone Star state, and a character among the active and forceful participants in state affairs from and after the Civil war until his recent retirement from a federal office. He is the only brigadier general now living appointed by Sam Houston. General Flanagan belongs to the era of pioneer settlement during the republic, was a participant in the events that filled Texas history during the Confederacy, espoused Republican policies when the war ended because of the principle of protection, entered actively into reconstruction politics, sat in the law-making bodies of the state as a representative from his section during the military and republic rule following the war, has been the recipient of favors from the various Republican national administrations in federal offices and has been a delegate to more national conventions of his party than any other man in the United States. As one still living from the old times, General Flanagan merits special recognition in these pages, but at the same time the memorial of history should be extended to include his father, who was in his time hardly less prominent as a factor in larger politics.

Webster Flanagan was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, January 9, 1832, and was eleven years old when he came to Texas with his father, Major James W. Flanagan in 1843. In 1844, the family home was established at Henderson. Grandfather Charles Flanagan made a record of which later generations are proud, as a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was at one time in charge of a supply train for the colonists. In Kentucky after the war, he was a blacksmith at Cloverport, and a flatboat man, and on the return home on one trip down the Mississippi River he contracted cholera, and died in 1840.

Major James W. Flanagan was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, September 7, 1805, and in 1815 accompanied his father, Charles to Kentucky, settling nc Boonesboro. A few months of his boyhood was spent in attendance at the "Old Field Schools," but after that his education was of a practical business nature and self-acquired. For a few years after reaching manhood, he was a horse dealer along the line of Virginia and Kentucky, subsequently opened a stock of merchandise at Cloverport, doing a successful business, and finally engaged in the river transportation industry which in that era before railroads was one of the most important undertakings to which men of enterprise directed their energies. Eventually he acquired proprietorship of a flotilla of flatboats on the Ohio River, and each year sent these boats ladened with hoop-poles, staves, bacon, beeswax, and other common products of the country adjacent, down the currents of the Ohio, and into the Mississippi, as far as New Orleans, where the flatboats were sold for the lumber contained in them, and the proprietor and his men usually found their way back home on foot, the entire distance of six hundred miles or more. That was his steady vocation, until the battle of San Jacinto had been fought on Texas soil and had brought liberty to the patriot Texans, and then his heart became set on Texas, and he sold out, making arrangements to transfer his residence to the new republic.

Major Flanagan went by boat as far as Shreveport, and then to Slabtown, on the seventeenth meridian, separating Louisiana and Texas, where he established himself as a farmer and merchant. The following year in 1844, and on the ninth day of August, he reached Henderson, which was then a pioneer community. While in Kentucky, Major Flanagan served as justice of the peace and that office gave him a fair knowledge of the law, so that when he located in Henderson, his practice of the law went along with storekeeping and farming, and dealing in land. As a lawyer he acquired a reputation especially as a successful defender of causes. His investment in lands extended widely, and his holdings included several thousand acres about Henderson.

During the war Major Flanagan submitted reluctantly to the part Texas took, and the state went out of the Union in opposition to his advice and counsel. Before the war he had become a factor in politics, and was elected to the lower house, and later to the Senate. Among his varied services as a legislator, should be mentioned the introduction and work in securing the passage of the bill that gave Texas its first insane asylum, and secured an appropriation for the organization and maintenance of that institution. He also secured the passage of a bill chartering the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, which was never completed. As to his early political affiliation, he possessed the old Whig doctrine of internal improvement by the central government, favored a national bank and a protective tariff, and during the fifties, and in the early sixties, stood with Sam Houston, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship in opposition to secession. With the outbreak of the war he retired to his farm, established a tanyard, and furnished under contract large quantities of leather to the quartermaster's department of the Confederate government. When the war

ended with the result that he had forecast, he gave every evidence of his love for his home people, and with his son saw that they were properly treated, and in the neighborhood over which his influence was most potent during the years following the war, no one can now be found who suffered as others claimed they did suffer from the acts of the federal soldiers. And as an evidence of the esteem for him among his fellow citizens, and an acknowledgment of his conduct and efforts in their behalf, Major Flanagan and J. H. Parsons, a prominent lawyer, and a partisan secessionist, were both elected from Rusk county, to the reconstruction constitutional convention of 1866. The acts of that constitutional convention were not recognized by the United States Government, and the State of Texas was accordingly placed under a provisional governor, A. M. Pease, dominated by General Reynolds, and Governor Throckmorton was deposed from office. Under that military rule another constitutional convention was held in 1868, and both Major Flanagan and his son were chosen as delegates to that convention. At the election following the ratification of the Constitution of 1868, and its acceptance by the federal government, E. J. Davis was elected governor, James W. Flanagan lieutenant governor, and Webster Flanagan was elected to the state senate. Such was Major Flanagan's standing in his state, that the legislature of 1869 elected him and Morgan C. Hamilton to the United States Senate, where Senator Flanagan served until March 4, 1875, when succeeded by John Bell Maxey of Paris. In his service in the United States Congress, Major Flanagan was chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, and was always a friend to Texas people.

Following his retirement from the United States Senate, Major Flanagan left active politics and was not again in political life. His personal affairs, which were extensive, required his attention, while he yet lived, and his death occurred in Longview, September 19, 1887. He is buried beside his first wife in Henderson, in the family plot which was established in 1844 when he lost his first wife. Major Flanagan was in religion a Missionary Baptist, and fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Major James W. Flanagan was three times married. His first wife was Polly Miller Moorman, a daughter of Rev. James T. L. Moorman, a Baptist preacher in Kentucky, and a niece of Bishop John Early of Virginia. The children of that marriage were: Laura, who married Ben Smith and died at Henderson; Webster; Charles, who died as a child in Harrison county, Texas; Marian, who married Dr. A. Gates and died in Henderson; Frances, who is Mrs. S. G. Swan of Henderson, and she and General Flanagan are the two oldest residents of that city. The second wife of Major Flanagan was Mrs. Ware.

General Webster Flanagan grew up in Henderson, was educated there in the public schools, read law under his father, and in 1851 at the age of nineteen was admitted to the bar under special act of the legislature permitting Roger Q. Mills and Webster Flanagan to practice law. His entrance into the practical work of his profession was immediate, and was continued without interruption until the beginning of the Civil war. General Flanagan served in the Confederate army, though he was opposed to the dissolution of the Union, and when the final surrender occurred, he accepted its result as a foregone conclusion, and entered into the reconstruction movement in the hope of being able to render some aid in ameliorating the afflictions from which the former Confederate soldiers of the state were almost inevitably bound to suffer.

His election to the constitutional convention of 1868, marked his active entry into politics as a Republican, and the beginning of his long career in public life. In that election he ran twenty-five votes ahead of his father, and when a member at Austin reproved him for some evidence of forwardness, tending to place himself ahead of his ancestor, he replied to the criticism, with a remark that he was the senior member of the delegation from Rusk county, having polled twenty-five more votes than his colleague, his father. The nomination which came to him as associate of his father, gave him great pleasure, and it is one of the rare occurrences in political life that a family should have both father and son participating in the same body where a constitution for the Commonwealth was being made. His election to the state senate enabled him to add his vote to the majority given to his father as candidate for the United States senatorship, and that likewise is an honor seldom given to a legislator. The Twelfth legislature in which he served was called the "Reconstruction legislature," and he was chosen by the senate as lieutenant governor as the successor of Don Campbell. Before his election to the lieutenant governorship, he was chairman of the committee on internal improvements, and it is a matter of record that he reported from the committee more railroad legislation than ever came from that committee in any other legislature before or since. After a service of a year as presiding officer of the senate he was returned to the senate from his county in 1874, and when the election for the constitutional convention of 1875 was called he was elected a delegate to that body, and thus like his father, participated in the deliberations of two constitutional conventions of Texas. When his term expired in the senate he was not again a candidate and retired to take up a business career. General Flanagan became prominent in promoting the Henderson & Overton Railroad, in 1876 was elected president of the railroad company, and so continued until the line was sold to the International and Great Northern in 1882. In the latter year came his appointment as collector of internal revenue for the Fourth Texas district, with headquarters at Henderson. In 1885 President Cleveland declared him an "Offensive Partisan," and retired him from office. In the four years interim, his attention was given to private business affairs, and soon after his inauguration, President Harrison appointed him collector of customs at El Paso, an office he held until the second coming of Cleveland. The President seemed disposed to leave the General in undisturbed possession of his office, but the latter resigned and again resumed private life.

In the campaign of 1896, General Flanagan was very energetic in supporting the candidacy of William McKinley for the presidency, and secured a delegation of Republicans to the national convention at St. Louis in perfect harmony with the McKinley aspirations. A number of years before General Flanagan had made the acquaintance of the great tariff legislator, had sat in several national conventions with him, and knew and sympathized with his political convictions and principles perhaps as closely as any other man in the party. After Major McKinley's election, it was well understood that General Flanagan might select any federal place in Texas, within the gift of the president. Thus the office of internal revenue collector of the Third District came to General Flanagan, that selection having been made because its headquarters were at Austin, where a resident had particular advantages for his family, in the good public and private schools, and the State University. General Flanagan has always been one of the warmest friends and supporters of the State University. When the entire state of Texas was made into one revenue district, the General was retained as collector, and was reappointed by President Roosevelt, and by President Taft, and filled the office until September 1, 1913, a period of almost sixteen years.

There is perhaps one exception to the statement that General Flanagan has attended more national conventions than any other man in the United States, but even so, his experience in this respect is one of the noteworthy facts of political history. His first service as a

Republican delegate was in the national convention of 1868, when General Grant was the nominee of his party; however, at that time the delegation from Texas was not seated because the government had not accepted the state constitution of 1866. In 1872 General Flanagan was a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia, and supported General Grant for his second nomination. In 1880 he was one of "306" who voted thirty-six times for the nomination of the great soldier, and an appropriate medal is among his heirlooms for his loyalty to the Union commander. In this convention, General Flanagan made his noted speech—"What are we here for?" A speech that has been referred to by public speakers and politicians in public assemblages ever since. In 1884, General Flanagan was a friend and champion of John Sherman for the presidency, as he was also at the Chicago convention of 1888, and when it was seen that the Mansfield statesman could not be named, he voted with the Texas delegation for General Harrison. In 1892 the national convention was held at Minneapolis, and there General Flanagan aided in bringing about the renomination of Harrison. In this convention an element of the party manifested itself for William McKinley, and thus indicated the rising of a star which was to reach its zenith four years later. In 1904 General Flanagan did his final convention work at Chicago when he supported Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency, and witnessed his nomination. During all this long service of national convention work, and candidate-making General Flanagan was a constant attendant upon state conventions and a member of the state committee and an adviser in the conduct of national and state campaigns.

General Flanagan is a lover of live stock, and has owned some of the best horse blood ever introduced into Texas. In his stable at one time was the celebrated racer "Jack Gamble," and "Highlander," and he brought to the state the first cow from the Island of Jersey, the results of which are still visible on the dairy farms about Henderson and over East Texas.

There are many interesting phases to such a career and character as that of General Flanagan. He is a sportsman in the best sense of the term. His achievements in that direction began early, when as a lad of thirteen years, and within two hundred yards of where his Henderson residence is now located, he killed his first deer. In passing it should be noted that that residence was built in 1848 and is still good for another similar period of existence. The number of deer killed by General Flanagan since his first could not easily be reckoned. He has every year gone to the wilds of southwest Texas on deer, wild hog, catamount and other game hunts, and his home is filled with trophies of the chase, including many heads and horns of the antlers tribe. General Flanagan affiliates with the Masonic order, and has been a member of the Oddfellows since 1853, Shawnee Lodge, No. 15, at Henderson, and is the oldest in membership of the order in the state. He belongs to Bonita Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and his membership with the Knights of Honor began in 1875. As a church man he has been a Baptist since 1858.

On December 20, 1853, General Flanagan married Miss Lizzie Graham, a daughter of Major John E. Graham of Nacogdoches. Her death occurred November 20, 1872. Her children were: Webster, of Austin; Charles, who died in Henderson and left a family; Dr. Emmet of DeBerry, Texas; Marian, who died as Mrs. William Elliott, and left four children; Horace B., who married John Ware, and resides in Longview; and Bonnie May, who died the wife of Herbert Vinson, and left a daughter, now Mrs. Thomas of Dallas.

In May, 1878, General Flanagan married Miss Sallie Ware, a daughter of Dr. Levi Ware, whose widow was the third wife of Major James W. Flanagan, as already stated above. The Ware family came from South Carolina, but Mrs. Flanagan was born in Texas. To the second marriage of General Flanagan are the following children: Clarence, a farmer at Flanagan in Rusk county; Bessie V., who died in Austin, May 3, 1908; John Conklin, a farmer and ranchman of Zavalla county, Texas; and Irma, living at home. The family returned to the old home in 1913 and the General says he is fixing it up for his heirs, trusting they may take better care of it than he has and to love it as he has always.

ALFRED WARREN. While his home in San Antonio and Texas has been of only brief duration, Alfred Warren sustains a distinctive relationship to the metropolis of the state as the founder and builder of what is known as the Henry Warren Memorial Art Gallery, and through this institution the career of both himself and his honored father becomes a subject of interest to a state and community far removed from the original scenes of their active careers.

Henry Warren, who was a distinguished American artist, was born in Bath, England, in 1793, came to America in 1806 with his brother William, lived for many years in Philadelphia, and died at the home of his son Alfred in Cincinnati in 1877. When a child he developed talent for drawing and painting, and, though without formal instruction in art, he studied the designs made by others, first using the old wood-cut illustrations in a book on mythology. His excellence in the domain of art extended to all its branches except sculpture. It is said that wherever he went he carried pencil and drawing paper, and sketched many objects which he later painted.

Henry Warren's first oil painting was "Sir Walter Scott's Cottage Door," after Gainsborough, painted in 1815, and is now found in the collection contained in the Henry Warren Memorial Art Gallery at San Antonio. His first regular work as an artist, and the chief source of his livelihood, was as scene painter for the old Chestnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. His brother William was lessee and manager of that playhouse. During many long tramps through the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, Henry Warren made almost countless sketches and pictures of landscapes. Many of these were drawn in sepia or India ink and are so perfect as to resemble steel or wood engravings. Some of the most interesting of these pictures are of cities such as Trenton, New Jersey, Pittsburgh, Glens Falls, New York, Marietta, Ohio, portraying those localities as they appeared in the early '50s, and the pictures now have great historical value as local material in comparison with the present appearance of the cities. His range of work embraced many subjects and kinds of art. He painted in oil and water colors, made sepia, pen and ink and pencil sketches, and did a great deal of portraiture, and the few portraits which he sold were the only examples of his art which he did not preserve and which are not to be found in the memorial gallery at San Antonio. Many of his subjects were scriptural and others were taken from characters and scenes in Scotch poetry, particularly Walter Scott and Robert Burns, and from classical subjects. What the artist himself considered his masterpiece, and one upon which he worked for several years, is the painting called "Hymen's Bower," an idyllic scene of great charm and beauty. One of the interesting small pictures is a drawing of the residence of Nicholas Biddle in Philadelphia, the ancestral home of the famous Biddle family of that city.

Henry Warren married Elizabeth Hamilton, who was born in Philadelphia and died in that city in 1861. After the death of his wife, Henry Warren retired in 1862 and thereafter lived in Cincinnati with his son Alfred until his death in 1877. He had six children, as follows: William, Henry, Charles, Archibald, Mary Ann, and Alfred, of whom Alfred Warren of San Antonio, now eighty-three years of age, is the only survivor.

Alfred Warren was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831. For more than half a century, from 1854 to 1906, he was a bookseller and merchant in Cincinnati. His bookstore was a famous place, quaint and interesting, lined throughout with book-filled shelves, and besides was a veritable curiosity shop, abounding not only with everything in the book and stationery line, but in art objects, curios, and the like. When he sold out his store and retired in 1906, the local newspapers called attention to the fact that the children had lost an old friend. From its founding it was a great center for school children, who bought their school books, tablets, slates, pencils, and other supplies, and many men now distinguished in the professions or in business had in their childhood patronized the Warren store, a place which was associated with many happy memories. During all the years of his business career Alfred Warren was in the same location, although it was enlarged and improved several times. The place was originally 235 Western Row, the name of which was later changed to Central avenue and the number changed to 219. It was a three-story building and in later years he extended his store space and had, besides the entrance at 219 Central avenue, two other entrances around the corner on West Sixth street, the two latter entrances being 271 and 273.

Alfred Warren married Mary Jane Pinkerton, who died February 19, 1881. Of the three surviving daughters Mrs. Elizabeth Warren Ziegler lives in Cincinnati, while Mrs. Martha Warren Grothaus and Mrs. Alpha Warren Hunsdon are residents of San Antonio.

When Henry Warren moved from Philadelphia to Cincinnati he boxed all his collection of art works and had them stored in his son's establishment. There they remained for a long period of years, and neither Alfred Warren nor any of the artist's descendants had any accurate idea of what the boxes contained. The collection became the property of Alfred Warren by matter of inheritance, and when the latter moved to Texas after retiring from business in Cincinnati, he had the many boxes opened and their contents examined. Thus it was discovered that practically the life work of Henry Warren, excepting some of his portrait paintings and his routine work as a scene painter, was contained in the collection stored in those boxes. Mr. Warren called in several competent critics to inspect the pictures, and on the basis of their judgment as to their high individual and average merit he determined not to sell one specimen, and brought them all to Texas. After two years of residence in Austin he followed his daughter to San Antonio, and in the meantime had determined to build a memorial to his father in the form of an art gallery. The Henry Warren Memorial Art Gallery, the result of that determination, was begun in 1912 and finished in 1914. It is located on a beautiful elevation at Alamo Heights in the north section of San Antonio, being situated at the corner of Verbena Road and Terrell Road or Via Madre, and fronting on the last named street. This memorial has perhaps the peculiar distinction of being the only art gallery in the world that has ever been built for the purpose of displaying the paintings and drawings of a single artist. The building is of brick trimmed with stone, and above its main entrance is an art memorial window with the name Warren and the corner-stone has a bronze tablet on which is inscribed, "Erected to the memory of Henry Warren, artist, by Alfred Warren."

Ulrich H. Rische. One of the most valuable officials of the city of San Antonio is Ulrich H. Rische, alderman from the Fifth ward. With fine old German stock as his ancestry, he has in abundance those qualities which have caused America to welcome with open arms settlers from the Fatherland. Far-sighted and industrious, careful and patient, Mr. Rische makes an ideal city father. He is a successful business man, and, having lived in San Antonio for many years, he has many friends here.

Ulrich H. Rische is the son of Edward and Louise (Griesenbeck) Rische, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to America with the Prince Solms-Braunfels colony in 1846, locating at New Braunfels, in Comal county, Texas. Later they removed to San Antonio, and Edward Rische took an active part in the city's affairs. He served four years as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, going out from New Braunfels, and he was also an enrolling officer from that place. He was city tax collector for four years and was a well-known Mason and a Knights Templar. He died on the 1st of August, 1898, and his wife survived him until the 15th of May, 1904.

Ulrich H. Rische was born in New Braunfels, on the Comal River, May 30, 1858. When he was eight years old his parents removed to San Antonio, obtaining his first glimpse of the city which was to be his future home, on St. Patrick's day, 1866. He grew up in this city, attending St. Mary's College and receiving his higher education from Professor C. Plagge. For forty years Mr. Rische has lived in what was known as "Irish Flat," but which is now called the Fifth ward. He is the head and sole owner of the Rische Bottling Works, a prosperous enterprise which manufactures soda water and other soft drinks. He has three brothers and four sisters living.

On February 1, 1912, Mayor A. H. Jones appointed Mr. Rische alderman of the Fifth ward, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1913, so competent had he proved and so satisfied were the people of the Fifth ward with their representative, that they returned him to the city council by a large majority. He is valued by his fellow councilmen as a hard working and conscientious member. He is a member of the committee on streets, bridges and drainage and of the Commerce street widening committee. He is also chairman of the committee on street cleaning, sanitation and hospitals.

In the fraternal world Mr. Rische is also prominent, being a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at San Antonio, Lodge No. 11, this being the largest and wealthiest chapter in the state. In September, 1913, he received from this lodge a Veteran's Jewel in honor of his twenty-five years' membership therein. He is also a member of the Sam Houston Camp of the Woodmen of the World, a member of the Casino Association, and is one of the oldest members of the San Antonio Club.

On the 28th of February, 1905, he was married to Miss Leile Pearl Woods, and they have one son, Ulrich H. Rische, Jr., who was born March 27, 1910.

Thomas F. Hardy. The financial interests of Thomas F. Hardy have been varied and his activities have been of a nature proving directly beneficial to the communities in which he has labored in the promotion of commercial and industrial enterprises. As a citizen he has ever wielded an influence for good, but has devoted the greater part of his attention to financial affairs, and is president of the Cameron State Bank, the Burlington State Bank, and the Buckholts State Bank, making his residence at Cameron. Mr. Hardy was born in Barbour county, Alabama, September 30, 1860, and is a son of Joseph E. and Martha A. (Patterson) Hardy.

Joseph E. Hardy was born in Bedford county, Virginia, April 30, 1827, and there received a good educational training and grew to manhood on the family plantation. As a young man he went to Barbour county, Alabama, where he was residing at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the states of the South and the North, and, casting his sympathies with the Confederacy, he enlisted in the ranks of the Gray. He participated in a number of engagements and met a soldier's death while with his command in Louisiana, passing away in 1863. Mr. Hardy married Miss Martha A. Pat-

terson, who was born in Stuart county, Georgia, June 21, 1838, and after her first husband's death she married Nathan Watson, a Southern farmer, who died in Alabama. Mrs. Watson passed away in 1875. By each of her marriages there were three children born, the first three being those of the first union: William Hardy, who is now deceased; Thomas F. Hardy; and Edward Hardy, who is deceased; Lula, John and James Watson.

Thomas F. Hardy received his early education in the public schools of Pike county, Alabama, whence his mother had moved after the death of the father, and subsequently he received the benefit of attendance at a private school at Troy, Alabama, following which he became a student in Baylor University, Waco, Texas. He had reached the age of twenty-one years when he laid aside his books to join the world's army of workers, becoming a clerk in country stores. In 1883 he came to Milam county and secured employment in stores in Cameron, and in 1885 was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Cameron, a position which he filled for some years before being made cashier. He thus received an excellent training in financial affairs, and in 1906 became one of the organizers of the Cameron State Bank, of which he has since been president, with T. H. Graves as vice president and T. A. Robinson as cashier. This is known as one of the solid and substantial institutions of this part of Texas, and its depositors have been attracted to it through their thorough confidence in Mr. Hardy's integrity and reliability, as well as his keen knowledge of financial affairs. It has a capital stock of $30,000 and surplus and profits of $40,000, and the business has enjoyed a healthy and consecutive growth ever since the bank threw open its doors for business. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determined, earnest and honorable purpose, Mr. Hardy has steadily worked his way upward in the financial life of Cameron, where he is known for his close adherence to a high standard of business ethics. He has been successful in his affairs because he has given to them absolute devotion and is master of every detail of his chosen work. In recent years he has broadened the scope of his activities and at present is president of the Burlington State Bank and the Buckholts State Bank, both of which are well patronized institutions. Possessing all the qualities which make a man successful in business, his associates hold him in the highest confidence, and look constantly to him for counsel and leadership.

Mr. Hardy was married at Cameron, Texas, December 5, 1889, to Miss Vance Hefley, of this city, daughter of William V. and Jane (Crenshaw) Hefley, and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Thomas F., who is deceased; William Edwin and Maude Vance. Mr. Hardy ranks with the distinguished representatives of Masonry in Texas, affiliating with the Knights Templar and Shriners, and is also well known in the lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. In political matters he is a Democrat, but is not an active politician and has never sought public office, although he has faithfully and conscientiously performed the responsibilities of citizenship as a member of the board of education of Cameron. With his family he attends the Methodist church, in the work of which he has been particularly active, and at this time is serving as steward and as a member of the board of trustees. While he is socially inclined and has a wide circle of warm and appreciative friends, Mr. Hardy is naturally a domestic man, and when not found absorbed in his business affairs is usually located in his home, where he finds his greatest pleasure.

MAJ. RICHARD LYLES, who, in the profession of American law and jurisprudence, has conferred honor upon the legal history of Texas, became one of the early members of the Milam county bar, and throughout the forty years of his connection therewith has maintained a foremost place in its ranks. The law demands not alone a high order of ability, but a superior combination of tact, learning, patience, and industry, and the successful legist must be a man of well balanced mentality, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of broad and detailed general information, and be absolutely devoted to his calling. Possessing these qualities, Major Lyles has won a high place in the confidence of the people of Cameron, where he has been engaged in practice since 1874. Major Lyles was born at Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, December 16, 1839, and is a son of Archibald M. and Harriet T. (Feister) Lyles.

Archibald M. Lyles was born at Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1807, and was an attorney by profession, following that vocation successfully throughout life. He died in 1890, in Kentucky, to which state he had removed in young manhood. Mrs. Lyles was born at Leesburg, Virginia, in 1809, and met her death in a railroad accident in 1888. There were eleven children in the family, namely: John R., Elizabeth A., Thomas H., and Archibald M., all deceased; Martha E.; Richard; Robert J., deceased; William W.; Edward H., who is deceased; May C., and one child who died in infancy.

Richard Lyles was educated in the public schools of Kentucky until he was eighteen years af age, at which time he became a student in Lebanon University Lebanon, Tennessee, being graduated from that institution in 1857. He was admitted to the bar of his native state during that same year, and engaged in practice at Russellville until the outbreak of the war between the South and the North. He at first enlisted for service in the Fourteenth Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, and was discharged in September, 1861, following which he re-enlisted in the Ninth Kentucky Infantry, Company A, and served for an extended period therein. In 1864 he raised the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry of which he continued as major until the close of hostilities. Major Lyles' service was an exceedingly active one, and during it he was wounded no less than three times, first at Greenbriar, Virginia; second at Fairview, Kentucky, and third at Nolin Creek, Kentucky. He was known as a gallant soldier and efficient officer, and won the respect of his fellow officers and the admiration of his men. When the war had closed he returned to his practice at Russellville, but there continued for a short period only, and in 1874, seeking a new location, came to Texas and settled at Cameron, Milam county. Here he has built up a large and representative practice, having upon his books the names of some of the leading business houses and corporations in this part of the state. His connection with a number of important cases has made him a familiar figure in the courts, where his broad knowledge and high accomplishments have won him success. Major Lyles assisted in putting through the T. C. & W. Railroad, now a part of the M. K. & T. Railroad, in 1892, which operates between Granger and Austin, and was the general manager and right-of-way man for this road. While Major Lyles carries on a general practice, his specialty is criminal law, in which he has been very successful.

Major Lyles has been married three times, his first union being with Mary E. Jones, in 1857, who died in 1881, the mother of two children; Richard M. a resident of Temple, Texas, who married Elma Robinson and has two children: Lee M. and May G.; and Irby M., who married Ida V. Bradley, and has four children—Richard, Ida, May V. and Nadine. Major Lyles' second marriage was to Mrs. Idelia Looney, in 1882, who died in 1894, there being two children to this union—Richard, Jr., who married Edna Rose, lives in Waco and has three children—Francis D., Celia R. and Josephine; and Robert M., who is single and his father's law partner. Major Lyles was married in 1898 to Lucy P. White, at Waco, she being a daughter of Captain White of Falls county, Texas, and three children have been born to this union—Gladys D., Hazel K.

and Mattie C., all of whom are single and live with their parents.

Politically, Major Lyles is a Democrat, and his abilities have been recognized repeatedly by the people who have sent him to positions of responsibility and trust, in which he has failed in no way to discharge the duties devolving upon him. He has frequently served as special judge of the district court of Milam county, and was also county attorney of Caldwell county, Kentucky, for four years. In 1912 Major Lyles was appointed superintendent of the Confederate Soldiers' Home by Governor Colquitt, but after thirteen months resigned his position in order to concentrate his energies upon discharging the duties of his profession. He is a member of the Texas Bar Association and is held in high regard by his fellow members, who recognize in him a man who has the highest regard for professional ethics, a valued associate and a worthy opponent. With his family he attends the Episcopal church. He owns his own residence at Cameron and is never as happy as when in his home, surrounded by his children. He is now reaching his seventy-fifth year, yet still takes an active interest in his profession, in affairs of importance to the country and in those movements which are making for the betterment of his community. Major Lyles' life has been an exceptionally full one and in none of its activities has he failed to bear himself creditably.

MARVIN C. OVERTON, M. D. Now regarded as the physician with the largest practice in Lubbock county, Dr. Overton has the distinction of being the first doctor to locate permanently in the town of Lubbock. Within the town limits there were only one hundred and twenty five persons to whom he could offer his services when he opened his office. Dr. Overton by his own work paid his way through college and it has been his constant aim to keep his ability and knowledge up to date, which he has done by close attention to his work, and by post-graduate courses since beginning practice. He well deserves his success.

Dr. Marvin C. Overton was born in Morganfield, Kentucky, June 13, 1878. His father, George B. Overton, was also born in Kentucky and now resides in Lubbock, Texas. His profession has been the ministry of the Methodist church, to which he has devoted his time and energies for a period of fifty-three years. Rev. Overton is a graduate of the Pennsylvania University. His ancestry was English, of early colonial settlement, members of which bore arms during the Revolution and subsequent generations moved from Virginia to North Carolina and then to Kentucky. The maiden name of Dr. Overton's mother was Susan J. Lawson, a native of Kentucky, and now a resident at Lubbock. She was the mother of six children, all of whom are living, the doctor being the fifth in order of birth.

He attained his early education in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, graduated from the high school of that city, and pursued his medical studies and took his degrees in 1902 from the University of Louisville. He served one year as interne in the University hospital after his graduation, and in the spring of 1902 arrived at Lubbock to begin practice. In 1905, having established himself firmly in the regard of a large number of patients, Dr. Overton went east to continue his studies by post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic. In 1910 he again took a vacation from his work and was a student in the Chicago post graduate schools. Besides his large private practice he has the post of examiner for a number of old-line insurance companies, and secret orders. He is also, together with his partner, Dr. C. J. Wagner, now conducting the Overton Sanitarium, an institution with twenty beds, modernly equipped for medical and surgical cases.

During 1909 Dr. Overton was president of the First National Bank of Lubbock, and since locating here has always been closely identified with public affairs and business, so far as his large practice would permit. He is independent in politics, and at the present time is serving as an alderman. For four years he was school trustee, and for several years served as county physician of Lubbock county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including the Knights Templar degree, with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights and Ladies of Security, and professionally belongs to the county, district, state, and the American Medical Association. He is now vice president of the Lubbock County Medical Society. His church is the Methodist.

On June 25, 1902, at Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. Overton married Miss Georgie T. Robertson, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of G. W. Robertson. The three children born to their marriage are: Marvin C., Jr., born in Lubbock, April 29, 1903; George, born in Lubbock, November 7, 1905; and Philip R., born at Lubbock, March 26, 1908.

JAMES WATSON, D. D. S. An able and popular representative of the profession of which he is a successful exponent at Cameron, the judicial center of Milam county, Dr. Watson here has built up a large and substantial practice, the extent and character of which attest his technical skill as well as his distinctive hold upon popular confidence and esteem.

Dr. Watson comes of stanch Southern lineage and was born at Brundidge, Pike county, Alabama, on the 17th of November, 1874. His father, Nathan C. Watson, was born in Macon county, Alabama, in 1830, and his mother was born at Cuthbert, Randolph county, Georgia, in 1836. Her death occurred in 1875, only a few months after the birth of her son James, whose name introduces this article. Nathan C. Watson married Martha Sellers, who survives him and who resides at Banks, Alabama. The death of the husband and father occurred in 1902, and he had long been numbered among the representative farmers and honored citizens of the state of Alabama. The three children of his first marriage are Lulu, John and James, and the one child of his second union is Hugh, who remains with his widowed mother.

Dr. Watson attended the public schools of Brundidge, Alabama, until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and for the purpose of preparing himself adequately for his chosen profession he then went to Nashville, Tennessee, in which city he entered the department of dentistry in fine old Vanderbilt University. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, and from the same he received his coveted and well earned degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In the same year he came to Texas and engaged in the practice of his profession at Cameron, where he has since maintained his home, where he has finely appointed offices, with the best of modern equipment, and where his practice is of appreciative and representative order. He and his wife are popular in the leading social circles of their home city and here they are zealous members of the Presbyterian church. The Doctor is a stalwart in the local camp of the Democratic party, is liberal and progressive as a citizen, but he is devoted to his profession and has had no desire for the activities of politics. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 23d of April, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Watson to Miss George Bowman, daughter of George W. Bowman, of Monroeville, Texas, and she presides as the gracious chatelaine of their attractive home in Cameron.

ROBERT A. NABOURS. The career of Robert A. Nabours, of Cameron, has been one of singular interest, including all the essentials for a story of self-made

M. C. Overton.

manhood and clearly illustrating the vicissitudes which occur in the life of the man who has the courage of his own convictions and the daring to grasp opportunities in the form in which they present themselves to him. As a lad he led the life of a cowboy, drifted naturally into the business of speculating in cattle, shipped at one time more stock than any other man from Milam county, and is now serving ably in public office, having been appointed justice of the peace of precinct No. 1, in 1913.

Justice Nabours was born in Milam county, September 17, 1856, and is a son of Jerry M. and Mary (Stewart) Nabours. His father was a native of Alabama, born in 1817, was a local Methodist minister, served as county assessor and collector of Milam county prior to the Civil war, and as district clerk and county clerk following the close of that struggle until the two offices were separated, and was known as one of the foremost and most influential men of his community. He had come to Texas when a young man of about twenty-five years, and here he passed the remainder of his active life, passing away in 1884. Mrs. Nabours, who was born in 1822, in Tennessee, survived her husband until 1894, and was the mother of eleven children, of whom five are now living: William A.; Pamelia, who is now Mrs. Wheeler; Belle, who is now Mrs. Jones; James O. and Robert A.

The country schools of Milam county furnished Robert A. Nabours with his educational training, but at the age of seventeen years he laid aside his books to face the world on his own account, accepting employment as a cowboy, a capacity in which he was employed during the following ten years. He then turned his attention to farming for two years, and while thus engaged became a speculator in cattle, and shipped and raised more stock than any one individual in Milam county. For a number of years his ventures were crowned with a high order of success, but circumstances over which he had no control caused the failure of several of his large transactions, and for a time he was compelled to accept heavy reverses. However, it is not in Mr. Nabours' nature to become disheartened, and he has since recuperated his losses and is known as one of the substantial business men of his community. He has always been straightforward in his dealings, has been content to accept conditions as he has found them, and to make the most of whatever chances have come his way. His associates have had every reason to trust him implicitly and his reputation is that of a man of high business integrity and stalwart personal worth. It was probably the possession of these qualities that gained him the appointment as justice of the peace of precinct No. 1, in 1913, an office in which he has shown himself capably fitted for the discharge of its responsibilities, and a man of impartiality and excellent judgment. His politics coincide with the principles of the Democratic party, in the ranks of which he is known as a strong and influential factor in Milam county.

Mr. Nabours was married March 15, 1877, at the home of the bride in Milam county, to Miss Rebecca Poteet, daughter of J. B. Poteet. She was born in Mississippi, but at the age of eleven years was brought to Milam county, and this has since been her home. Mr. and Mrs. Nabours have a comfortable home at Cameron and are the parents of five children—Lula P., May Ethel, Willard, Parolee, and Homer. Of these, Lula P. married John House, engaged in the grocery business at Cameron, and has one child, Maourine. May Ethel married Herbert Massingale, a farmer of Milam county, and has four children—Robert, LeRoy, Rebecca, and Mildred. Willard married Mollie Lascoski, of Cameron, is an auditor of Oklahoma, and has one son, Don. Parolee married C. M. Davis, a civil engineer, and they reside at Fort Worth and have one child, Martha Zoe.

ARTHUR V. SMITH. Manager of the Cameron *Herald*, Arthur V. Smith is one of the successful newspaper men of central Texas. He has been through all the grades of service in the fourth estate, from devil to editor, has written leading articles and performed the various mechanical duties of the composition and printing room, and with his mature ability in the newspaper field is also a popular and progressive citizen of his home community.

Arthur V. Smith was born in Robertson county, Texas, October 6, 1881. His father, B. D. Smith, known more generally as Bird Smith, was born in Alabama in 1853, came to Texas after the war, and followed the vocation of bookkeeper. His death occurred in 1894. The mother, Octavia Welborn, was born in Mississippi in 1859 and now lives at Groesbeck, in Limestone county, Texas. There were five children—Lamar, Arthur V., May, Emmett, and Belle. The son Lamar is a railway attorney and married Maud Campbell; May is the wife of B. B. Smith, a merchant; Emmett is a contractor and is unmarried, while Belle is also unmarried and a teacher in the schools of Limestone county.

Arthur V. Smith received his education chiefly at Thornton, in Limestone county. At the age of nineteen he began learning the printer's trade in an office in that county, and in 1909 came to Cameron and spent five years with the Milam County *Enterprise*. In 1913 he acquired an interest and was made manager of the Cameron *Herald*, and his aggressive policy and hard work has placed this newspaper on a sound financial basis and has made it one of the best mediums of news and advertising in Milam county.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat and has no particular church affiliations. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. At Cameron on Christmas Day of 1909 he married Sallie Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stone, of Thorndale, Texas. They have one child, Elva Lois. This daughter in May, 1913, at the baby show held in Cameron, was awarded the first prize for beauty for children between two and four years of age, and this honor is naturally one of which the parents are proud.

JOHN R. YOUNG. A Cameron merchant and business man whose success has been much greater than the brevity of his years, John R. Young is proprietor of the Red Cross drug store and has many interests which identify him permanently with that community.

John R. Young was born near Brenham, in Washington county, Texas, April 6, 1886. His father, Dr. Edwin R. Young, who was born in Louisiana in 1847 and was brought to Texas when nine years of age, has had a long and successful career as a physician and now lives in Brenham. The mother, whose maiden name was Willie Jameson, was born in Talladega county, Alabama, in 1854. There are four children and, besides John R., their names are: Stella Knolle, who lives at Seguin; Ernest, whose home is in Jacksboro, Texas, and Robert, who lives at Brenham, in Washington county.

John R. Young was educated at first in the Webb School at Belle Buckle, Tennessee, and at the Barnes School at Montgomery, Alabama, graduating in 1899. In 1905 he was graduated Ph. G. from the pharmacy department of the University of Texas. That gave him a profession which he followed as prescription clerk at various points in Texas until 1913. In that year Mr. Young established the Red Cross drug store in Cameron, opening for business on the 1st of June, and has since built up a large trade and has made his store headquarters for the public in that town. Mr. Young is also a stockholder in the Cameron *Herald*.

He is a steward in the Methodist church, and in politics is a Democrat. At Jacksboro, Texas, on November 9, 1903, Mr. Young married Esther Cabbler, whose

home was originally in Kansas. They are the parents of one child, Lucile.

CAPTAIN DANIEL MCDOWELL SHORT. The late Captain Short, whose death occurred at Center, in Shelby county, Texas, on April 8, 1902, was a distinguished Texan, one of the strong characters of his day and generation, and his death made a chronicle marked with regret by people throughout the state. After leaving his native commonwealth of Delaware, Captain Short was a citizen of three successive governments—the Texas Republic, the Confederacy and again of the United States, and he fought valiantly as a soldier in two wars.

Captain Daniel M. Short was born at Smyrna, Delaware, December 14, 1819. At an early age he lost his parents, but received a liberal education, according to the standards of his time. Coming to Texas in 1842, he first located at Marshall in Harrison county, but later went to Sabinetown in Sabine county, where he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at Milam, Sabine county. He had made the acquaintance of and became a lifelong friend of O. M. Roberts, one of the great men of the state, becoming afterward governor of Texas, and Senator of the United States, besides being Colonel of three regiments in the Confederate States Army. Theirs was a deep and genuine friendship that lasted all their lives, more than half a century, and was reciprocally advantageous. Captain Short became a partner in law practice with Mr. Roberts in 1846 at Shelbyville, which was then the county seat of Shelby county. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he received from President Polk, through Congressman David S. Kaufman, in whose office he had studied law at Sabinetown, a lieutenant's commission in the United States army. He was attached to the Twelfth United States Infantry, and served in General Scott's army throughout the war, being presumably in command of his company in all the battles of the campaign. Returning to Shelbyville, he resumed the practice of law, and soon became a prominent figure in state politics. He was a delegate to all the state and congressional conventions in the decade preceding the Civil war and for twenty years afterward. He had deep convictions on political and economic questions, and belonged to the school of the strict Constructionists of the Federal Constitution as applied to the rights of the States. He was an active associate with his friends, O. M. Roberts, James Pinckney Henderson, and other patriots holding similar political views, in leading the opposition in Texas to Sam Houston and his followers on the issues of annexation of Texas and later of secession. In 1859 Captain Short was elected and served as a member of the famous eight legislature, whose roster contained the names of some of the most distinguished men that Texas has produced, men who were leaders in shaping the destiny of the state. It was this body which elected Louis T. Wigfall United States Senator over Sam Houston, a fact in which Captain Short took much pride and was entitled to much credit. He was also elected and served as a member of the famous secession convention at Austin, his old law partner, O. M. Roberts, being its president. From Austin, when the work of the convention was completed, he hurried back to Shelby county, raised and became captain of the first company raised in the county, Company E, which was assigned to duty in the Third Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Greer, and in the brigade commanded by General Hogg. This company unfurled the first Confederate flag in east Texas, and a finer or better equipped body of men the sun never shone on. That flag was made by Captain Short's mother-in-law, Mrs. Melita Ballard Ratliff, the Captain having married her daughter, Miss Evaline Ballard. During the remainder of the war Captain Short served with distinction in the Trans-Mississippi Department. In 1866, he was elected a member of the Eleventh legislature, which elected O. M. Roberts United States Senator over John Hancock, who had renegaded to the North during the war. Later he again served in the legislature, in 1873. This legislature was acclaimed "the deliverer of the people," as indeed it was. From 1866 to 1892 Captain Short was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his district and county, and continued a leading and powerful influence in state politics until 1896. From 1878 until 1886 he also served as inspector of the state penitentiaries, receiving the appointment from Governor O. M. Roberts, for twenty years his law partner. His withdrawal from active membership in the party was the result of the Chicago platform adopted in that year, he opposing the so-called free silver plank. In the ensuing election he failed for the first time in a long and strenuous political life to cast his vote for the nominees of the Democratic party.

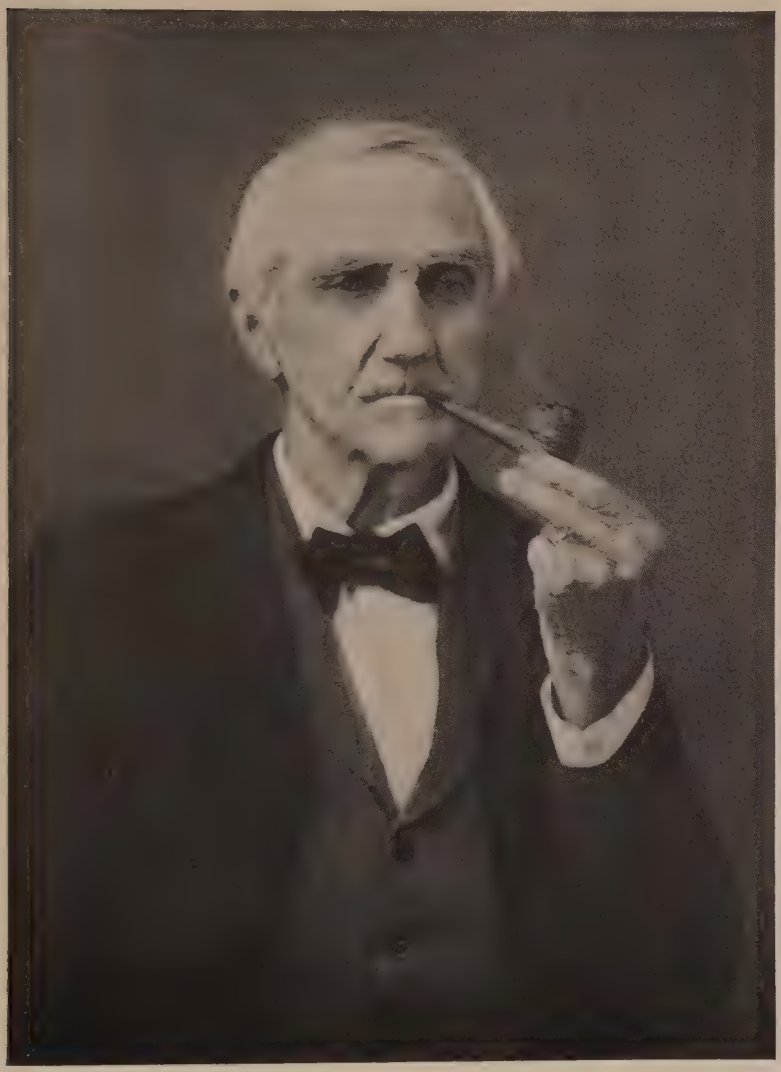
In 1886 Captain Short formed the law partnership of D. M. Short & Sons, consisting of himself and two sons, Hugh B. and Carroll B. Short. The latter son is since deceased. Captain Short remained in the practice of the law, in an advisory capacity, almost to the time of his death, which occurred April 8, 1902. From Shelbyville, the old county seat of Shelby county, when he lost by fire most of his books and papers as well as his home, he moved, in 1876, to Center, the new seat of justice, and made his home there during the remainder of his life.

Throughout his career, a conspicuous figure and a prominent participant in many stirring public dramas, he carried no arms, had no personal encounters, and was immensely respected by all the people with whom he became intimately associated without having his veracity impeached or his integrity questioned even by his bitterest enemy.

HON. HUGH B. SHORT. For a period of more than seventy years members of the Short family have been prominent in east Texas, as soldiers, lawyers, statesmen and as vigorous, public spirited citizens, always leaders in their respective communities.

The Hon. Hugh B. Short, the surviving son of Captain Daniel M. Short, and who has added to the distinction of the family in the field of law, was born at Shelbyville, Shelby county, Texas, April 24, 1856. His early schooling was received in Shelby county, and his experience in public affairs began at an early age, when he became a page in the house of representatives at Austin. Through Congressman Herndon he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. After passing the required examination he started for West Point, but was compelled to return when attacked by a "white swelling," which has caused him to be lame ever since. Through a long invalidism he took up the study of law, pursuing it most of the time while in bed, and was admitted to the bar at Center in 1882. A few years later, he became an associate of his father, and since that time has been a very busy practitioner, handling a large business in both civil and criminal practice. His record places him in the front rank of east Texas attorneys, and since he took up the practice he has participated in at least one hundred trials of men charged with murder, and more than five hundred involving titles to land. Before beginning practice and when only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Short was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of Shelby county, and subsequently was elected without opposition, so that he served four years in that position. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor John Ireland district attorney, and filled out an unexpired term, with great credit to himself and much benefit to the state.

The home life of Mr. Short has been delightful and happy. Mrs. Short, who before her marriage was Miss Mattie Weatherred, was born in Sabine county, a daughter of the late Senator W. W. Weatherred. Their five children are: Hoya B. Short, who is now a practicing



Daniel M Short

lawyer and junior partner with his father; Miss Io Short, Miss Evaline Ballard Short, Wallace Weatherred Short and Daniel Maurice Short.

ERNEST M. BELK. The manager of the Cameron office of the South Western Telephone & Telegraph Company is a young man in years, but has demonstrated exceptional capacity for handling the duties of his technical and business office, and on the basis of what he has already accomplished has a fine career ahead of him.

Ernest M. Belk was born at Bartlett, in Williamson county, Texas, June 17, 1888. His father, Lucian L. Belk, born in Alabama in 1867, was brought to Texas when fifteen years of age, the family settling in Williamson county, and he has followed the business of machinist, in which he is still engaged. The maiden name of the mother was Emma B. Burk, and she was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1869. Their three children are: Ernest, Mattie May and Bessie Lee.

Ernest M. Belk received his education in the public schools of Bartlett, graduating from the high school in 1906. That was followed by a business course in a commercial college at Waco, and after finishing in shorthand and typewriting in 1908, he became a clerk for the South Western Telephone and Telegraph Company. From his duties as clerk, which he performed with an efficiency and fidelity that is one of his chief characteristics, he was promoted in 1913 to the management of the Cameron office, and has introduced a great deal of system and promptness into that part of the great business of which he has supervision.

On April 20, 1912, at Cameron, Mr. Belk married Delia G. Aycock, daughter of Terrell W. Aycock, of Milam county. Mr. and Mrs. Belk are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Democrat, and, in addition to being a good business man, is a popular and public spirited citizen. Outside the duties of his office as manager of the telephone company, he is a fancier and raiser of thoroughbred Rhode Island Red chickens, and keeps a flock of about one hundred of those fowls.

PORTER STEVENS. Among the public officials of Milam county who have given evidence of their general fitness for office within the gift of the people, Porter Stevens, county tax collector, has rendered distinctly helpful services. He has long been identified with public office in Milam county and has been the incumbent of his present office since 1910, his re-election in 1912 coming as recognition and appreciation of the able manner in which he discharged his duties during his first term, and at all times has stood high in the confidence and esteem of the people. Mr. Stevens is a native of Milam county, Texas, and was born March 14, 1861, a son of Silas R. and Margaret (Zellner) Stevens.

Silas R. Stevens was born in Tennessee and came to Texas in young manhood, settling in Milam county, where he resided until enlisting for service during the Civil war. His army experiences proved too much for his resistance, and he passed away in 1865. Mrs. Stevens was born in Milam county, Texas, and after the death of her first husband married B. F. Hasty, a farmer, who died in 1890, Mrs. Stevens passing away in 1886 at the age of forty-nine years. By her first union Mrs. Stevens was the mother of five children—W. Francis, Henry and Wesley A., who are deceased; Porter and Marion S.

Porter Stevens attended the public schools of Milam county, at Salem, until he reached the age of fifteen years, and then began farm work, being engaged therein until his twenty-second year. In 1884 he was elected constable of the first precinct, at Cameron, later became deputy sheriff of Milam county, a position which he held for two years, then held a like position for four years, and in 1892 went to Rockdale, where for six years he was engaged in the livery business with a fair measure of success. Following this he was constable of precinct No. 4 for four years, and for two years was a member of the board of county commissioners, and succeeding this returned to the farm, where he remained until 1907. In 1908 he again entered business as the proprietor of a meat market at Rockdale, and continued his operations until 1910, when he was elected tax collector of Milam county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1912. Mr. Stevens' entire public service has been characterized by strict attention to duty and a conscientious performance of the services of his office, and the high esteem in which he is held was evidenced in 1913 when he was elected president of the Tax Collectors' Association of Texas, at the convention held at Fort Worth. Mr. Stevens is a stalwart Democrat and wields a wide influence in his county and is a leading factor in its councils.

On December 26, 1888, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Mattie P. Massy, who died November 18, 1890, the mother of one child, Milton P. Mr. Stevens was married December 28, 1893, to Miss Lulu Pickens, daughter of John F. Pickins, of Milam county, and three children have been born to them—Ada C., Elinor and Porter Z. Milton P. Stevens married Miss Abilene Hefly, daughter of J. H. Hefly, of Milam, and is clerk of the Santa Fe Railroad at Cameron. Ada C. Stevens is one of the popular school teachers of Milam county.

Mr. Stevens makes a hobby of his farming. He is widely known throughout this section and has numerous friends among men in all the leading political parties.

JAMES W. WOOSLEY. The Woosley family has been identified conspicuously with merchandising in Fannin and Grayson counties for a third of a century, and the business enterprise of its members has been a factor in the life of Whitewright, Trenton and Leonard during the period of greatest development in those places. Seldom does one family combine in itself more eminent qualities of business activity than that of Woosley. Foremost among the figures of this commercial house was the late James W. Woosley, whose career closed in death at Trenton on November 4, 1908. The chief facts in his individual life and in the record of his antecedents and of his descendants are told in succeeding paragraphs.

James W. Woosley was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, September 3, 1858. His father was James B. Woosley, who was born in 1838 in the state of Missouri. The grandfather was Maj. James Woosley, who bore a commission from the Confederate government as a battalion commander. James B. Woosley was a lieutenant in his father's command. James B. Woosley during his earlier career followed farming and stock raising, and in 1882 Major James and James Woosley engaged in merchandising at Whitewright, Texas, under the name James Woosley & Son. These were respectively the grandfather and the father of the late James W. Woosley. For more than thirty years James B. Woosley has been one of the leading business men and civic factors of Whitewright. He married Elizabeth Matthews, and their children were as follows: James W.; Susie, who married John Lindsay and died in Whitewright; Gillam, whose address is unknown; Sarah, who married A. T. Phillips, a member of the firm of J. B. Woosley & Phillips at Whitewright; and Julia, who married J. J. Llewellyn and lives in Mount Pleasant, Texas.

James W. Woosley received his education in the public schools and subsequently attended college at Sulphur Springs, Texas, for two years. In 1864, when he was six years of age, the family had come to Texas, settling first in Cass county, where they lived about one year, and then moved to Emory, in Raines county. Reared on a farm, James W. Woosley engaged in that vocation for himself after his marriage and spent ten

years as a tiller of the soil in Raines and Hopkins counties. In 1891 he was induced to enter mercantile life as a clerk for his father in Whitewright. He subsequently became a partner in the firm of J. B. Woosley & Son. His entry into the business gave the house new life, and its volume of trade and popularity extended beyond the commercial limits of Whitewright and led to the establishment of the son in a business at Leonard. In 1898 he opened a hardware and implement house in the last named place, while maintaining his residence at Whitewright until 1905, when J. B. Woosley & Son sold out and the son moved to Trenton and opened a similar business as J. W. Woosley & Son, thus making an opportunity for his own son to engage in business. This store, chief of its kind at Trenton, and ranking with the leading stores of Fannin county, began business February 1, 1905, and was driven with all the force of a veritable engine of humanity until its machinery became clogged by disease, but work was stopped only when the fires of energy refused longer to burn. Few men have been endowed with the qualities possessed by the late James W. Woosley, who was familiarly known by the name of "Louis," a nickname which, given him in boyhood, was associated with him throughout his life. He weighed 225 pounds, was possessed of a sunny disposition, won the confidence and good will of all, made friends with children and chums with his own, and was a type of jolly good nature. His business enterprises were successful because he was a real merchant and a born business man. He had convictions, was nevertheless inoffensive in his expressions of opinion, and observed no practice of policy in local politics. He was as forcibly against a bad man as he was for a good one who sought office, and, although a Democrat, he did not always lend his aid to candidates of that persuasion. He had no ability as a speaker, but talked freely and with earnestness. He was not a professor of religion, but admitted the good influence of the church. The estate left by him was a monument to his achievements and told in stronger terms than words of the genius of a man of small capital and who for many years was a borrower.

James W. Woosley married Emma Huffman, who was born in Hopkins county, Texas, in 1864, a daughtel of David M. and Louisa (Voss) Huffman. David M. Huffman, who was second in a family of seven children, three boys and four girls, was born in Alabama, in November, 1830, and died after a career as a farmer and slave-holding planter in 1868. In his early youth a horse had fallen on him and left him a cripple, but in spite of this handicap he gave good service as a Confederate soldier and was a guard at Tyler throughout the war. Louisa Voss, who was sixth in a family of six children, two boys and four girls, was born in Middle Tennessee in April, 1830, and died in 1888. Besides Mrs. James W. Woosley, the children of David Huffman and wife were as follows: George, who died in infancy; Mary, whose husband, F. H. Peoples, a farmer of Point, in Raines county, died, leaving her two children, whose names are Low and David S.; David Ora, who died in infancy; H. L., whose home is in Holdenville, Oklahoma, and whose first wife was Martha Hargroves, and second wife was Marietta Johnson, was the father of five children, and the three now living are Maud, Lawrence and Lester; and David M., Jr., who lives in Hope, Arkansas. The children of James W. Woosley and wife were as follows: Clarence, whose individual career is sketched in the following paragraphs; James M., who died when about five years of age; Bettie Lou, who is the wife of W. R. Foster, a capitalist and retired farmer and a director of the First National Bank of Trenton; and Bessie P., who is the wife of James Butler, engaged in farming near Krum, in Denton county.

Clarence Woosley, who is now manager of the business of J. W. Woosley & Son at Trenton, and who i descended through three or four generations of suc cessful merchants and business men, was born Decem ber 6, 1883, at Point in Raines county, Texas. H was educated at Whitewright, in Grayson College, an grew up in the atmosphere of mercantile affairs. O becoming of age he was made a partner in the Trento business, and became manager after his father's death and in 1911 established a branch house at Leonard in addition to which he exercises general supervisio over the estate. In 1913 Clarence Woosley entere the field of banking as organizer of the Guarant State Bank of Trenton, an institution with a capita of twenty-five thousand dollars, with himself as presi dent; Al H. Birdsong as cashier; and R. M. McCollon and W. R. Johns as vice presidents. Fraternally Mr Woosley is master of Trenton Lodge of the Masoni order, and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the state.

On May 1, 1907, Mr. Woosley married Albertin Wilson, and they are the parents of three children Bettie Lou, Louis Wilson and Evelyn W. Mrs. Wool sey is a daughter of J. D. Wilson, a farmer and banke of Trenton. He was born at Hickman, Tennessee, Oc tober 24, 1847, a son of Albert Gallatin Wilson, wh died in 1851 at the age of thirty-five years. J. D Wilson is a grandson of Adam Wilson and a great grandson of William Wilson, whose brother, James Wil son, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde pendence. The bodies of Adam and Albert G. Wilso both lie in the Vernon Cemetery at Hickman, Tennes see. The wife of Albert G. Wilson was Miss Weems, lineal descendant of the "Wemyss" of Wemyss Castl in Scotland. After the death of her first husband sh married Rev. W. A. Williams, who brought the famil to Texas during the fifties. The three Wilson childre were: Albertine, who died as Mrs. John Tate; Jame D. and Albert, of Weatherford, Texas. The children o the Williams marriage were: Belle, who married Sa Roberts; Susie, who married Eli Thomas; Robert, Bu and William.

James D. Wilson was brought up on a Texas farm and acquired a liberal education. Though only fourtee years of age when the war broke out, he served i the Confederate Militia and in the regular militar establishment of the Southern government under Gen eral Gans and after the close of hostilities betwee the North and South took up school teaching, als drove oxen to a freighting wagon, crossed the plain in 1868 with a herd of cattle for the Colorado miner and after his return engaged in farming. His caree as a farmer was followed with work as a merchant i Trenton, and along both lines he prospered. Mr. Wil son subsequently became the founder of the Wilso Planters Bank in Trenton, and is accounted one of th ablest financiers of his section. James D. Wilson mar ried Elizabeth Harrison, a daughter of Andrew Har rison of Georgia.

C. C. Moore. The citizenship of Kaufman county ha for a long period of years been enriched by the pres ence of C. C. Moore and his family. Mr. Moore, wh now lives retired at the town of Kemp, bore a valian part in the war between the states, while his fathe gave up his life during the Mexican war of the fo ties. Mr. Moore has lived in Kaufman county fo forty-five years, and has reared about him a sub stantial prosperity and has long been one of the mos influential citizens.

C. C. Moore was born in Calhoun county, Alabama August 30, 1844, a son of Robert and Martha (Maroney Moore. Both parents were born in North Carolina and the father was a farmer who established a hom in Alabama, and went out from that state as a volun teer in the army during the war against Mexico, wa stricken with disease and sent to a hospital in Galves ton, where he died either in 1847 or 1848. Survivin

Jos. P. Lynch.
Bishop of Dallas.

him were his widow and a family of seven children, of whom C. C. Moore was the youngest. The mother herself died in 1853, when the youngest son was only nine years of age. The father was a Democrat and both parents were Baptists.

Until he was fifteen years of age Mr. Moore remained in Alabama and attended common schools, but in 1860 went to Pontotoc county, now Union county, Mississippi, and was employed in farming activities until about the middle period of the great war. In August, 1863, he volunteered for the service of the South in Company C of the Second Alabama Cavalry. This regiment was under the command of Brigadier General Ferguson, who is one of the two living Brigadier Generals of the Confederate army. The commander of the regiment was Colonel Earle, an Alabama man who enlisted as a captain of an Alabama company during the Mexican war, and that company had as a private Robert Moore, the father of C. C. Moore. Though C. C. Moore was a resident of Mississippi during the war, when he enlisted he went out with an Alabama company and the regiment of which Earle was colonel. In 1864 he was transferred to Company A of the Twelfth Mississippi, under Colonel Inge, but Brigadier General Ferguson still commanded the brigade. At Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in May, 1865, Mr. Moore was taken a prisoner, and soon afterwards paroled. The principal engagements in which he fought were many of the battles of the Atlanta campaign and he was afterwards in Georgia and the Carolinas at Salisbury, Colliersville, and many minor engagements, but went through the service without a wound.

When hostilities were concluded between the North and South, he took up farming in Mississippi for about four years, and in the fall of 1869 came to Kaufman county, Texas. A poor man, he made the best of his opportunities and resources, and was engaged in farming on rented land until about 1888. In the meantime he had done a great deal of work as a carpenter, which was his regular trade and after 1888 for three years did a regular business as a carpenter and builder. In 1892 Mr. Moore was elected commissioner and justice of the peace at Kemp, and held the commissioner's office for six years. The office of justice of the peace is still his, and his service has been continuous with the exception of about eighteen months during the years 1898-99. In 1910 Mr. Moore assisted his son, C. C. Moore, Jr., in getting established in the grocery trade at Kemp, and gave his advice and assistance with the enterprise for about a year and a half.

On December 3, 1867, in Union county, Mississippi, Mr. Moore married Mary Ann Collins, who was the fifth in a family of eight living children born to Tie and Martha (Collins) Collins, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. Mrs. Moore was born in New Albany, Mississippi, and had her education in that locality. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are briefly mentioned as follows: J. E. Moore, who was born in Mississippi October 11, 1868, is prominent as a banker and business man, being president of the First National Bank of Kemp, of which he was one of the organizers; by his marriage to Miss Mollie Rogers he is the father of five children: Forrest, Jesse Egbert, Richard, Annie Mae and Mary Bess. Eddie, who was the second child, died in infancy. Mae, the third, born in Kaufman county, Texas, is the wife of Dr. J. M. Still, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this publication. E. C. Moore, who was born in Kaufman county, is manager for the Walker-Smith Grocery Company at San Angelo, Texas, married Miss Minnie Nash, daughter of a Methodist minister, and they have two girls, Frances and Mildred. C. C. Moore, Jr., above mentioned, was born in Kaufman county and at the present time has charge of the grocery department of the firm of Haynie Bros. Grocery and Dry Goods store; he married Miss Jodie Shaw, and has two children, Joe Crosby and Shaw. Della, the sixth of the children, is a native of Kaufman county, and the wife of O. C. French, in the insurance business at Fort Worth, and has one daughter, Maedell. Furman, the youngest, also born in Kaufman county, is now serving as assistant postmaster at Kemp. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are both regular members of the Methodist church, his politics is Democratic, and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Rt. Rev. Joseph Patrick Lynch, D. D., Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Dallas, and North Texas. Bishop Lynch is one of the youngest Catholic Bishops in America, and succeeded the late Bishop Dunne as head of the diocese of Dallas because of his approved efficiency and capability such as made him the logical choice for the episcopal office. It was at the request and direct efforts of the priesthood in North Texas that the appointment of Father Lynch to the vacant See of Dallas was advised, and it was in response to this general desire of the clergy that the church gave him the distinction of this appointment.

Joseph Patrick Lynch was born in Berrien county, Michigan, November 16, 1872, one of the children in the family of John V. and Veronica J. (Betham) Lynch. He was graduated in 1891 from St. Charles' College, at Ellicott City, Maryland, and in 1895 from St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore. His studies in theology were continued at the Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis where he was graduated in 1900 and was ordained to the priesthood on June the 9th of the same year.

He began his active career in the sacred ministry as associate Rector of the Cathedral at Dallas, where he labored with zeal and success during the years of 1900 and 1902. In the following year he was appointed the Rector of St. Stephen's church, Weatherford, Texas, and during his incumbency here he was untiring in extending the activities of the parish, and built a church that is a monument to Catholicity in North Texas.

From 1900 to 1907 he held the position of Procurator Fiscalis of the Dallas diocese. In 1909 he built St. Rita's church, Handley.

He also founded and built St. Edward's church, school and rectory at Dallas.

These works and others stamped him as one of the ablest administrators and executives in the diocese. On June 19, 1910, Bishop Dunne appointed his his Vicar General, and on the death of this prelate, he was appointed the administrator of the diocese of Dallas, "Sede Vacante." It was through the position where he held the practical direction of the fiscal and religious affairs of the diocese that he came by a natural progress to the office of Bishop. The priests of North Texas expressed their preference and through the proper channels conveyed their desires to Pope Pius X who appointed him on June the 18th, 1911, as Bishop Dunne's successor.

He was consecrated in the magnificent Cathedral at Dallas on July the 12th, 1911, by Archbishop Blenk of New Orleans, assisted by the Bishops of Galveston and Little Rock, in the presence of twelve other Bishops, over a hundred priests, and a throng of people crowding the Cathedral and overflowing into the streets. The ceremony was reported in the prints of the day as the most splendid and gorgeous religious pageantry ever witnessed in Texas.

The episcopal residence is at 4846 Swiss avenue, Dallas, Texas.

John Wooten. The thirty-five years' service of the Wooten family in the office of county and district clerk of Chambers county is a record which has seldom been equalled in the annals of county officials in this state, and the long continuance in this important position has been accompanied by faithful and intelligent service in behalf of the people. The office is now ably administered by John Wooten, a son of the original

clerk, at whose death the administration was transferred first to his widow, and then to the present incumbent. The family is one of the pioneers of Chambers county.

John Wooten was born in the old county seat of Wallisville, October 7, 1885, a son of John R. and Lottie H. (Kilgore) Wooten. His father was born in Florida and his mother in Texas. The father on coming to Texas was engaged in farming and saw milling, and subsequently entered upon his work as deputy county and district clerk of Chambers county, and in 1878 was appointed to the office as chief, and by successive re-election filled that honored post until his death on July 16, 1903. The grandfather of John Wooten was also named John Wooten, and he was one of the pioneer settlers at Wallisville and an early merchant who sold goods throughout an extensive territory surrounding that locality. After the death of his first wife John R. Wooten married her sister, Emma Kilgore, and she now resides in San Antonio. By the first wife there were two sons and five daughters, and the present Mrs. Wooten has one child, a daughter.

Mr. John Wooten has spent practically all his life either in Wallisville, the old county seat, or the town of Anahuac, where the present seat of justice is located. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools, and his first occupation was in helping his father in the performance of his official duties. For two years he was his father's deputy. On the death of his father his step-mother was made head of the office, and held the position nominally from 1903 to 1906, although John Wooten performed practically all the duties. Mr. Wooten was deputy to his step-mother during that time, and in November, 1906, was regularly elected to the office, and has since continued by subsequent re-election to the present time.

On October 16, 1907, Mr. Wooten married Miss Bertha White, a daughter of James T. White III, one of the successful live stock men of Jefferson and Chambers counties.

Jacob H. Suber. During a period of twenty-eight years the late Jacob Hardy Suber, Jr., was identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Brazos county, and throughout his life contributed to the development and progress of this part of Texas. He was a son of Jacob Hardy Suber, Sr., who accompanied him to Texas in 1878, both having come from Newberry District, South Carolina, where the father was born August 13, 1825, and the son October 21, 1853. The elder man died January 30, 1906, and the younger November 6 of the same year. The father of Jacob H. Suber, Sr., was Jacob Suber, who was born September 11, 1793, and died April 16, 1852. He was of German descent or extraction, and married Catherine Souter, and both passed away in South Carolina. Their children who grew up were: Laura, who married Mr. Burley; Annie, who married Mr. Folk; David F., who died in South Carolina, and Jacob H.

Jacob Hardy Suber, Sr., acquired his education in the country schools, and grew up a farmer, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits throughout his career. He was a resident of South Carolina during the Civil War and gave service in some capacity to the Confederate cause. He married Miss Eugenia Gunter, who died in South Carolina, August 27, 1861, their children being: Lucy, who married C. P. Dickert and resides at Tifton, Georgia; Jacob Hardy, Jr.; Lilla, who married J. W. Hill, of Newberry, South Carolina; and Edwin M., who died in 1903, at Athens, Georgia.

Jacob Hardy, Jr., was brought up in the country of Newberry District, South Carolina, where he acquired a country school education and passed his boyhood and youth in assisting his father in the work of the farm. He was married there December 18, 1873, and five years later came to Texas, the family coming by rail to Bryan and making its permanent location near the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Suber first purchased a small tract, with modest improvements, and in addition to his farm work accepted whatever honorable employment presented itself, including the hauling of wood and supplying the college with its annual consumption of fuel. He cleared up many acres of the timber land around the college, and as the years passed acquired a large area of land in the county, becoming one of the most extensive farmers of his section. He was a man of affluence and erected houses all over his cleared land, providing labor for numerous hands on the farm. In the cattle business he devoted his time to growing the common beef stock and bought, sold, fed and shipped stock to the market toward the end of his career.

Mr. Suber always evidenced himself as a man favorable to education in every form. He was made a member of the board of managers of the old Texas Women's College, now the Baptist Academy, at Bryan, and was on the board from the inception of the school for several years. For a short time he served as constable of his precinct, and his public services were characterized by the utmost integrity and devotion to duty. In local matters he exerted his influence in favor of good morals in politics. He was a Prohibitionist in practice and principle and was a consistent member of the Baptist church, while his fraternal affiliations were with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Suber married Leila Richards, a daughter of Berry and Elizabeth (Kitchens) Richards, the latter a daughter of John Kitchens. Of the Richards children Lula married James L. Henderson, of Center Point, Arkansas; Leila married Mr. Suber; and John Berry is a resident of Newberry District, South Carolina. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Suber were: Eugene Hardy, of Brownwood, Texas; Elizabeth, who was educated at Bryan and at Mary Nash College at Sherman and is now a popular school teacher of Bryan; Leila, who is the wife of R. B. Adams, of Oakwood, Texas; Miss Corrie, who attended Mary Nash College, Sherman; Jacob H., who was killed by contact with an electric light wire at college, December 14, 1913, and left a widow of six months, who was formerly Miss Annie McMillan; John Richards, of Dallas, Texas; Miss Bertie, who graduated from Sam Houston Normal school, class of 1914, and is now engaged in teaching; and Lawrence Sullivan, Thomas Goodwin and Milton Parker, all residing at home.

William R. Sanders. This representative merchant and progressive citizen of Bryan, the judicial center of Brazos county, has been a resident of the Lone Star State for nearly forty years. He has been engaged in business at Bryan since 1896, and for the preceding decade he had been a merchant at Iola, Grimes county. The three years immediately prior to this found him as one of the successful farmers in the vicinity of Anderson, the county seat of Grimes county, and his entire active business career has been marked by circumspection, energy and integrity of purpose, so that he has at all times commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

William Reuben Sanders was born in the state of Georgia, on the 7th of March, 1850, and from the age of five years until he had attained to years of maturity he was a resident of Bibb county, that state, where he was reared under the invigorating discipline of the farm. The disrupted conditions in Georgia incidental to the Civil war caused him to find his educational opportunities during his early youth somewhat limited, as the schools suffered from the same conditions that affected the state in general. In Bibb county his marriage was solemnized and there he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until the time of his removal to Texas, the while he assumed the virtual ca

of his brothers and sisters after the death of the honored parents.

In 1876 Mr. Sanders set forth for Texas, in company with his immediate family, and Navasota was the original destination. His financial resources at the time were limited, and during the first three years of his residence in the state he farmed on rented land, in Grimes county, as already noted. At the expiration of this period he engaged in the general merchandise business at Iola, where he built up, by effective service and fair dealings, a prosperous enterprise. After the lapse of ten years he sold his business to one of his brothers and removed to Bryan, where he became associated in the purchase of the general merchandise business of the firm of Merritt Brothers. In the earlier years of his operations here the business was conducted under the title of Sanders Brothers & Company, and the enterprise is now carried forward under the firm name of Sanders Brothers, his brother James B. being his valued associate. Mr. Sanders has been distinctly aggressive and enterprising in his business activities and his success has been pronounced, as is shown by the fact that he is a stockholder in each of the two wholesale mercantile houses of Bryan—a director of the Lawrence Wholesale Grocery Company, his brother James being a member of the directorate of the First State Bank & Trust Company of Bryan. Mr. Sanders has shown a loyal interest in all that touches the general wellbeing of his attractive home city, especially in popular educational facilities. He has been a most zealous member of the local board of education, of which he has been president since 1910. His political allegiance is given insistently to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

John Hilliard Sanders, father of him whose name introduces this review, was a native of North Carolina and was a lad of about eight years at the time of the family removal to Bibb county, Georgia, his father, William Sanders, having there passed the remainder of his life and having been sixty-two years of age at the time of his death, about the year 1854. The maiden name of the wife of William Sanders was Barnes and she was of English lineage. Of their children Mark continued his residence in Georgia until death, and he reared his family in Crawford county, where he died and where a number of his descendants are still to be found; Mattie, daughter of William Sanders, became the wife of John Sharp and was a resident of Crawford county, Georgia, at the time of her demise; and James Hilliard Sanders was the other child who attained to maturity.

James Hilliard Sanders wedded Miss Lucinda McMichael, daughter of Reuben McMichael, a scion of staunch Scotch stock, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Lawrence. James H. Sanders died in the year 1871, and his widow passed to the life eternal in 1874. Of their children the eldest is William Reuben, of this sketch; Emma is the wife of William Thomas, of Navasota, Texas; Ella, who became the wife of John H. Jewett, died in Georgia; John H. is a resident of Iola, this state; James B. is associated with his brother William R. in business at Bryan, as has already been stated in this context; Maggie, who became the wife of Dr. Nowlin, died at Iola, Texas; and Adial Augustus maintains his home at Iola.

In December, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of William R. Sanders to Miss Susie McGehee, daughter of Dr. McGehee, of Griffinville, Georgia. Mrs. Sanders died at Iola, Texas, in 1886, and is survived by three children—William Olin, Waldine and Adaline, all residents of Bryan. In April, 1889, Mr. Sanders wedded Miss Lizzie Burnett, whose father was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and who came to Texas from Louisiana, having become a successful agriculturist in the Lone Star state. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have four children—J. E. Claire and Earl N., who are connected with their father's mercantile business, the former in the capacity of bookkeeper; and Lillie Fay and Harold D., who remain at the parental home. J. E. Claire Sanders, the eldest son, married Miss Doris Locke.

JOHN E. ASTIN. This well known citizen and representative business man of Bryan, Brazos county, is another of the native sons of Texas who has accounted well to himself and to the state in the matter of large and worthy achievement, and he is a scion of one of the old and honored families of the Lone Star commonwealth, his father having been the late James H. Astin, and his brother, Hon. J. Robert Astin, at present a member of the state senate, being individually represented in this history, the sketch of his career giving further data concerning the family.

John Ethelbert Astin has been a resident of Bryan during the major part of his active career and is identified with a number of the most important business enterprises of this attractive little city. He was one of the organizers of the Lawrence Grocery Company, which is here engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and is president of this corporation at the present time, besides which he is a director of the City National Bank of Bryan and a stockholder in the Parker-Astin Hardware Company, which here conducts a business of both wholesale and retail ramifications. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and continued to be actively concerned with agricultural operations in his native state until 1913, when he sold his landed estate, the same being in Brazos county. He is known and honored as one of the progressive citizens and representative business men of Brazos county and is well entitled to recognition in this history of his native state.

Mr. Astin was born on a farm near Mumford, Robertson county, Texas, on the 16th of October, 1872, and his earlier educational advantages included those afforded by the excellent public schools of Bryan. These were supplemented by his attending the Hill Business College, in the city of Dallas, and the celebrated Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of twenty years he instituted his independent operations as an agriculturist, and in this connection his energy and progressive policies brought to him definite success, though, as previously stated, he has maintained his home at Bryan during the major part of his active career and has here been closely concerned with leading business enterprises.

Reared in the faith of the Democratic party, Mr. Astin has been uncompromising in his allegiance to the same and he has given active service in behalf of its cause. His father was a distinguished representative of the party in Texas, and was likewise a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. John E. Astin himself was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of Texas in 1906, as was he also to that of 1910. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and he is affiliated with the Bryan lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Brenham, Washington county, Texas, on the 9th of April, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Astin to Miss Mollie White Harrison, daughter of the late Henry K. Harrison, who was a representative of Washington county as a soldier of the Confederacy and who was president of the Washington County State Bank at the time of his death, which occurred March 11, 1914. He came to Texas from Alabama and was a sterling pioneer of the Lone Star state, his age at the time of death having been sixty-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Juliette Shepherd, preceded him to the life beyond, her death occurring January 26, 1910. They are survived by three sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Astin are popular and representative figures in the leading social activities of their home city.

THOS. M. CUNNINGHAM. Among the important factors in the development of Roberts county, Texas, and classed among its wealthy and influential citizens, none are deserving of more honorable mention than Thomas M. Cunningham, president of the Bank of Miami. Mr. Cunningham is to all purposes a Texan, for, although not born here, he has spent almost his entire life within the borders of the Lone Star State, has been reared and educated here, and has been a witness to and a participant in the wonderful growth and development which have marked it during the last several decades. Mr. Cunningham was born in North Eastern Alabama, February 11, 1859, and is a son of William J. and Tilitha (Baxter) Cunningham, natives of Eastern Tennessee and Alabama, respectively, and both members of well-known and highly respected families. His father, almost from boyhood, was a prominent planter and farmer, and up to the time of the outbreak of war between the North and the South worked his vast cotton fields with slave labor. Like thousands of others of his fellow-southerners, the close of the war found him stripped of his fortune, a martyr to the great Lost Cause, and he decided to locate in a new country and there endeavor to rehabilitate his fortunes. The bitterness and prejudices engendered by the great struggle made it undesirable for him to cross the Mason and Dixon line, and accordingly he set his face toward Texas, and after a long and tedious journey, the greater part of it overland, arrived in Hamilton county, in September, 1869. Here he found many neighbors from his old home, who like himself had lost everything, and being a clever mechanic he took up the occupation of carpenter and assisted in building many of the homes necessary to accommodate the emigrants. Subsequently he moved to Johnston county, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in his forty-ninth year, in 1880, at Cleburne, where his remains now repose. He was married in Alabama to Tilitha Baxter, who was born October 20, 1835, in that State, and reared, educated and married there, and she survives her husband and is now making her home with her daughter at Miami.

In his youth, Thos. M. Cunningham attended the public schools of Cleburne, after leaving which, like many other young men of the great Southwest, he took up the stock business. For several years he followed the life and fortunes of a range rider, or cow-boy, his skill as a horseman and in the use of the lariat enabling him to easily secure profitable employment. However, he had aspirations and ambitions far above those of the average range rider, and it was not long before his hard work and careful saving made it possible for him to embark in the cattle business on his own account. His first venture was in Johnston county, where he took up stock raising and farming, but subsequently he moved to Tarrant county, thence to Dallas and Hill counties, and finally to Roberts county. As he made each move he increased the size of his holdings, and now owns two ranches in Roberts county, comprising many thousands of acres of fine grazing ground, which he has leased out to reliable parties. On his retirement from active participation in stock raising, Mr. Cunningham came to Miami, and here became one of the organizers of the Bank of Miami, which he has since been president, a substantial financial institution of this city, whose stockholders and board of directors all make their home here. He has interested himself in various other enterprises of an extensive nature, and his activities have been essentially of a business and financial character, although he has not neglected the duties of citizenship, and has served three terms of two years each in the capacity of county judge of Roberts county, where he has displayed his ability to handle the affairs of public life. His political affiliation is with the democratic party, and he has ever been stanch in his support of its principles and candidates. With his family, he attends the Baptist church.

Mr. Cunningham was married at Archer City, Texas, in October, 1884, to Miss Fronie Cooley, daughter of J. W. Cooley, also an early pioneer of Texas, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have had no children. It is but natural that Mr. Cunningham should have a deep-rooted faith in the future of Texas, for the marvelous development that has gone on under his eyes has been of such a nature as to inspire confidence. Many of the prosperous and flourishing towns and villages that are now great centers of industrial, commercial and educational activity have come into being since he rode the ranges in the sombrero and chaps of the "cow-puncher," while the productiveness of the farming country has been brought to a state where it promises great things for the future. He has never hesitated to express his views along these lines, and by word and pen has done much to encourage settlement in the State of his adoption.

WALTER WIPPRECHT stands in a varied relationship with the business and public community of Bryan and Brazos county. In 1904 he was elected to the office of tax collector of the county, and has since been re-elected four times, a fact which indicates the confidence reposed in him by the people of that section. Mr. Wipprecht is an expert cotton man, and acquainted both with the scientific and the practical side of agriculture. He is general manager of the Bryan Press Company, and as president of the Bryan Telephone Company has directed the affairs of that public utility with much profit to the stockholders and increase of good service to the community.

Walter Wipprecht was born at Sisterdale, Kendall county, Texas, January 3, 1864. A scholarly man himself, he is a son and is descended from a line of scholarly ancestors. His father was Rudolph Wipprecht, who died at Seguin, Texas, in 1891, when sixty-seven years of age. The elder Wipprecht was born in Saxony, Germany, at the town of Rudelstadt, where the family name had been for many generations. He left Germany in 1849, coming to Galveston and thence to the old town of Indianola, whose history and existence came to a termination with the disastrous flood of many years ago. Rudolph Wipprecht was a graduate of Jena University, and was especially proficient in the Spanish language, and some of his Spanish translations done after coming to Texas are now to be found in the State Library. In Texas he taught school for a number of years, and in Germany had been in the customs service. Rudolph Wipprecht was married in Kendall county to Miss Kapp. Her father, Ernest Kapp, who came from the town of Minden, Prussia, was an educator and the author of several philosophical works, who died in Dueffeldorf, Germany. Ernest Kapp married a Miss Cappel. The children of Rudolph Wipprecht and wife were: Ida, wife of I. Japhet of Houston; Paul, who is connected with the department of agriculture at Austin; Walter and Elsbeth, of Bryan.

Walter Wipprecht has lived in Brazos county almost continuously since 1881, when he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College. After graduating in the class of 1884 he took the first post-graduate course offered by that institution in 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and for two years was an instructor, being assistant in chemistry and physics. Subsequently he went abroad, and was a student in the University of Jena, Germany, where his father had previously graduated. He took special courses in chemistry while abroad, and remained in the prosecution of his higher studies from 1887 until 1889. After returning to Texas Mr. Wipprecht was appointed to the position of the first chemist for the Texas Experiment Station, and was engaged in that important work for about two years. He then went to the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station at Audubon Park, near New Orleans, and opened a chemical laboratory under the state government. Returning

T. M. Cunningham

to Bryan he was engaged in the drug business as junior member of the firm of James & Wipprecht, his partner being M. H. James. After a few years in that line Mr. Wipprecht engaged in the cotton compress work, and in 1897 was one of those who organized the Bryan Press Company, of which he has since been manager. In 1906 the plant of the company was destroyed by fire, but owing to the prompt and energetic business methods of its managers, a new press was in operation within ninety days from the date of the disaster. The company's facilities are equal to one hundred bales of cotton per day, and during the season is run at its full capacity. Mr. Wipprecht is interested in farming in his rich agricultural district, carrying on a general and diversified plan of operation, and has spent much time and money in the improvement of his building, and in increasing the soil value of his estate. He is also one of the directors of the Parker-Astin Hardware Company of Bryan.

Mr. Wipprecht first entered the field of local politics in 1904, with his election to the office of tax collector, as the successor of J. J. Adams. He is a strong believer in higher education, and has decided convictions as to the principles of maintaining all state institutions upon an independent basis, and free from political or other prejudicial influence. In line with this policy he was chairman of the committee appointed to defeat at the polls the senate joint resolution No. 18, which threatened the independence of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. He was sent to Austin by the city of Bryan to bring the legislature of 1913 on a visit of inspection to the college. Mr. Wipprecht affiliates with the Sons of Hermann, and supports the Lutheran church faith.

On June 15, 1892, he married Miss Ethel Read, a daughter of Dr. R. W. Read of Texarkana, Texas. Their children are: Miss Ida, a student in the Texas State University; Read, Carl and Walter.

Joe B. Reed. A resident of Texas since 1870, Joe B. Reed first came to the state in 1869, and for a brief time prospected at Galveston, and subsequently located in Corsicana. For nearly forty years Mr. Reed has been a resident of Bryan, was connected with the cotton business at that point for a number of years, and has been in the insurance business ever since. The life and accident insurance agency conducted by him represents some of the oldest and best known companies, and enjoys a large share of the business credited to similar agencies in this part of the state.

Mr. Reed is a native of Massachusetts, and came to Texas from New York City. He was born at Hubbardston on December 31, 1847. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in his native state, on a farm, and his schooling was obtained at Canadaigua, New York, and later in the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. A year and a half was spent in New York City as a clerk, and when a young man with considerable business experience and ability he started out to carve his own fortune in the world, he turned his eyes toward Texas. His old New York employer, C. W. Adams, was located in Galveston, and it was that fact which caused young Reed to consider Texas as the field of his future operations. After locating at Corsicana, he was in the dry goods business a year, and in July, 1871, moved to Comanche, where he was in general merchandising business a year and a half. Moving from there to Rockdale, which at that time had recently become the terminus of the I. & G. N. Railroad, he started in business there as a furniture merchant, and subsequently was proprietor of a hotel and restaurant. Mr. Reed moved to Bryan in 1874, and became associated with his father-in-law, Col. A. C. L. Hill, in the cotton business. Colonel Hill was a commission merchant, who did business all along the line of the Houston and Texas Central, and was one of the prominent business men of Bryan from the time it first sprung into prominence as a commercial center, with the completion of the Houston and Texas Central Railway to that point. The cotton business continued to be the line in which Mr. Reed was chiefly interested for eighteen years. He then started in the life insurance work, at first with the Mutual Reserve Life Company, and subsequently became representative for the Southwestern Life of Texas, his present company. He is one of the pioneer agents of the Southwestern Life, and the first policy he wrote for the company was number two hundred.

Mr. Reed is well known in fraternal affairs; 1881 at Bryan he joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Honor and is still with both, and has been Grand Recorder of the Ancient Workmen in Texas and Supreme Representative to the Grand Lodge. He has represented the Knights of Honor in the State Meeting, and was an officer of the Grand Lodge. In the Knights of Pythias Mr. Reed has represented the order in the Grand Lodge of the state, and is master of finance for his own lodge. He is the record keeper for the Knights of the Maccabees, and has also been in the Grand Lodge of that organization. For many years he has been clerk of the Woodmen of the World, has represented it at the head camp of Texas. In both Odd Fellowship and Masonry he has served as secretary of his own lodges, and is secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Reed was brought up under Democratic influence, has supported that party regularly, but has never been an aspirant for any public position. His parents were Unitarians, and Mr. Reed was at first of the same faith, but since living in Texas has been a member of the Christian church. He is one of the leading men of Bryan, is a member of its commercial club, and at one time served as collector for the club. Governor O. M. Roberts, during his administration, commissioned Mr. Reed as major in the Texas militia. During all the years of his residence at Bryan he has interested himself in every movement for the betterment and improvement of the city, and not only as a public spirited individual for the larger phases of civic work has he been prominent, but his practical charities and helpfulness to the poor and those who need counsel has been almost without limit, and no record could be made of the thousands of kindly acts he has performed for his fellowmen.

Mr. Reed was married in Corsicana, Texas, in June, 1870, to Miss Carrie Hill, daughter of Col. A. C. L. Hill, who came to Texas from Arkansas, where he was a planter and slave holder, but who was born in the State of Maine. Colonel Hill died in Bryan during the nineties. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Manley who died at Bryan. Mrs. Reed, who died in June, 1904, without children, was one of five children, as follows: Frank, Helen, Lillie, Daisy, and Mrs. Reed.

The family to which Mr. Reed belongs is of Revolutionary stock, and came from old England to the New World. Grandfather Reed was Micajah, of Massachusetts, and a farmer by occupation. Major George W. Reed, father of the Bryan business man, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, was a farmer, and married Lydia Smith, a daughter of Samuel Smith of Barry, Massachusetts, a pioneer New Englander in lineage, and a farmer by calling. Of the Reed family Mr. Joe B. Reed is the last of the line, even from Micajah Reed, his grandfather. Major Reed had the following children: Frederick, who was the first to grow up and who spent his life and died at Hubbardstown, Massachusetts; Charles H. F., who early went to sea, became a captain of a vessel, subsequently engaged in brokering and as a speculator in New York City, and spent his last years in California, dying in San Francisco.

Albert Wadsworth Wilkerson. The cashier of the City National Bank of Bryan is preeminently a business man, has devoted all his time and energy to banking since he was a boy of seventeen, and his success is due to this concentration and to his exceptional capabilities

in that field. Mr. Wilkerson came to Bryan in 1902 and assisted in the reorganization of the old Merchants & Planters National Bank into the City National Bank, and since that date has held the post of cashier. Associated with him in the work of reorganization were G. S. Parker, Ed Hall, and E. H. Astin. Mr. Wilkerson came to Bryan from Austin, where he had been for thirteen years identified with banking, and had entered the City National Bank at the age of seventeen, and was assistant cashier when he left. A. P. Wooldridge was president of the bank during Mr. Wilkerson's connection therewith.

Albert Wadsworth Wilkerson was born in Robertson county, Texas, September 28, 1870, a son of Jonathan G. Wilkerson, and a grandson of E. Archie Wilkerson. The latter was born in County Clare, Ireland, while his wife was from Dublin. After coming to America they lived in Alabama, and reared a large family of children. Jonathan G. Wilkerson was one of the early-day merchants of Hearne, a member of the pioneer firm of Brown & Wilkerson. His death occurred in 1873, at the age of twenty-six, just at the beginning of a promising business success. He was born in Wilcox county, Alabama, came to Texas before the war as a runaway boy, stopped at Matagorda, and while there enlisted in the army, and was one of the boy soldiers of the Confederacy. He was a member of the Methodist church. He was married in Matagorda to Miss Sarah H. Wadsworth, a daughter of Albert Wadsworth, who at one time was an officer in the United States Navy, was an early settler of Texas, and a merchant and justice of the peace. Mrs. Wilkerson died in Hearne in 1912, and her children were: Albert W., and Warren A., a lumberman of Hearne, in the firm of Wilkerson Brothers.

Mr. Albert W. Wilkerson belonged to the Episcopal church. He was married in Austin, July 16, 1895, to Miss Mary Clare Weeden, a daughter of F. T. Weeden of Austin. The children of their marriage are three: Clare Aubrey, and Edward A. and John W., twins.

James L. Fountain, a real estate dealer of Bryan, Texas, has been identified with this place since 1875, when he came here from Dallas county, Alabama. He was born there, in Carlowville, on February 5, 1853, and is a son of James Alexander Fountain, who brought his family to Texas in the year 1872, locating at Bryan. It should be said here that the Fountains are of French origin and ancestry, this family springing from one of three brothers who settled at Racine, Wisconsin, in the early days of that place, and whose posterity scattered from there to the south and other parts of the United States.

James Alexander Fountain was a farmer by birth and training and he followed that occupation after coming to Texas. He died in 1900 when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a slave-holder in the early days and as a resident of Alabama he was a well known and prosperous planter. The Civil war reduced him to almost penury, and he left his native state broken in fortune, here to spend his remaining years of life. He was a quiet man, not given to political activity, though a stanch Democrat, and he was a member of the Baptist church. He was a man of considerable education, having been a graduate of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. He married Miss Maey Lily, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Lily, of Mississippi. She died at the age of sixty and her children were as follows: Dr. Thomas L., who died in Bryan in 1876, unmarried; James L., of this review; Charles P., professor of English in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Lily, the wife of J. W. Ragsdale, died at Bryan; Nellie, unmarried; Dr. Henry L., of Bryan; Edmond J., of Bryan; Rosa, wife of W. S. Howell, who died in San Antonio; and William C., of Bryan.

James L. Fountain gathered what might be termed a pick-up education during the war period, his boyhood experience being similar to that of the average country youth, barring the flavor of military activity that pervaded the years of his early boyhood. He began life as a clerk in Selma, Alabama. He later studied dentistry and took a course of training in the New Orleans Dental College, after which he practiced his profession in Dallas county, Alabama, coming to Texas in 1875. He followed his profession in Bryan for twenty-five years, after which he abandoned it and turned his attention to real estate pursuits, in which he has since been engaged.

In 1900 Mr. Fountain associated himself with hi brother, Edmond J., and together they conduct a general farming and real estate business, which is exceedingly prosperous. They buy and sell lands and are the promoters of the Brazos County Development Company of Bryan, a thriving enterprise of the city. Mr. Fountain was active in securing the location of the Allen Academy at Bryan, and he has served as a trustee of the school. He has also served in a similar capacity in the public schools, and he is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bryan Baptist Academy. His interest in educational work is a live and healthy one, and he has done good work in the various posts he has held along those lines.

Mr. Fountain is a Democrat by birth, and in 1876 he cast his first presidential vote for Samuel Tilden. He has since voted for practically every regular nominee of the party. He has played a fairly active part in local and district politics, and in 1901 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, serving as a member of the 27th assembly. He later served from the same district as a member of the 28th, 29th, 32d and 33d legislative bodies. When first a member Mr. Fountain was assigned to the appropriations committee and the educational committee, and he was active and helpful in legislation favorable to the A. & M. College.

In 1886 Mr. Fountain was married in Bryan to Miss Mary Calhoun, who came to Texas as a child and the niece of Colonel Yarborough of Grimes county. She died on November 17, 1892, the mother of Frances, now the wife of Edwin P. Price, who is a resident of Chicago and has one son, Edwin P. Price, Jr.

Marx Marcus. A business man of North Texas, who during his career at Wichita Falls and elsewhere gained the respect and confidence of the entire community, and whose public spirit was as notable as his success, was the late Marx Marcus, who came to Texas about forty years ago, and from modest beginnings created a large and prosperous business.

Marx Marcus was born in Poland, and in his native land married Pauline Mittenthal. In 1869 when both were quite young they emigrated to the United States and first located in New York City, but in a little while went west and lived in Peoria, Illinois, until 1875. In that year they came to Texas, and located at Tyler, in Smith county, where Mr. Marcus was in the a goods business. He afterwards moved to Gaines y and was in the same line of trade, and in 1882 ... to Wichita Falls, where for sixteen years he was one of the successful merchants. In 1898, though still keeping his home at Wichita Falls, he extended his enterprise to the operation of a large ranch in the vicinity of Amarillo, and was in the cattle business there until 1904. In that year at Wichita Falls, he established the plant of the People's Ice Company, of which he was president, and which he lived to see established upon a substantial basis.

The late Marx Marcus died at Wichita Falls, May 12 1905, when fifty-four years of age. He was a man of exceptional enterprise, of an ambitious spirit which has carried him successively through all the vicissitudes of business experience, and together with industry had character as a man of conviction and sterling ideals of honor. After coming to America he was patriotic and public spirited in all his relations with civic affairs, and

in his death his community lost a man whose place was hard to fill. He took a keen interest in Wichita Falls, and during his long residence in Texas gained and retained numerous friends. His widow, who still survives, is a resident of Dallas, Texas, and is now sixty years of age. They were the parents of seven children.

MARION O. NIX. There is no one official of Falls county to whom the community is more indebted for practical and permanent improvements in county affairs than to Marion O. Nix, county treasurer. His earnestness, honesty and unassuming ability have retained him in office during two terms, and the final result of his faithful and progressive service is not only to firmly establish him in the confidence of the local public, but to give him a place among the men who may be named as the builders of the great commonwealth of Texas. Mr. Nix was born in Dallas county, Arkansas, April 15, 1848, and is a son of Isham J. and Frances W. (Berry) Nix. His father, a native of Franklin county, Georgia, was born August 28, 1822, and in his native county was for a number of years engaged in farming. Subsequently he migrated to Arkansas, where he resided for some years, and in 1877 came to Texas, this state being his home from that time until his death in 1898. He devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and was known as an industrious workman and a public-spirited citizen. He married Frances W. Berry, who was born September 11, 1820, in Newton county, Georgia, and she passed away in October, 1898, having been the mother of seven children, as follows: Marion O., of this review; Juliet T.; Harriet, who is deceased; Naonica, who is also deceased; George A.; Newton, who is deceased; and Daniel A.

Marion O. Nix received his early educational training in the public schools of Dallas county, Arkansas, and in his boyhood divided his time between his school books and the duties of the home farm. He completed his studies at the age of nineteen years, and for ten years thereafter followed farming in Arkansas. In 1877 he accompanied his father to Texas, and was employed on farms in various capacities until 1898, when he was thrown from a mule, and in the fall broke the knuckle bone from his hip, which has made him a cripple ever since. In 1900 Mr. Nix received the election to the office of the justice of the peace of Chilton, an office which he filled satisfactorily for six years, and following this spent four years as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in that city, being so engaged at the time of his election, in 1910, to the office of county treasurer, an office to which he was re-elected in 1912. He has discharged the duties of his office with zeal, honesty and ability, and has established a record for notable vigilance in safeguarding public office, of praiseworthy enthusiasm in official service, and of splendid adherence to high ideals.

On August 31, 1873, Mr. Nix was married in Dallas county, Arkansas, to Miss Lethea R. Toone, and to this union there have been born eight children, namely: Robert T., Walter N., Lawrence C., Frank M., Charles E., John R., Lucian M. and Ira, of whom Charles E. is deceased. Mr. Nix has always been a stalwart Democrat. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, and his religious belief is that of the Missionary Baptist church. He owns his own residence at Marlin, has a wide acquaintance in this community, and numbers his friends by the scores.

WILLIAM W. SNELL has been identified with the county clerk's office of Falls county for a period of eighteen years, the last four years as clerk, and during this entire time has shown himself eminently fitted for the discharge of its duties. Always noted as a man who could get results, his service has been characterized by industry, faithfulness and honesty, while his standing as a citizen is firm and broad. A vigorous, wide-awake, experienced man, he promises to maintain the service of which he is the head at its past standard of superiority, and incorporate into the system the methods deemed advisable by the needs of the county.

Mr. Snell was born January 6, 1862, in Wilcox county, Alabama, and is a son of J. W. and Bernetta (Green) Snell. His father, also a native of Alabama, where he was born in 1822, was engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1877, and in that year came to Texas and settled in Falls county, where he passed the remainder of his life and died in 1904. He was a public-spirited citizen and industrious workman, and attained a fair measure of success through individual effort. Mr. Snell married Bernetta Green, who was born in Florida in 1824, and she still survives him and is living in Jones county, Texas, at the remarkable age of eighty-four years. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Ella, Rossie, William W., John H., James R., Annie, Edward and Mamie.

Until he was eighteen years of age William W. Snell attended the public schools of Falls county, here completing the studies begun in his native state. He then gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until he reached his majority, and then, realizing the need of further education, took a business course at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he devoted special attention to bookkeeping. Upon his graduation from the business college he was appointed deputy clerk of Falls county, and from that time to the present he has continued to be connected with this office. After fourteen years in the capacity of deputy, in 1910 he became his party's candidate for clerk, and was subsequently elected to that position, and re-elected in 1912. He has been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and Falls county has no more popular official.

On February 27, 1895, Mr. Snell was married at Ragan, Falls county, to Miss Minnie Chapman, daughter of Henry D. and Georgia Ann (Finney) Chapman, and to this union there have come four children, namely: Chesly C., Leroy W., Bessie Ilene and Leslie B. Mr. Snell is prominent in local fraternal circles as a member of the lodges of the Masons, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. A Democrat since attaining his majority, he has wielded a distinct influence in his community and is one of his party's most dependable workers. His religious connection is with the Baptist church. Mr. Snell has invested in realty in this section, and in addition to his home in Marlin is the owner of 287 acres of good farming land in Brazos county. While he is popular among his fellow-citizens, Mr. Snell is more given to the sociability which is in the household than that which centers in the club.

BENJAMIN L. L. TAYLOR. Falls county is an exceptionally well governed community, made so by the efficient and unselfish services of those who have been elected to positions of public trust, and among the officials who are discharging their duties in a capable manner is found Benjamin L. L. Taylor, justice of the peace. A resident of Marlin since 1900, he has had experience in official and business life, and this, combined with natural ability, keen discernment and a knowledge of human nature, enables him to maintain the high standard and dignity of his office. Judge Taylor has spent his entire life in Falls county, having been born here on his father's farm, February 24, 1871, a son of Rev. Isaac and Amanda (Ruble) Taylor.

Rev. Isaac Taylor was born in Kentucky, and was a child of four years when taken by his parents to Illinois, the family settling in the vicinity of Springfield, where the lad was reared and educated and adopted the occupation of farmer. He was twenty-four years of age when he came to Texas and settled in Falls county, and his subsequent career was spent here as a farmer and minister of the Methodist church, and here his death occurred in 1895. He was married first in Texas to

Miss Amanda Ruble, who was born in Falls county in 1831, and she died in 1875, having been the mother of three children: May, Benjamin L. L. and Caledonia. Mr. Taylor's second marriage was to Miss Cazady English, of West Falls, Falls county, and she still survives and resides at Chilton. There were no children by the second union.

The public schools of Falls county furnished Benjamin L. L. Taylor with his educational training, and until he was nineteen years of age he applied himself assiduously to his studies. Following this, he spent four years in assisting his father in the cultivation of the homestead place, and then went to Blevins, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. He was so occupied for a period of five years, and then came to Marlin, having been elected district clerk, a capacity in which he acted acceptably for six years, and upon the expiration of his term of office turned his attention to the insurance and cotton business, a venture upon which he concentrated his activities until 1910, when he was elected justice of the peace of Marlin. He has continued to act in this capacity to the present, and his management of the affairs of his office has been such as to win him universal commendation.

Judge Taylor was married November 16, 1890, at the home of the bride near Holland, Bell county, to Miss Cora Bowers, daughter of Daniel and Anna Bowers, of that county, and seven children have been born to this union: Ruth, Roy, Ronald, R. L., Ramonia, Reynold and a babe. Judge Taylor is a Democrat in his political views, and has been active in his support of his party's policies and principles in this section. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious faith that of the Methodist church. When he is able to put aside the duties of his office and take a vacation, he goes on hunting and fishing trips, but his greatest pleasure is found in his home, and he is the owner of a comfortable residence at Marlin.

Charles D. Fant. Under the conditions and organization of today, the fire department of any progressive community worthy the name is one of the most important in the municipal service, and its management requires rare abilities of an executive nature, good diplomatic powers in the handling of a large body of men, the bravery and courage of a soldier and the broad judgment and directing powers of a general. All of these qualities were taken into consideration when Charles D. Fant was chosen assistant chief of the Marlin Fire Department, November 6, 1913, since which time he has continued to act in his official capacity. Mr. Fant was born in Henry county, Alabama, November 22, 1873, and is a son of Terrell C. and Mattie M. (Hamilton) Fant, the former born at Ansonville, South Carolina, in 1846, and the latter in Dale county, Alabama, in the same year. Mr. Fant, a farmer by vocation, brought his family to Texas in 1879 and settled at Waco, here continuing in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death in 1905, the mother surviving until 1911. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Samuel, who is deceased; Low M., who is now Mrs. J. M. Lockridge, of Waco; John W., a prosperous retired farmer of Fort Worth, Texas; Terrell, who is a farmer in McLennan county; Charles D., of this review; and one child who died in infancy.

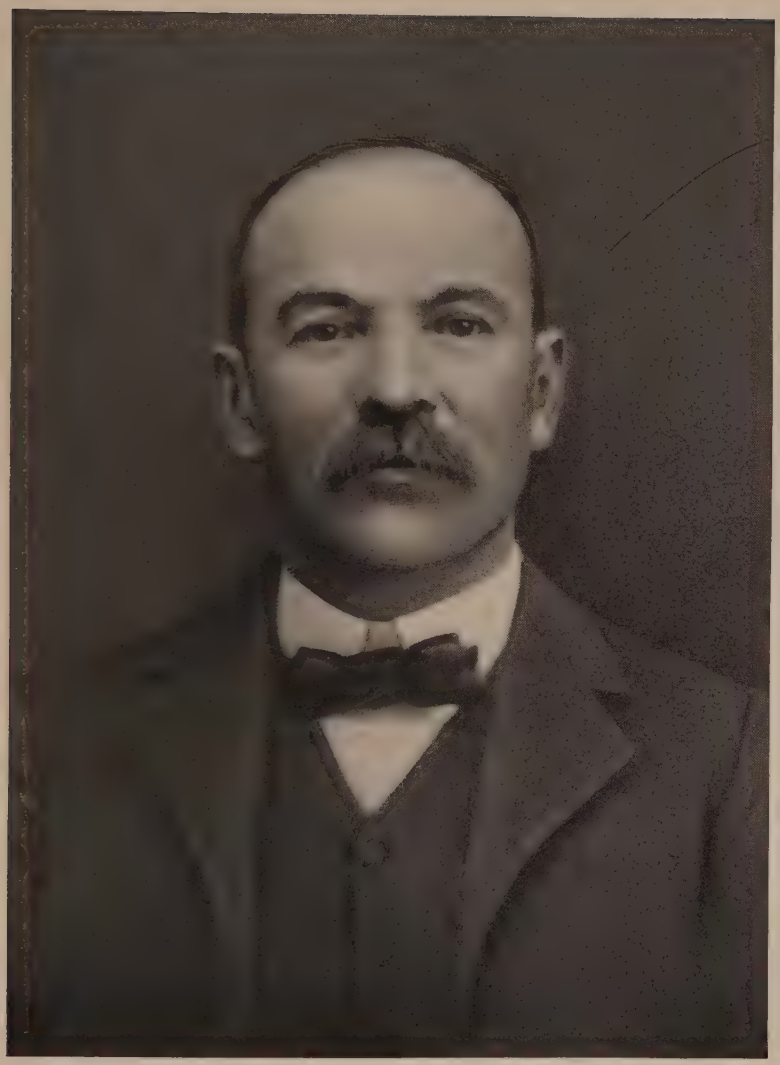
The early education of Charles D. Fant was secured in the public schools of McLennan county, and his youth was devoted to a variety of pursuits, in all of which he displayed a spirit of enthusiasm and determination to succeed. When he was twenty-four years of age he embarked in business on his own account, becoming the proprietor of a grocery establishment at Erath, McLennan county, where he was subsequently made postmaster. After two years he disposed of his interests there and went to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he was also engaged in the same line of business and was deputy sheriff of Muskogee county during his residence there. He resided in Oklahoma until April, 1911, when he came to Marlin and founded a meat market, which he conducted for nine months, then selling out to engage in the restaurant business. Three months later he disposed of this and became a dealer in horses and mules, but in 1912, when he joined the Marlin Fire Department, he retired from business affairs. On November 6, 1913, he was appointed assistant chief. The assistant chief is a man of forty-one years, vigorous, wide-awake and experienced, and promises to assist to maintain the service at its past standard of superiority, and incorporate into the system the methods and improvements indicated by the advancement of science and mechanics.

Mr. Fant is a member of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. His business affairs have been successful in a material way and he has shown his confidence in the future prosperity of Falls county by investing in land here, being the owner of a fine ranch of sixty-four acres. A consistent member of the Presbyterian church, he takes an active and helpful interest in its work. In political matters Mr. Fant gives his unreserved support to the Democratic party, but has never found time to actively engage in politics as an office seeker. He is unmarried.

Morris A. Marcus. Among the progressive younger business men who through their activities are developing the commercial and industrial interests of Wichita Falls, one of the ablest is Morris A. Marcus, son of the late Marx Marcus, and now directing head of the People's Ice Company, the largest manufacturing concern in this section of Texas. Mr. Marcus has been identified with this enterprise since its beginning, and its success has in no small degree been created by his energy and management.

Morris A. Marcus is a Texan, and was born at Tyler in Smith County, May 7, 1878. When he was three years old his parents moved to Wichita Falls, and after attendance at the public schools he was sent to New York to attend Packer College. He did not remain to graduate, but returned to Wichita Falls to enter business with his father, and since the latter's death has been treasurer and secretary of the People's Ice Company. The original plant which was at first considered large enough to take care of all demands, was found inadequate as the business continued to grow and on May 1, 1913, the new plant was ready for occupancy, a structure covering two acres of land with a capacity of one hundred and ten tons of ice daily. Thirty men are employed in the business, fifteen teams are used in delivering the product, and the equipment is of the latest and most highly improved pattern manufactured. Mr. Marcus is one of the most progressive and energetic men of Wichita Falls, and has other relations with local business affairs. In political matters he is a Democrat, but is not a politician except where the welfare of his community has been concerned. He is a master Mason, and affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 25, 1902, at Weatherford, Texas, Mr. Marcus was united in marriage with Miss Glennie Barry, a native of Texas and a daughter of Dr. William and Rosie Barry, her father being deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus: Adele, born in 1903 at Abilene, and now attending school in Wichita Falls; Lawrence, born in 1904 at Abilene and also a public school student; and Kathryne, born at Wichita Falls in 1909. It would be difficult to find a more enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls, its people, its opportunities and its climate, than Mr. Marcus, for, to use his own words, he has "seen the town grow from a shoestring and expects to see it continue to prosper." One of its best features, to his way of thinking, is its climate. It has specially impressed itself upon him as a lover of outdoor life and sports.



M Morris

FRANCIS A. NOTT. One of the prosperous business enterprises of Marlin which is meeting with prosperity under able and effective management, is the Marlin Steam Laundry, of which Francis A. Nott is proprietor. He has been identified with business interests here only since July, 1913, but has impressed himself upon the community as an energetic and progressive business man and a citizen who may be relied upon to help his new locality in every possible way. Mr. Nott is an Arkansan by nativity, born in Crawford county, July 31, 1872, a son of Cyril W. and Leathy (Forrester) Nott.

Mr. Nott comes of Revolutionary stock, one of his ancestors having been a soldier in the patriot army during the War for American Independence. His father was born in Washington county, Arkansas, and came to Bell county, Texas, in 1875, here settling on a tract of land and engaging in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued during his active career. At this time he is living somewhat retired, making his home at Temple, Bell county. Mrs. Nott, who was born near Greenville, South Carolina, in 1852, passed away in 1911, having been the mother of three children: Francis A.; Phoebe, who married B. F. Giles, of Temple, and has two children—Beatrice and Sybil; and Florence, who married T. F. Prater, of Temple, and has two children—Bernice and Mabel.

Francis A. Nott attended the public schools of Temple, Texas, until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued as a tiller of the soil until his thirty-first year. At that time he turned his attention to mercantile lines, and also engaged in the laundry business, and in July, 1913, came to Marlin and purchased the Marlin Steam Laundry. He has steadily developed this into one of the successful enterprises of the city, attracting a large custom by good workmanship and prompt fidelity to every engagement. His plant has been equipped with the latest and most highly improved machinery known to the business, and is now valued at $4,000. A thoroughly progressive and self-made man, Mr. Nott has been the architect of his own fortunes, fighting his own way steadily up the ladder of success from a humble position among the world's workers. He has gained the reputation of being a man of the strictest integrity, and his associates have every reason to have confidence in his business ability. When the Progressive party was organized in 1912, Mr. Nott became a supporter of that organization, and although he has not been an active politician has continued to support its principles and candidates. With his family he is a member of the Baptist church. Fraternally he belongs to the Praetorians and the Modern Woodmen of America, but prefers the pleasures of the home circle to those to be secured in fraternal orders.

On December 16, 1894, Mr. Nott was married to Miss Nora Wright, daughter of F. L. Wright, of Temple, Bell county, Texas, and three children have been born to this union: Imogene, who is a student in the Marlin High school; Barton, who is in the sixth grade of the grammar school; and Wilma, who is in third grade. Both of Mr. Nott's daughters are eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SYLVESTER S. MUNGER, M. D. Few families of Texas are better known than that of Munger, whose members have been identified with the history of the state since 1838. Men of the name have honored the professions, business, the military and public and civic life, and always they have been found contributing to the material progress and advancement which have made the great state what it is today. A worthy representative of the name is found in the person of Dr. Sylvester S. Munger, one of the leading medical practitioners of Marlin, a man whose thorough training, inherent ability and devotion to his profession have made his career one of rapid and consecutive advancement. Doctor Munger was born in the city of Houston, January 1, 1869, and is a son of the late Judge Sylvester S. and Margaret Josephine (McGowan) Munger.

Judge Sylvester S. Munger was born at Colchester, Connecticut, June 3, 1821, and came to Texas in 1838, settling in Fayette county. He was in the civil service of the Republic of Texas while the seat of Government was at San Felipe, and became a member of the Milam Guards, of Houston, under Captain Ridley, during the raids by the Mexicans in 1838-40. In an article written by Judge Munger in 1899, under the title "Texas Sixty-One Years Ago," and published in the Lampasas *Leader*, he gave an interesting description of several incidents which occurred at that time, in which he was a participant: "At this time there were a good many Indians scattered over the country, and the Mexicans took special pains to incite them to depredations upon the settlements. In 1839 the capital of Texas was located at Austin, on the extreme west and north of the settlements. * * * In the year 1840, just succeeding the moving of the capital to Austin, occurred one of the most daring raids the Indians ever made. This, too, was instigated by the Mexicans. Over 1,000 warriors, with many squaws and pack-horses, made a descent from the north entirely through Texas, passing south about fifteen miles east of Gonzales, by way of Victoria, to Linnville, on the coast, a small town on the present site of Port Lavaca. They were so stealthy in their advance that they were near Gonzales before the news spread, but soon our small scattering forces were in pursuit. The Indians sacked Linnville and started back, when they were overtaken by the Texans about 100 miles away, and a fight ensued. The Indians were completely routed. It was a running fight for thirty or forty miles. The leaders in this fight were Gen. Felix Huston, Col. J. H. Moore, Capt. Clark L. Owens, Ben and Henry McCulloch, and others of our brave frontiersmen. This fight had the effect of checking the Indian depredations for a while, but there was much anxiety of mind, as our forces were not large enough for security at all points." In 1854 Judge Munger became judge of the county court of Fayette county at LaGrange, and prior to the outbreak of the Civil war also served as county judge of Bastrop county. During the war he was placed at the head of the courier service between Houston and Iberia, Louisiana, by General Magruder. In 1866 he moved to Houston, where he was engaged in the lumber business, then went to Eureka, where he was president of the Eureka Manufacturing Company, in 1877 moved to Williamson county, and in 1880 to Georgetown, Texas, and in 1882 went to San Saba county. In 1883 he located in Lampasas county, and in 1885 was made postmaster by President Arthur, being reappointed to that office in 1889 by President Cleveland. When his term expired he retired to private life, and his death occurred at Lampasas, March 27, 1901. He was a Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of Texas and a consistent member of the Methodist church. Judge Munger married Margaret Josephine McGowan, who was born in 1833 in Coffee county, Tennessee, the daughter of John McGowan, and granddaughter of Andrew McGowan, a notable man in the history of Tennessee. At the time of the war, under General Jackson, he was given a colonel's commission, raised a regiment of Indians and fought in the battle of the Bend. He came to Texas in 1835 and was prominent in the early days of the Republic. To Colonel McGowan were born eleven children, and two of the sons participated in the battle of San Jacinto. The family knew much of the hardships of frontier life, and when Margaret was but four years of age her father died, leaving the care of the large family to the mother who passed away six years later. When she was fourteen years of age Margaret McGowan was converted under the ministry of Rev. Josiah Whipple. There was in her that strong faith in God which characterized her whole life. Her mind thirsted for knowledge, and she was never happier than when reading such

books as "Lord Bacon's Essays," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Lives of George Washington and his Generals," etc. Fortunately for her, a noted teacher from Scotland, a Professor Montrose, established an academy of high grade at Anderson, Texas, which she attended and at which she graduated when fifteen years old. For three years she taught school, and while on a visit to her brother, Carroll, met Judge Munger, whom she married in January, 1854. She led an active Christian life and for fourteen years was conference president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society—two years in the West Texas Conference and twelve years in the Northwest Texas. She had executive ability of the highest order, presiding with dignity and firmness, mingled with such sweetness and poise that commanded respect and order in the largest assemblies. At the time of her death sorrow was universal, for her many admirable qualities had made her widely beloved. She passed quietly away in the faith of her Maker, December 4, 1901, at Lampasas. Ten children were born to Judge and Mrs. Munger, namely: Nora, Nelson C., Ennis, Eloise, Josie, May, Maggie and Sylvester S., William T. and Henry L. Maggie and Sylvester S. are said to have been the first pair of twins born in Houston.

Dr. S. S. Munger attended Centenary College at Lampasas until 1887, in which year he became clerk in the postoffice at that place, and continued to act as such for four years. During this time he had prepared for college to some extent, having decided upon a career in medicine, and took a course in the medical department of the University of Tennessee. Upon his graduation therefrom, in 1891, he embarked in practice at Rogers, Bell county, where he spent six months, next went to Trickham, Coleman county, for one year, then to Brady, McLennan county, for a like period, and succeeding this to Mobeetie, Wheeler county, for three years. His next location was Woodward, Oklahoma, where he spent four years, spent one year in Lampasas and a like period in Waco, then practiced four years at Perry, Falls county, and in 1906 moved to Marlin, Falls county, a health resort, which has since been his field of practice. He has carried on a general practice, specializing more or less in rheumatism and skin and venereal diseases, and has attracted to him a large and lucrative practice by reason of his acknowledged skill. He has been honored by appointment and election to various positions of trust and responsibility in the different sections where his practice has been located, serving as county and city physician, a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, physician of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and, while in Oklahoma, as coroner. Since 1909 he has been city physician of Marlin. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and serves in the capacity of examining physician for all of these orders. A natural mechanic, next to his profession Doctor Munger takes the greatest interest in machinery of all kinds. He belongs to the Methodist church.

On February 12, 1895, Doctor Munger was married at Waco to Miss Maud Baily, daughter of John C. Baily, a retired stockman and farmer, and they have a six-year-old daughter, Maud.

JOHN WILLIAM COOK, M. D. During recent years the community of Marlin, Texas, has justly become recognized as one of the leading health resorts of the country, and each year is visited by thousands of people in search of health from all over the United States. A number of institutions for the cure of disease have been established here of recent years, but the first was founded by Dr. John William Cook, a leading member of the medical fraternity of Falls county and proprietor of Cook's Sanitarium for Chronic Diseases. Doctor Cook is a practitioner of twenty-three years' standing, and has been in practice at Marlin since 1895, since which time he has firmly established himself in the confidence of the community and built up a large professional business. He was born near Homer, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, February 4, 1856, and is a son of John and Penelope Richardson (Boykin) Cook.

John Cook was born in Elbert county, Georgia, in 1822, there grew to manhood, and received a good educational training. He first became a teacher in the public schools, and gave up a professional career to enter mercantile pursuits, which, in turn, he left to become a farmer. From Georgia he removed to Claiborne county, Louisiana, and in 1878 came to Texas, settling first in Tarrant county for two years and then moving to Coryell county. Subsequently he went to McLennan county, where he rounded out a long and useful career, passing away in 1907. He had an honorable military record, having participated in the Mexican War under General Thomas, as well as in the Civil War, and was a successful business man and farmer and a highly-respected citizen. He was married in Homer, Louisiana, to Penelope Richardson Boykin, who was born near Selma, Alabama, in 1833, and she still survives him and is a resident of Moody, Texas. They were the parents of three children: Alice C., who is now Mrs. Monk of Moody and the mother of four children—Dr. Charles L., of New Orleans, Louisiana, Willie and Nellie of Mineral Wells, Texas, and Dr. John Boykin of Waco; Dr. John William, of this review; and Willie, the younger daughter, who died at the age of six years.

The early educational training of Dr. John William Cook was secured at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, where he spent three years in literary work, and following this returned to his home and for one year was employed as a teacher. In 1877 he came to Texas, and after spending six months at Fort Worth moved on to Arlington, being deputy sheriff of Tarrant county for a period of three years. Following this he went to Bell county and spent another year as a teacher, and then entered mercantile pursuits as a clerk at Moody. After one year thus spent he embarked in business on his own account and had a successful business career covering a period of three years. He had always, however, entertained an ambition to follow a professional career, and at this time, finding himself in a position to gratify his desires, disposed of his mercantile holdings and took a course of lectures and studied medicine at the Atlanta (Georgia) Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1891. For three years after receiving his diploma he practiced in Coryell county, and then came to Marlin and established himself in a general practice, which he has carried on with much success to the present time. About the year 1895 he opened the first bath house here and the original sanitarium, and this has become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the state, its reputation having extended to far-distant points in the country. The Doctor has been a close and earnest student, keeping fully abreast of the advancements continually being made in his calling, and in 1898 took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic, in 1900 at New York, and again in 1901 at Chicago. He belongs to the various organizations of the profession, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masons, in which he has attained the Chapter degree, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His political views correspond with those of the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is devoted to his calling, and his practice is of such an extensive nature that he seldom is allowed time for recreation, but when he is able to take vacations they are spent in hunting and fishing. He has been successful in a business way, and in addition to his residence and sanitarium, he is the owner of three houses and lots in Marlin and of 887 acres of fine ranch land in Jim Wells county, also a six-story hotel and bathhouse combined.

On August 10, 1882, Doctor Cook was married at "The

Grove,'' in Coryell county, to Miss Ellen Torbett, daughter of J. C. Torbett, of McGregor, and three children have been born of this union: Laverge, who married W. A. Karns, a salesman of Waco, and has two children—Mary E. and Laverge; Jessie, who married L. M. Loring, superintendent of the Southwestern District for the Southwestern Telephone Company, and a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas; and May N., who is single and resides with her parents at Marlin.

James Otis Chance. A resident of Brazos county since he was six years of age, James Otis Chance is descended from one of the original Austin colony, and during the past thirty years has played a varied and important part in his community as a business man, extensive farmer, and manager of land, and in many useful ways has advanced the prosperity and welfare of his locality.

James Otis Chance was born in Caldwell, Texas, February 9, 1862. When he was a child both parents died, and he grew up under the care of an uncle, Milton Parker, a brother to his mother. Grandfather J. B. Chance was a surveyor, and came into Texas as a follower of Stephen F. Austin, settling in the vicinity of old Washington, where he died. He was a man of spirit, a hardy pioneer, and his character as a family man is well shown by his effort to educate his children much above the usual standards of the time, and he gave them all the advantages that were afforded by the schools of Independence and in his home. J. B. Chance and wife had the following children: William, who died when a young man; Cole, who spent his life in Caldwell and in Williamson county, where he died; Elijah J., and Martha, who married a Mr. Wyatt of Caldwell, where she died, leaving a family. Elijah J. Chance, father of James O. Chance, was born in Tennessee, but was a small child when the family moved to Texas and settled in Burleson county. Some years later he devoted himself to the law. He died at a comparatively young age, from troubles contracted by exposure during the war. He was a Confederate soldier, fought with the Tennessee army, operating chiefly in Mississippi. After the war he devoted himself to his profession at Caldwell, where he died in 1868. His wife was Miss Frances Ann Parker, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Parker, who came from Tennessee, and was a pioneer Baptist minister in Texas. Mrs. Chance died before her husband and the children who grew up were: John P., who left a family in Bryan; James Otis and Francis Alexander, both of whom are living. Two children died in infancy.

While growing up the early years of James O. Chance were spent in Bryan, and he lived in a family and under the influance of a busy and thrifty man, whose success was of a marked character. Thus he had a good training for the practical work of life, although his education, so far as books were concerned, was much neglected. In young manhood he began an apprenticeship, and worked three years for a saddler, in Bryan, and then for some time was in the saddlery business for himself at Temple. Returning to Bryan in 1883, Mr. Chance opened a grocery, with his brother, under the name of Chance Brothers. This firm, which existed some ten or twelve years, was a prosperous establishment, and was finally acquired by Mr. Chance in 1891 and he conducted this business alone until 1895. On leaving merchandising Mr. Chance engaged in farming. In this line his enterprise is easily one of the most important in the Brazos Valley. When he started out he directed his attention to a great tract of virgin soil along the Brazos River, less than one hundred acres of which was then under cultivation. After twenty years of close application to farm development, Mr. Chance has achieved a result worth while. Some thirty-five hundred acres have been brought into a productive state, and scores of homes for tenants have been built, and far and wide the operations of successful husbandry are now carried on under the Chance management.

Mr. Chance was married in Brazos county, December 18, 1887, to Mrs. George Bessman. She is the only daughter of George Williams, who came to Texas in the early fifties. His original state was Connecticut, and he was born at North Stonington, in 1818. Growing up almost entirely dependent upon his own resources and ability, he finally came west and engaged in the buying of furs, finally reaching Texas and establishing stores at different points along the Brazos River. ' In connection with his trading operations he wisely invested in land, and accumulated a vast amount of the virgin bottom lands. His later years were spent as a rancher, and his home and his pride was the famous ''GG'' Ranch, one of the best known of the older homesteads of Burleson county, and which in recent years, under the management of Mr. Chance, has become equally noted for its diversified agriculture as much as in earlier years for its live stock and cotton. George Williams died January 2, 1897. He married Mrs. Patience (Lawson) Loverin, who was a daughter of John H. and Sallie Richardson Dent Lawson. The Dents were of the old Georgia stock of that name, and both they and the Williams family went back to Revolutionary ancestry. Mrs. Chance was the only child of George Williams and wife. She grew up on the old ranch, but was educated in Philadelphia, and in Poughkeepsie, New York, and was married soon after leaving school. Mr. and Mrs. Chance have the following children: George G., born in 1888, now associated in business with his father, and by his marriage to Miss Lucile Williamson has a daughter, Eleanor Frances; Catherine Parker, who was born January 4, 1892, and died in childhood; James Otis, Jr., a schoolboy, and now a student in the city of Philadelphia. The Chance family have membership in the Episcopal church. At West Anderson street, in Bryan, one of the new and splendid homes is that of Mr. Chance and family. It is a beautiful colonial residence and its broad and ample galleries are themselves typical of the generous hospitality which has ever been characteristic of this family.

A. Marcus. Vice president of the People's Ice Company of Wichita Falls, A. Marcus is one of the prominent citizens who have earned a place among local business men entitled to the honor of substantial achievement and success. Although still a young man he has demonstrated his fitness to handle large concerns.

A son of the late Marx Marcus, A. Marcus was born at Gainesville, Cooke county, Texas, July 31, 1881. The public schools of Wichita Falls, where he has resided since infancy, furnished him his preliminary education, and he was for a time a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Ambitious to begin a career of his own, he left before graduation, and became identified with the cattle industry in Potter County, where his father was at that time operating. After five years he sold his own interests there, and became associated with his father in the establishment of the People's Ice Company, of which he has since been vice president. This business, some description of which will be found on another page, has added materially to the commercial prestige of Wichita Falls, and its officials are all business men of known integrity.

In politics Mr. Marcus is a stanch Democrat, is a thirty-second degree mason and a shriner, and also a popular member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 5, 1911, he was married at Waco to Miss Carrie Ettelson, who was born in this state, a daughter of Benjamin and Betty Ettelson. Her father is deceased and her mother now lives in Waco. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus have one child, Benjamin Marx, born July 20, 1913. Like most western men, Mr. Marcus is a great lover of outdoor life, and

has done a great deal of traveling, being well known all over the state.

DURANT MOTIER DANSBY. Alabama is the native state of Durant Motier Dansby, his birth occurring there in Macon county on September 16, 1841, and he was but eight years old when he came to Texas with his parents. He is a son of Daniel M. Dansby, who died in Brazos county, this state, in 1879, when he was seventy-seven years of age. The father was born in Fairfield District, South Carolina, and there he was reared, getting a fairly good education, and himself engaging in teaching for a term or two in his native community. He came to Alabama with his widowed mother, Winzey (Barker) Dansby, the widow of Isham Dansby, who died in South Carolina in early life, leaving children as follows: Daniel M., father of the subject; John, who died at Barber county, Alabama; Isham, who died in Alabama, near Bladen Springs; Catherine, who married Jesse Johns and died in Cass county, Texas; and a daughter who married Jacob Minshew and died in Union county, Arkansas.

Durant M. Dansby had his early training in Cass county, town of Douglassville, and when the war broke out he enlisted in Dallas on June 6, 1861, in Company I, Third Texas Cavalry, the command making a forced march to Missouri soon after, where it participated in the battle of Oak Hills, or Springfield, on August 10, 1861. The young soldier came through his first battle without suffering more than a good scare, and the command remained in that section until winter set in, when it went into winter quarters at Camp Wigfall, near Van Buren, Arkansas. When spring came the battle of Elkhorn came on and through this experience also he passed without injury. The enemy drove the command back to the Arkansas River, where it was dismounted at Little Rock and sent across the Mississippi to Corinth, there to participate in the Mississippi campaign. Mr. Dansby's company there joined in the general work of that locality and in the battle of Iuka he was shot through the left shoulder, the shot tearing away the humerus bone and rendering him a cripple for the rest of his days. He was taken prisoner by the Federals, but later escaped, and was taken by an uncle to Mobile, Alabama, and there had his wounds treated, remaining in the hospital for about two months. He reached home on June 1, 1863, and was then appointed by the Confederate government as tithe agent for Cass county, in which office he served until the close of the war.

When the war was over, Mr. Dansby settled down to farming. He made one crop, then disposed of all his Cass county lands and moved to Brazos county, settling there in January, 1867. He engaged in farming four miles east of Bryan, buying land at a figure of $2.50 an acre. Later he was so fortunate as to pick up other lands, which seemed to him to be fairly desirable, at a figure as low as forty cents the acre. His capital was small when he settled in Brazos county, and he purchased a comparatively small tract of land, to which he applied himself diligently in the expectation that he would make a farm out of it. He devoted himself rather closely to sheep raising, and in that line his success was excellent. He increased his herd from season to season until the drove aggregated several thousand head, and the clip from this drove he sold at forty cents the pound. He paid close attention to the quality of his breed, and his flock held a goodly number of choice Merinos, from which he improved the herd until a sheep would shear from five to eight pounds annually. With wool at that figure, Mr. Dansby prospered, and he gradually acquired more lands. He continued to operate until the results of his industry made it possible for him to retire about ten years ago. About twenty years ago he moved to Bryan and here has since maintained his residence.

Mr. Dansby is one of the popular and prominent men of Bryan. He is a Democrat, active in the work of the party, a stanch Baptist, and he has been a Master Mason since the war.

Mr. Dansby was first married in Brazos county, on December 14, 1871, when Miss Laura C. Todd, a daughter of Atha Todd, from Lowndes county, Alabama, became his wife. On October 30, 1892, Mrs. Dansby passed away, leaving three children. Marshall F., the eldest is a retired merchant and farmer of Bryan; Miss Ic married Edgar Peters and lives in Brazos county; D Paul lives in Bryan. On May 17, 1894, Mr. Dansb married Mrs. Eliza C. Lee, a daughter of J. Irwin Bar ron, a native son of Louisiana. Concerning him a fe brief facts are wholly consistent with the spirit and pur pose of this work, and it should be said that he wa born in Alabama in 1811 and died in the year 1866. H was a man of rather limited education and was all hi life a farmer. He was a small slave holder in his native state, and served in the southern army under Genera Forrest. He was a son of James Wingate Barron, o Union Parish, Louisiana, and the family was one of Irish ancestry. The father of Mrs. Dansby was one of fou brothers: Jorid Irvin, John, James and William. Jorid I. married Amelia Soles, a daughter of Joseph Soles, o Lowndes county, Alabama, a farmer and large slave holder, and the issue of their union were Sarah Ann Caroline E., Mary Frances, James Wingate, Elmina, John M. and Pink L. Of these, Caroline E. first married George W. Lee, and her second husband is Durant M Dansby. The children of Mrs. Dansby by her first marriage are Samuel Irwin, of Neuces county, this state and Dr. George Francis of Welborn, Texas.

The family are popular and prominent in Bryan, where they have had a residence since 1894, and they have a host of stanch friends throughout the county, where they have long been favorably known.

T. W. PARKER. One of the best known newspaper men in the state and one who has done much to promote the best interests of Iowa Park, Texas, and the surrounding communities, is T. W. Parker, long identified with publicity work in these parts, and a most successful and enterprising young man. It was in 1909 that he located in Iowa Park, and since he took over the paper, then known as the Wichita County *Herald*, its successor the Iowa Park *Herald*, has reached a high state of efficiency and popularity in and about the county. Mr. Parker has shown himself to be a capable newspaper man and one who appreciates to the full the functions and responsibilities of a country sheet.

T. W. Parker was born in Noble county, Indiana, on January 18, 1871, and is a son of Asher Snow and Cloe (Wadsworth) Parker, the latter a cousin of William Wadsworth Longfellow, of poetic fame and name. The father was a native of New York state, and he came to Indiana as a young man. He was a well known physician in Noble county, and a noted Democrat, participating largely in the political activities of his time. Later in life he identified himself with newspaper interests and became well and prominently known in those circles, being located for twenty-six years in Kendallville, Indiana, and the editor and proprietor of the Kendallville *News*. He died there in 1904, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother, it may be of interest to note, was the first white child born in Noble county, Indiana, her birth occurring in 1839, and she died in Kendallville, Indiana, in 1882, when she was but forty-three years old. She was a woman of many excellent attainments and worthy qualities of heart and mind. A rarely educated woman, she was ever the greatest help to her husband, and shared alike in his successes and his disappointments. They became the parents of five children, of which number T. W. Parker of this review was the youngest.

T. W. Parker attended school in Noble county as a boy, and he was nineteen years old when he was graduated from the high school of Kendallville. He then went

straightway into the newspaper offices of his father in Kendallville, and remained there for nine years. In 1905 he went to Oklahoma, settling in Shawnee, that state, and remaining for two years. Thence he came to Nacona in 1908, and for a year at that place he conducted a newspaper. In 1909 he came to Iowa Park, where he proceeded to buy out the Wichita County *Herald*, the publication becoming known as the Iowa Park *Herald* upon his assumption of the enterprise, and it has since expanded into a most creditable paper and a decided boon to the community, in comparison with its former newspapers. Today the *Herald* enjoys a wide circulation and is patronized by the business men of the county to a pleasing degree, its methods and its guaranteed circulation verifying the support which the merchants and other advertisers have accorded to it.

Mr. Parker is a Democrat, and his paper voices his opinions on political subjects. He is a Master Mason, a Pythian Knight and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His churchly affiliations are with the Episcopal church.

Twice has Mr. Parker been married. His first marriage took place on December 24, 1896, at Montpelier, Miami county, Indiana, when Miss Carrie Rice became his wife. She was a daughter of C. D. Rice and his wife, and the parents still reside in their Indiana home, though Mrs. Parker died in 1900, leaving two children: Ryal Bryan Parker, born in July, 1897, and Paul Parker, who died in infancy. The first named is now in business with his father. On April 14, 1903, Mr. Parker married Miss Hazel Starr, who was a native daughter of Peru, Indiana. No children have come of their union.

Antonio W. Tobin. A life long resident of the Lone Star state, who has witnessed the wonderful development of the Southwest from a wide open ranch country, given over entirely to the raising of cattle, to one of the greatest commercial and industrial sections of the country, Antonio W. Tobin has contributed materially to the progress and development that have brought this desirable condition about. Mr. Tobin was for a number of years personally engaged in cattle raising, and still owns a ranch in Jim Wells county, but during the past several years has made his home in San Diego, where since 1908 he has acted efficiently in the capacity of sheriff of Duval county.

Sheriff Tobin was born in the city of San Antonio, Texas, in 1858, and is a son of Dan and Josefa (Navarro) Tobin. His father passed away in 1872, but his mother is still living, and makes her home at Naco, Arizona. She is a daughter of Colonel Navarro, who belonged to one of the prominent families of the early history of the state and was one of the signers of the Texas declaration of independence. The education of Antonio W. Tobin was secured in St. Mary's College, in his native city, and there he was reared to manhood. He was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and he soon learned to be self-supporting, securing employment among the cattle men of that vicinity. When he was twenty years of age he went to Zapata county, on the Mexican border, and there was elected to the office of county clerk, in which he served two years, following which he spent two more years in that locality, and in 1882 removed to Neuces county. The location in which he made his home became Jim Wells county, by enactment of the State Legislature, May 9, 1911, and there his handsome ranch is still situated. He had been well and thoroughly trained and possessed inherent business ability, and as a result was able to make a success of his business ventures, accumulating a large tract of land and many head of cattle. In 1908 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff of Duval county, and in the election which followed received a handsome majority. In 1910 he again made the race and was the choice of the people, and in 1912 was once more re-

elected, and has continued to give the people excellent service. A man of determination, energy and unbounded courage, he has won the confidence of the law-abiding citizens, while the criminal element has a wholesome fear of his vigilance and ability. His long residence in this section has made him known all over this part of the state, and he is respected, not alone as a conscientious and hard-working public officer, but as a man who has ever been loyal to his friends.

Mr. Tobin was united in marriage with Miss Geronimo Canales, who was born at Mier, Mexico, and to this union there have been born six children: Oscar, Beatrice, Agnes, Dan, Antonio, Jr., and Jesus. The family resides in a handsome modern home in San Diego.

John T. Threadgill, who recently moved to the town of Deport from his farm in the vicinity of the place, has been identified with the community adjacent to this village since 1896, and with Red River county since 1880. He is a fine example of independence and modest thrift after a period of dependence covering a generous part of his married life, and the story of his rise in fortunes is but another chapter out of the general compliment paid to the black land section of Texas by the wealth it brings to those who will cultivate its acquaintance assiduously and husband its luxurious growths.

Mr. Threadgill came hither from Henderson county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred, in the vicinity of Lexington, on December 16, 1848. He is the son of Allen J. Threadgill, who passed his life at the blacksmith's forge and in the business of farming at Crucipher, that county, and died there in 1888, when he was something like sixty-five years of age. The father was born in North Carolina and came from the laboring classes. He contributed little to the public weal save his excellent citizenship, which is a quality of which too much may not be said in praise. As a boy, Allen J. Threadgill accompanied his father to Tennessee from North Carolina, and the elder Threadgill spent much of his time in business activities in Lexington. He was a major in the militia in his early days, and a man of some education and much usefulness in his county. He was one of the few Masons in the country in his time and was prominent in the order and active in his membership in the Methodist church. He died when he was about seventy-five years old. His first wife was a Miss West, who bore him the following children: Elizabeth, who died as Mrs. Wadley; Whit, who spent his life in Arkansas; Mrs. Sallie Brewer, who died in Tennessee; Allen J., who became the father of the Deport citizen; Julia, who died unmarried; Eveline, who married Mr. Kingery, and Clinton, who spent his life in Tennessee.

Allen J. Threadgill was a loyal citizen, surrounded by warring elements in Henderson county, but he maintained his position in that region while the war raged, and came out with honor and dignity, despite his position. He early married Mary A. Cawthon, a daughter of John B. Cawthon, a Methodist minister, who came out of North Carolina, and whose wife was a Miss Elizabeth Holtom. Mrs. Threadgill died in October, 1904, the mother of six children, as follows: John T., of this review; Alice E., who died as the wife of W. H. Fesmire, in Tennessee; Laura Ann, who married James McDaniel and resides in Tennessee, where also reside Allen W., Joseph and Mattie.

John T. Threadgill was a youth attending the work on his father's farm while the war of the Rebellion was being waged. He entertained Union sentiments, in harmony with his father and grandfather. Such education as he received came to him in the school at Crucipher, and he reached his majority while yet sharing in the shelter of the parental roof. He married in 1870, and in that year, when he was twenty-two years old, set out upon an independent career. In beginning their wedded life, Mr. and Mrs. Threadgill each possessed a horse and a cow, and the customary feather bed and a

bureau were a part of their first possessions. Although his industry was ably supplemented by that of his faithful and willing young wife, the ten years that they passed in diligent attention to the soil of their native state, little return rewarded their labors save a bare living, and they came to Texas without possessing sufficient capital to make them owners of the smallest kind of a farm. They made the trip by train, stopping at Detroit to pay a visit to Mrs. Threadgill's brother, who made his home there, and soon after established their home upon a tract of land that they were able to arrange for the purchase of. The story of the sixteen years spent upon that farm is one of practically unrewarded effort, for it is a fact that more lean years than fat ones fell to their lot and portion. The result was that they finally decided to become renters upon the much vaunted black land of the state, having become sufficiently acquainted with the sandy soil after sixteen years of disappointment. Accordingly they moved into the Deport community, rented a farm just east of the town, and settled down to work. Mr. Threadgill avers that the four years he worked that black dirt farm brought him more actual money than he had ever before possessed, and he straightway acted upon the suggestion that his good judgment prompted and bought a farm of his own. This place, his first real home in Texas, lies three miles east of Deport, and comprised originally one hundred and fifty-nine acres, with what might be termed frontier improvements. Corn and cotton raising has solved the problems of finance for Mr. Threadgill, and, with his own labor, he has marketed cotton below four cents a pound and yet made some money. The cultivation of his farm with its added acreage and the vast changes that have been brought about by the erection of substantial and even costly buildings, has been the dream and the accomplishment of Mr. Threadgill. His seven room residence, with its four galleries, his fine barns and sheds, his seed house and buggy shed, all point to a climax of a successful career and suggest eloquently the contrast between the first sixteen years of his Texas farming experience and the last period of a similar duration. Mr. Threadgill has sold cotton at less than four cents, as has been stated, and as high as $14.90 a hundred; he has produced his own meat and other stuff that he required for family use, and he has learned the way to independence in the truest sense of the word. His change from one location to another has put him in the class of farmers who hold shares in banks and other fiduciary concerns, and he is financially interested in the First State Bank of Deport and in the Western Casualty and Guaranty Company of Dallas.

In December, 1912, Mr. Threadgill had so far advanced in the scale of prosperity that he felt justified in withdrawing from his active farm interests, and left the farm to take a residence in Deport, where he is now located and here he takes an important part in the civic life of the town. He is a member of the Methodist church and a trustee of its official body. His fraternal interests are represented by his membership in the Masonic order, of which he has been a member for some time and in which he has a wholesouled and intelligent interest.

On September 8, 1870, Mr. Threadgill married Miss Elizabeth C. Brooks, a daughter of Aaron S. and Nancy (Russell) Brooks. The father of Mrs. Threadgill was born in Tennessee and his wife in North Carolina, and they became the parents of eight children, named as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Threadgill; Jerry, who died single; Sena, married to George E. Turner; William; George; Harriet, the wife of W. G. Thomas; Wesley, a resident of Oklahoma, and James, of Red River county. William, George and Mrs. Turner are all residing in Lamar county.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Threadgill reared a fine family of nine children, all of whom have come to occupy useful places in life. They are as follows: Dora, the wife of William Handley; Mary, who married Guff Slayden; Nannie married Eliza Green Morgan; Bessie, now Mrs. Charles Gifford; Newton, who married Nora Martin, of Wichita Falls, Texas; Allen, who married Rosa Davis. All of the above reside in Red River county. Joe married Susie Davis, and they live in Gurley, Alabama; Claud, a farmer of Red River county, who married Annie Talley; Marshall, the youngest born, is the only one of the nine who still clings to the family home.

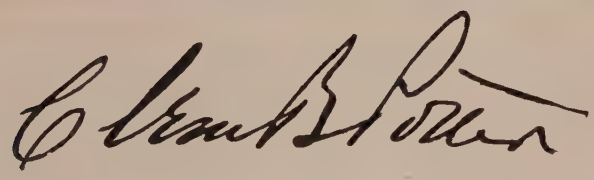
Judge Clement B. Potter. On October 2, 1912, there passed away a citizen of Gainesville of an ability and character such as that community or any other could ill afford to lose. At the time of his death Judge Potter was just closing his second term of service as circuit judge of the sixteenth judicial district, and was regarded as one of the foremost lawyers and jurists of North Texas. He had spent all his career of forty years in Gainesville, and from young manhood until his death was a prominent factor in local civic affairs.

Clement B. Potter, who was born in Gainesville, August 7, 1872, was a son of Judge C. C. Potter, an eminent attorney, who was one of the pioneer lawyers of north Texas and is still engaged in practice at Gainesville. The maiden name of the mother was Helen R. Bogardus, a native of Illinois, while C. C. Potter was born in Mississippi. Of the six children in their family, the late Clement B. was the oldest, while the others are: Roy T., who is married and is cashier of the Lindsey National Bank of Gainesville; William D., an attorney at Ardmore, Oklahoma; Grace, wife of C. A. Kinnar, an attorney of Seattle, Washington; Harold, deceased; and Ralph, deceased.

The late Judge Potter received his early education in the public schools of Gainesville, and at the age of sixteen went east and entered the preparatory school at Asheville, North Carolina, conducted by Major Bingham, continuing as a student there for three terms, after which he was in the University of Texas for two years. He studied law at the University and received his degree in 1892. Returning to Gainesville he entered the law firm of his father and practiced as junior member of the firm of Potter & Potter until 1906. In 1906 he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Barrett, deceased, and on the expiration of that term his record as judge was so satisfactory that he was chosen in the regular election for judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District. He held the office for one regular term, and as already mentioned was just about to enter his third term when his death occurred. Both the bar and the citizens of his district have cause for grateful memory of the late Judge Potter, and he stood as one of the leading lawyers of his time. While his attention was devoted to the law, he was also interested in farming and was known all over this section of Texas as a horse raiser. He kept only pedigreed animals, and was a fancier of fine horses. At the time of his death he was the owner of a large amount of farm land, and he and his father together owned and operated a large amount of Texas property. His horses were frequently entered on the race tracks of the southwest, and in the exhibits, and won a number of premiums.

Judge Potter was a Democrat, but never sought any office except the one in which he was serving at the time of his death. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church south and fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Maccabees. Though a man of many interests he centered his affections in his home, and found his pleasures in the domestic circles and in the activity of his home city.

Judge Potter married Miss Eva Metz, a native of Sherman, Texas, and a daughter of Charles and Frances (Lilley) Metz, the father a native of Vermont, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The Metz family originally



came from Germany. Mrs. Potter's father was a business man and cattle raiser, came to Texas in 1873, and was one of the early merchants of Sherman, where he was in the implement business. In 1887 he moved to Gainesville, and was a furniture merchant there until his death in 1893. His wife died in 1912. Mrs. Potter is one of a family of four children, the others being: Cora, wife of William McKemie, who is in the ice business at Gainesville; Stella, wife of C. H. Rives, a banker of Ada, Oklahoma; and William Lee, now deceased. Judge Potter and wife were married July 12, 1899, and five children were born to their union, as follows: Marjorie, Evelyn, Zella, Clement, and Francis, the first three being in school. Mrs. Potter since her husband's death, has kept her residence on East Church Street in Gainesville, and is devoting her efforts to the education and training of her children. She is the owner of much real estate in and about Gainesville.

GEORGE WOOTTEN GRANT. Sixty-five years of residence in this section of the great state of Texas entitle George Wootten Grant to every consideration as a citizen, and the further fact that he was born in Red River county establishes him securely in his community. His is a family that pioneered to Texas while the state was yet a Republic, and from then until now the name of Grant has stood for solid integrity in the state, and suggested a connection with affairs of an agricultural nature that has been of no slight benefit to the communities with which the various members of the family were identified.

George Wootten Grant was born in Red River county, some three miles west of the county seat, on the 1st day of February, 1848. His parents were Stephen Grant and Margaret (Dickson) Grant. It was Stephen Grant who led the family out of the old state of Tennessee that had long represented the family home, and he was the advance guard of a large contribution of men of that name to the state of Texas, and himself became a most important factor in the affairs of the community in which he settled. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Dickson, a daughter of James and Abigail Dickson, and their union was blessed with thirteen children, six of whom are named: Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Deport, Texas; George Wootten, of this review; Mrs. Nannie Scaff, of Fulbright, Texas; James W., of Belzoni, Oklahoma; Samuel H., of Deport, and Nathan W., of Alvin, Texas. Mrs. Grant died, and in later years the father wedded Mrs. Josephine Laura Thomas. The children of their union died unmarried. This wife is also deceased, and Stephen Grant passed from the scenes of life in December, 1889. He was a farmer and a man of importance in his community, and his sons have proved themselves worthy of him in every way, all taking their place in the life of their communities in a manner manifestly creditable to them and to the parent who reared them.

George Wootten Grant was named in honor of Doctor Wootten, who attended at his birth and concerning whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. The boy came to manhood in the community where he was born, and received his education in the country schools and in McKenzie College. He remained under the shelter of the parental roof until February, 1869, when he married and took his young wife to their new home, launching together a successful career in the field of agriculture. Two years previous the family had moved to the community of Deport, and the young married couple set out from that point full of hope for the future. The first venture of Mr. Grant in his independent capacity as a husband and provider was in the purchase of a hundred acres of land in the community where he now resides. The improvements that were visible on the place at that time were limited to a one room box house with a dirt and stick chimney, and a small plot of ground that had known first contact with the plowshare. Into that primitive cabin the young couple moved their effects, which included even the feed for his team, and there took up their housekeeping operations. That place was the scene of many a makeshift arrangement, one of his masterpieces being a wagon that he made by hand from bois des arc and white oak. Other obstacles were overcome in a like manner in the early years while the foundations of his future fortunes and prosperity were being laid. After ten years he sold that farm, and the present owners of the place today are Grogan & Clifton.

In 1881, Mr. Grant purchased land on Blossom Prairie and started the community of Rugby. This was then a new and untouched locality, and the nucleus of his present farm was one hundred and twenty-nine acres of prairie land. The little house he erected upon it served the family, and, with its several additions of recent years, still constitutes a part of the substantial and roomy domicile where he still abides. The planting of the always popular crops of cotton and corn followed the breaking of the virgin sod, and in 1883 the demands of the community for a gin were met by the enterprise of Mr. Grant, who erected a one-stand, ten horse-power sixty-five saw cotton gin. This venture proved to be a most profitable one, and he carried on the business for nineteen years, selling his three-stand plant when he abandoned the field in 1902.

In the years while Mr. Grant was a ginner his main enterprise was still being carried on with strength and profit. His domain extended to three hundred acres of timber land in the vicinity of Red River county, and three hundred and fifty acres of superb black, waxy loam in his home place. His improvements, together with the presence of the gin, attracted the new railroad when it built its line from Deport to Bogata, and a station was located almost at his door, while a suggestion of urban life began to pervade the atmosphere. To cultivate his two hundred and seventy-five acres already under plow requires today the aid of six families of tenants, and the homes he has erected for these people had dotted the landscape with a little group of cottages that lends an air of prosperity and growth to the place that is by no means misleading.

Mr. Grant is a man who has ever kept his hands and head alike busy, and has utilized the days of cloud and rain as well as those of sunshine, recognizing all as something to add permanence and value to his estate. He is never to be found with the village loafers during the slow seasons, as many otherwise creditable farmers frequently are, but in those necessarily quiet times he occupies himself in study of his business, or in the study of the bible, or in helpful communing with his family in the sacred precincts of the home. Early in life he began to develop traits and characteristics that never fail to make for exemplary citizenship, and he has all his days been deeply concerned about the public welfare and about the propagation of those principles that develop patriotic and honorable citizens. As a young man he allied himself with the church, and he is the sole survivor of the first Cumberland Presbyterian church organized on Blossom Prairie. He was an elder of that church and has officiated in that capacity since 1870. His political support has gone to worthy candidates of the Democratic party, but he has withheld it from men of the party that he deemed unworthy of public trust, thus evidencing his stanch support of honesty and integrity in the political activities of the country. He is a Mason of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, but has no fraternal affiliations beyond his connection with that order.

On January 27, 1869, Mr. Grant married Miss Fannie Scaff, whose father, John Scaff, was an early settler of Red River county and a well known farmer of that region. To Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been born the following named children: Maggie, who is the wife of W. S. Griffin, a successful farmer near Rugby, Texas; Tyrena Jane died as the wife of E. M. McBride; Ellen May is the wife of R. M. Bell, of Rugby; Dr. Stephen

H., of Deport, Texas; Emma, who married J. D. Wood and resides in Tom Green county, Texas; and Florence, the youngest of the family, who is the wife of Dr. H. D. Roach, of Bogota, Texas.

James W. Garrett. Among the merchants of east Texas who are prospering and whose success has been largely due to their ability to estimate conditions, James W. Garrett, of Athens, is probably one of the most conspicuous examples. He started in a number of years ago as a clerk, and by always making his ventures and advances in a conservative manner, has prospered steadily from the start, and now owns one of the best establishments in the town.

James W. Garrett was born in the Cottonwood community of Henderson county, nine miles north of Athens, on the old Garrett homestead, January 19, 1873. His grandfather, Stephen Garrett, moved from South Carolina to Alabama, where he died at the age of about P. Garrett, a retired farmer, now living at Eustace, in Henderson county. He first settled in Texas in 1869, in Henderson county, nine miles north of Athens, and continued as an active farmer and blacksmith there until his retirement. William P. Garrett was a soldier in the southern army during the war. In a sketch of the elder brother of James W. Garrett, published elsewhere in this work, will be found further details concerning this prominent family of Henderson county

James W. Garrett's life upon the farm was a counterpart of that of other country youths in the time and place, and his education came from the rural college of the same neighborhood, being finally completed by a high school course in Athens. His home remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he yielded to the example of his older brother, who had already made a successful start as a merchant in Athens, and himself became a clerk in the house of W. C. Scott & Company, with which firm his brother was a silent partner. He applied himself as diligently behind the counter as he did formerly behind the plow, and made rapid progress toward the time when he could see his own name listed among the commercial firms of Athens. He clerked seven years, and then engaged in the grocery business on the east side of the public square. As a merchant his start gradually ascended until it reached the zenith of prosperity, when he constructed his own business house, a two story double brick structure at the southwest corner of the square. This house he occupied in 1910, and it represents his contribution to the substantial growth of the county seat. In dimensions it is forty-two and a half by sixty-eight feet, and makes one of the conspicuous corners of the city.

As a citizen of Athens, Mr. Garrett has been content to give his time wholly to his personal business. Politics have not noticed him, and he has confined himself to a quiet and industrious calling of his private affairs. He is a vigorous specimen of physical manhood, and everything he does seems typical of his personality, which is frank and genial and reliable to the last. His name, "Jim Garrett," in big letters on the outside of his store, seems to convey confidence to all who see it.

In the neighborhood in which he was brought up Mr. Garrett was married on October 24, 1895, to Miss Mary Roberson, a daughter of R. E. Roberson and Mary (Wilman) Roberson, both of whom came originally from Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett's household contains the following children: Eugene, Elmer, Lillian, Pearl, Robert, Jack, Pauline, and John. Fraternally, Mr. Garrett is affiliated with the Masonic Blue Lodge, with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Modern Woodmen of America. His church is the Christian denomination.

John H. Garrett. One of the leading merchants of Athens, John H. Garrett, was evidently born with a predisposition to mercantile life, since he has been identified with merchandising from the early years of his manhood, and his progress has been steadily upward until now he ranks second to none among the business men of Athens and Henderson county. Mr. Garrett is a son of William P. Garrett, a retired farmer of Mabank, Kaufman county. The family came to Texas in 1869, settling in the Cottonwood locality of Henderson county, nine miles north of Athens. There the father carried on a modest farm industry, trained his children to traits of honesty and diligence, and retired to his present residence full of years and with the rewards due one who has added a new and earnest element to the citizenship of his county.

William P. Garrett was born in South Carolina, January 8, 1838, being one of six children born to Stephen Garrett, a carpenter by trade, who died about 1870, at sixty-five years of age. Stephen Garrett took his family to Alabama, where William P. was reared and received such school training as was afforded to the people of that state in the years before the war. He chose farming as his vocation, and managed his affairs with such industry and enterprise that he always lived well and maintained the social and economic traditions of his house. He married Mrs. Sarah Pool, a daughter of David Cowan. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Garrett had the following children: John H., of Athens; Mrs. Georgie Cook, of Cumby, Texas; Mrs. Mattie Benge of Oklahoma; Mrs. Ella Chandler, of Oklahoma; James W., a merchant of Athens; Jesse, who is engaged in business at Eustace, Texas, and Mrs. Sallie Roberson, of Mabank, Texas. William P. Garrett was a Confederate soldier in General Bragg's army and helped keep back the invading forces of the north until overwhelming numbers made the contest so unequal that further resistance was in vain. John H. Garrett was a boy near school age when he came to Texas, and his training on the little farm cultivated by his parents developed in him a sound and vigorous constitution, and at the same time he attended the short terms of school accessible to the children of that district. He also attended a private school at Goshen, Texas, and his first venture upon his own account was in teaching a country schoolroom. His experience as a teacher was brief, but it gave him confidence in himself and provided him with some funds for his first business start. At the age of twenty-three he left the old home and moved to Athens, to take up commercial work. He was fortunate in his first position, and the first enterprise which secured his service was likewise fortunate. At Athens he took charge of the Farmers' store, which had then just been founded, and remained in charge of its affairs for two years. This experience brought him into contact with the traveling representatives of wholesale houses and opened the way for entering a new business for himself as a salesman for Ullman, Lewis & Company, of Galveston, and for ten years was with that house in Texas territory. His earnestness, his industry, his splendid physical endurance, and his inherent qualities of salesmanship soon made themselves apparent, and he became an almost indispensable man to his friends. Eventually Mr. Garrett found himself one of the best paid commercial men in Texas. While traveling was an attractive and profitable proposition, it did not appeal to Mr. Garrett as a social success nor as an ideal life for a man bringing up a family. He determined to abandon the road and invest his personal capital in a store of his own. Thus, in January, 1898, he became one of the firm of W. C. Scott & Company, of Athens. He soon bought the interest of Mr. Scott and took Dr. R. B. Longmire into the firm, and Garrett & Longmire did business as a firm until January, 1899, when they sold to Wofford & Barron. Then Mr. Garrett established himself in business under his individual name and has since conducted a large general merchandise stock at Athens. He also owns a business in Eustace, conducted as Garrett & Hambrick.

It will thus be seen that for thirty or thirty-five years Mr. Garrett has devoted all his time to merchandising. His first venture with the Farmers' Store was successful, and from that date to this he has never felt any cause to get out of the channel which he first chose as the direction of his energy. Mr. Garrett is a dynamo of physical and mental energy, weighs two hundred and sixty pounds, and is ruddy and as sprightly as a youth. Fraternally, he is prominent in Masonry and has taken the degrees qualifying him for membership in the Mystic Shrine, his membership being with Hella Temple, at Dallas. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and was brought up in the Christian church, with which he still has membership.

On February 10, 1883, Mr. Garrett was married in Henderson county to Miss Pauline Roberson, a daughter of Robert G. Roberson, a farmer from Alabama. Their children are: John R., a bookkeeper for his father, who first attended the public school of Athens, later a business college at Tyler, and who by his marriage to Miss Mary Spencer has a son, John Spencer; Nell is the wife of J. O. Roberts, of Corsicana, Texas; Ellen is the wife of Martin Forrester, of Athens; Miss Maud is the youngest child. Mr. Garrett has a comfortable home in Athens, having erected it himself a few years ago.

William Durant Scott, M. D. Now a retired physician and an honored citizen of Athens, Dr. William D. Scott is one of the few medical men still surviving from a practice which identified them with Texas during the war times and later. Doctor Scott is a fine type of the old time physician. Like many of the doctors of the early days, he served his fellowmen with the best resources of his generation and of a fine character. He never had a college training, but that was not considered necessary when he started practice, and for many weary years he rode about on horseback, with his saddlebag and his apothecary shop ready for every emergency. He rendered kindly, capable service to the community, and is gratefully remembered by hundreds of the old families whom he attended during his active professional career.

This family is one of the most numerous in American biographical annals, and dates its founding during the colonial period of South Carolina. The great-grandfather of Doctor Scott settled as an Irish emigrant, but at a date which cannot now be accurately ascertained. The members of the family were lovers of liberty, and the old pioneer settlers took a very positive stand in this attitude toward the question which separated the colonies from Great Britain. Thus the Scott family was early marked for vengeance by the Tories, who did so much to hinder the cause of liberty and independence. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war Great-Grandfather Scott and his son Robert were regarded as leaders in their community in the cause of the Revolution, and on this account soon had the active enmity of "Big John" Garrett and his Tory band. One day as the Scotts were going to mill with a bag of corn, they saw dust rising ahead of them as from horsemen, and were soon apprised of the approach of Garrett and his followers. The son was commanded to hide himself in the brush, while the father remained in the road, thinking his advanced years would save him from violence at the hands of Garrett. When the band rode up, Garrett struck the venerable patriot on the head with a dragoon saber. Mr. Scott fell from his horse with a piece of his skull lifted from his brain, and thus having dispatched another enemy of King George, as he believed, Garrett rode on. The younger Scott then came forth from his concealment and lifted his father upon his horse, tied him fast, took him to a doctor, who dressed the wound, and within a few months the old man was as sound as before. Many incidents might be told of the family experiences during the war. Their home was frequently robbed of bed quilts, as they were hung out in the yard, and after the war the good housemother saw many of her own quilts gracing the beds of Tory families in the neighborhood. At another time Robert Scott lived for four days without drink or meat, save one snail and a bit of bacon which he picked up on the road during one of his trying marches.

Some time after the cowardly assault upon the older Scott, the news came that Garrett and a number of his friends were having a revel at a Tory home about a mile from the Scotts. A group of patriots were hastily summoned, their flintlocks put in readiness, and with the Scotts as their leaders they proceeded to the Tory home. Robert Scott, after reconnoitering, discovered that the Tories were seated at a table with Garrett as master of ceremonies. The patriots then surrounded the house, and by a vigorous assault exterminated the entire band, excepting only one, and Scott, Sr., killed the man, Garrett himself. All the Tories were buried in the same spot, and many years later William F. Scott, while visiting the scenes of his ancestor's home, saw the place of burial. Robert Scott later entered the Revolutionary army and came out of the service with a bayonet wound in his shin, given him by a British horseman as they matched skill in defense in rough and tumbling fighting of that day.

Robert Scott married some time during the war, and early in the following century moved out to Mississippi, where he became a large planter and slave-owner, where his death occurred. Among his children were: John, who became a banker in Mississippi; Robert, who spent his life in that state; one who moved out to Texas and died in this state; William Finney, next to be mentioned; Washington, who died in Mississippi; and also a daughter who lived and died in Mississippi.

William Finney Scott was born in Abbeville district, in South Carolina, in 1788. In the primitive manner of the old time, he was educated with very little, if any, knowledge of books and letters, but with skill in all the accomplishments of the American manhood of that time. He was a high-spirited young man, loved his drink, was a "shoulder-slapper" at gatherings of the country, and loved to match a fight and see the sport. With the weight of middle years he softened down in character and conduct and became one of the most orderly and peace-loving citizens. However, he always continued to love the excitement of a political campaign, and was on the Democratic side in the campaign of 1840, when General Harrison was placed in the presidency by the Whigs.

William F. Scott left Mississippi during the decades of the twenties and moved to Obion county, Tennessee. Some years later his father died and he returned to Mississippi for a portion of the family estate. Outside of land there was practically no wealth, except the negro slaves, and as he had no desire for that kind of property, he returned home almost empty-handed. In 1845 he accomplished another western stage of emigration, and established himself in New Madrid county, Missouri, and in the following year moved to Stoddard county, in the same state. In 1847 he brought his family down to Texas, settling in Lamar county, where he remained a prospering farmer until late in life. He then went to Athens, and died at the home of his son, William D. Scott, in 1865. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Hawkins, died in 1852. Their children were: Lucinda, who married Rev. Joseph Edwards, who died at Paris, Texas, after which his widow moved to Arkansas and died; Travis, who died in Henderson county, Texas; Rayburn, who died in Texas; Tilford, who died in Comanche county, Texas; Ashley, who died while a Federal prisoner during the Civil war; Robert, who died in Tyler, Texas, in 1853; William Durant, the subject of this sketch, and Joseph R., who died in Stoddard county, Missouri.

Dr. William Durant Scott was born near Troy, Obion county, Tennessee, in 1831. He was a boy of sixteen years when the family reached Tyler, Texas, and there

he arrived at manhood. His education was supplied by the common schools of several different localities, and in Tyler he took up the study of "Physic" under Doctor Lindsay. According to the understanding of such things and the standards of medical education, it was believed that a knowledge of the effect of certain common drugs on the system, and a practical skill in obstetrics, made up the training and equipment of a doctor. Dr. Scott accordingly began practice in Henderson county, his home being located ten miles east of Athens, and he remained there until February 1, 1865. He was one of a very limited number of medical men in all that part of the state, Doctor Mabry being the only doctor in Athens at the time of the outbreak of the war. Professional work as performed fifty or sixty years ago in this western country was largely carried on in the saddle. The old pill bags made a veritable traveling apothecary, and the doctor almost never wrote a prescription for a pharmacist to fill, but compounded his medicine and boluses on the spot.

During the war Doctor Scott arranged to go to the front, and had already equipped himself with a mount, when he was prevailed upon to remain and attend to the needs of his community, while Doctor Mabry went out and satisfied himself by duty as a soldier. Thus the country would not be left entirely without the services of a physician. During this delay Doctor Scott discovered that sons of slave-holding planters were staying out of the army because of legal exemptions for slaves, and Doctor Scott accordingly determined not to expose his life to the dangers of bullets for a cause in which he had no personal grievance, and as a result he never did take up arms. For a few years after the war Doctor Scott carried on merchandising at Athens. That, together with his medical work, constituted his business activities through a long period of years. He never aspired to office, though he cast his vote regularly with the Democrats, and has always been a lay member of the Methodist church. Though an octogenarian, Doctor Scott is still vigorous and a hale and hearty old man, with a long and interesting retrospect over the decades extending clear back to the fifties.

In 1860 Mr. William D. Scott was married in Henderson county to Fannie Morrison. She was a daughter of Rev. Henry B. Morrison, of Alabama, where Mrs. Scott was born. She died in 1872, leaving two children —Mrs. Florence Barron, of Athens, and Dr. Walter Scott, of Athens. In December, 1880, Dr. Scott married Mrs. Amanda Warren, a widow of Doctor Warren, of Athens. She died in 1888 without children.

Walter Scott, who has followed in the footsteps of his father, is one of the leading physicians of Athens, was born in his home town February 27, 1868. After his education in the public schools at Athens and Tyler, he started out as a business man, first as a clerk, spending a few years with C. T. Scott & Company. He then attended medical schools and was graduated M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in 1890. During the following six years he practiced at Tyler, and then continued in Athens, until his health obliged him to abandon professional activities. After that he was in the drug business as a member of the W. T. Green Drug Company, until his recent retirement.

Dr. Walter Scott was married in Benham, Texas, in 1892, to Miss Emma Wilson, a daughter of D. A. Wilson, a mechanic, who came to Texas from Kentucky. Doctor and Mrs. Scott have one son, William Finney, born in 1897. Doctor Scott is a past master of Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., and is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter and the Commandery at Athens. His church is the Methodist.

JOHN R. CALLAGHAN, deceased. From the early settlement of Panhandle, Texas, to the present time the name of Callaghan has been familiar to its residents, and Callaghan enterprise and public spirit—that of both father and son—have been prime factors in pushing forward the development of the town.

John R. Callaghan was born in West Virginia, the son of slave-holding parents with large plantation interests. The fortunes of war, however, left them impoverished, but he remained on the home plantation until 1885, at which time he migrated with his family to Kansas, and the next five years he spent in farming in Kansas, at Kiowa, Barber county, and from farming he turned his attention to railroading. He came to Texas, in 1890, as an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and established his home at Panhandle, where he spent the rest of his life. After coming here he continued in railroad work for two years, as superintendent of construction. Carson county was at that time but sparsely settled, but the railroad brought in more people, and soon Mr. Callaghan saw the need of a hotel at Panhandle. Accordingly he erected the Callaghan Hotel, the first hostelry opened to the traveling public in the town. This hotel he conducted for a period of thirteen years. In the meantime, in 1892, he established the J. R. Callaghan Mercantile Co., which he conducted, in connection with operating the hotel, until his death. He died August 26, 1903, at the age of fifty-one years. As a business man he was successful. He accumulated a comfortable fortune, his possessions including both farming and town property. Politically, he was a Democrat, but he never sought or filled office. He had no time for office holding; his own business affairs occupied his whole attention. His religious creed was that of the M. E. Church South.

Bettie J. (Morton) Callaghan, Mr. Callaghan's wife, also a native of West Virginia, died at Panhandle in 1908, at the age of fifty-six years. She had accompanied him to Texas, and shared with him the privations of frontier life and the later success he achieved through his efforts here. They were the parents of two children: Canterbery F. and Asbery A.

Canterbery F. Callaghan was born in 1872, and died in 1890, shortly after the removal of the family to Panhandle. He had been educated at Kiowa, Kansas, and was a railroad man, in the employ of the Santa Fe. He met with accidental death while in train service, at Wellington, Kansas, and is buried at Kiowa, that State.

Asbery A. Callaghan, the only survivor of the family, was born at Craigsville, West Virginia, November 16, 1878. He was educated in the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, where he graduated in 1897 from the Commercial Department; and he took a four years' course in the Literary Department of Fort Worth University. On his return home from the university he became associated in business with his father, and at his father's death succeeded him in the interests above outlined. On first entering the mercantile business, young Callaghan assumed the responsibility of its management, and has conducted it ever since, for a period of twenty-one years. The Callaghan general store is the oldest mercantile establishment in the town. Mr. Callaghan is a stockholder and director in the Panhandle Bank, he owns about two-thirds of the city's business property, and he has two farms, four hundred and eighty acres in extent.

During his college days, Mr. Callaghan was corporal and afterward captain of the College Guards Infantry Co., and throughout his business life as well as in college work he has taken the initiative. He helped to organize the Panhandle Commercial Club and was its first secretary, serving one term. He served four terms, eight years in all, as County Treasurer of Carson county, and at the end of his last term openly declined to be a candidate for re-election, announcing the fact through the columns of the Panhandle Herald. This announcement was received with much regret by the people of the county. Mr. Callaghan has always harmonized with the Democratic party and has taken an active part in politics ever since he became a voter. He helped to

Asbury A. Callaghan.

organize the Carson County Democratic Committee, and since its organization has been its secretary. As the representative of this committee, he met Governor Colquitt on the train en route to Snyder from Post City, Texas, on May 2, 1912, and gave him an invitation to deliver an address at Panhandle. May 13, the Governor addressed at Panhandle the largest assembly ever gathered in the entire Panhandle section.

Mr. Callaghan is associated with the church in which he was reared, and is one of its trustees, and he has membership in the fraternal organizations of the I. O. O. F. and W. O. W.

Mr. Callaghan's favorite playmate in the primary school days is now his wife. This was Miss Louie A. Henson, daughter of Col. A. L. Henson of Jocksboro, Texas, Sergeant of the Texas Rangers, Sheriff of Carson county, and for many years a prominent stock man in the Panhandle. They were married June 5, 1901, in the M. E. church at Panhandle, by the Rev. Henry R. Coleman, and are the parents of two children: Lillian, born October 30, 1903, and Pauline, May 23, 1906, both natives of Panhandle.

THOMAS H. BARRON. In the little city of Athens and the country surrounding, Thomas H. Barron is a man who has succeeded as a man of affairs, a farmer, merchant, and freighter, and is now retired from active participation in those concerns which for many years made up the business of his life. He is an example of the self-made man in the matter of his achievements, and without an inventory of his resources it would be only a guess to estimate just how fortunate he has been. His career has been one not only prosperous from his individual standpoint, but has been useful in service and in many ways to his community, and he has long stood as a leader in Henderson county affairs.

Thomas H. Barron was born in Marion, Perry county, Alabama, October 14, 1857. When two years old he came to Texas with his father, Joseph J. Barron, who located in Houston county. Joseph J. Barron was born in Alabama in 1832. There is evidence that a portion of the ancestral stock was Spanish, since Thomas Barron, the grandfather, is believed to have been a son of people who were originally subjects of the King of Spain. Thomas Barron was married in Alabama to a Miss Jameson, a sister of Henry, Bobb and Jack Jameson, of Perry county. The children in the grandfather's family were: Robert, Joseph J., Thomas, Elias, Alfred, Kittie, and Puss, who married a Mr. Wells, and Eunice, who married William Hinton.

Joseph J. Barron married Eliza Nelms, of Perry county, Alabama. It was in Perry county that Gen. Sam Houston married his last wife, a wedding ceremony which Mrs. Barron attended as a guest. Mr. J. J. Barron died in Houston county, Texas, in 1868, and his widow survived him many years, until 1906, when she was seventy-two years of age. They had come to Texas in 1859, by wagon, and along with their family and houshold possessions also brought a number of slaves. Mr. Barron during the war joined the Confederate army and was in the Trans-Mississippi Department, under Gen. Tom Green, and was present when that gallant Confederate leader lost his life by a cannon shot in the Red River campaign. The children of Joseph J. and Eliza Barron were: Mollie, who married John McClellan and died in Comanche county, Oklahoma; Thomas H.; Fannie, wife of Wimburn Jones, of Marlow, Oklahoma; Sallie, who married Albert Ellis of Oklahoma; Joseph J., of Houston county, Texas; Cornelia, wife of Burrell McClendon, of Duncan, Oklahoma, and Young Barron, of Lee county, Texas. Thomas H. Barron grew up in a humble home. He was only eleven years old when his father died. As the oldest son he had to get out and hustle, not only for himself, but to support his mother and younger sister. The family estate was so small that he never claimed any of it when he reached the age of twenty-one. At the same time his educational advantages were necessarily meager, and his attendance at school was almost negligible. During the decade of the seventies, when he was still young, he came to Henderson county and found work as a clerk in Athens, with Dr. Scott. Subsequently he worked a few years for J. H. Gerrall. As his monthly salary was sufficient to only pay a little more than his current expenses and enable him to lay by a few dollars at the end of the year, he soon gave up his occupation and started out independently. He managed to acquire a home and then traded the property for a farm west of Athens, giving his notes for the balance. That move was the opening wedge in his successful career. He proved by actual experience that he was a first class farmer, he soon had his land paid for, and, by trading in stock and energetic management of all his interests, increased his wealth rapidly from year to year. He was soon listed among the independent and substantial men of Henderson county. His credit was always maintained at gilt edge, and as he always met his responsibilities on the moment, it was never difficult to secure the funds to help him through his deals. Finally he turned over the management of the farm to negro labor and moved to Athens, where he engaged in merchandising. He sold groceries, was associated as one of the firm of Wofford and Barron, and later conducted a hardware business of his own. He carried on a general line of trading in Athens property and in farm lands, and did a good deal toward the improvement and development of farms near the county seat. In Athens he acquired some of the business houses, and his farms still form a material source of his income.

His success in business seems to have encouraged Mr. Barron to study political questions and political conditions, and he thus formed a growing interest in economic affairs. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, but is not in harmony with his party on some of the vital questions of the day. He favors a tariff on raw material for revenue, and believes in the encouragement of home industry on the farm and elsewhere by the imposition of proper tariff rates. His idea was represented by the candidacy of Mr. Harmon for president in 1912, rather than by those who he considers of more populistic tendencies. His study of politics and his reputation as a man of splendid judgment in business finally brought him into the field for the legislature, and he was elected a member of the twenty-third assembly. He was placed on the committee on military affairs, farming and stock raising and federal relations. His chief service was in heading off vicious legislation and the enactment of laws tending to burden the state without a corresponding benefit. He introduced a bill making it a penitentiary offense for a mortgagor to run off personal property on which he had borrowed money. That measure was defeated. He also opposed the appropriation of public money for the transportation of militia to points of disturbance where railroad interests needed guarding, believing the railroads should bear that expense, since the service was for their benefit.

In December, 1880, Mr. Barron was married in Athens to Miss Florence Scott, daughter of the venerable Dr. William D. Scott, whose career is given space elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Barron was born in 1865. Their children are: Horace S., born in 1884, and now cashier of the State Bank at Chandler, and one of the promising young business men of this section, and Helen Barron, who was born in 1903.

ARTHUR MAULDIN. A young citizen and business man of exceptional prominence and enterprise at Kemp is Arthur Mauldin, cashier of the Farmers' Guaranty State Bank. Mr. Mauldin's first business experience was in banking, and, having quickly demonstrated his ability in the minor grades of the service, was given larger and larger responsibilities, and soon took the initiative in

organizing and conducting financial institutions in several localities of central and western Texas. He has also taken much interest in matters of local citizenship, and is one of the most intelligent workers for the substantial prosperity of his home city of Kemp.

Arthur Mauldin was born at Commerce, Texas, August 25, 1883, a son of C. S. Mauldin and a grandson of Payne Mauldin. Grandfather Mauldin died in Hunt county, Texas, and among his children were: C. S. Mauldin; D. C. Mauldin, of Fort Worth; West, of El Paso, and Mrs. J. A. Hodge, of Sulphur Springs, Texas.

C. S. Mauldin, who is a cotton buyer at Greenville, came to Texas in 1878, from Atlanta, Georgia. He was born at Marietta, Georgia, in 1857, grew up and was educated at Atlanta, and also attended school at Honey Grove, Texas, where the family located on coming to this state. He began his career as a laborer on a ranch, subsequently became an independent farmer, but his principal business career had been in connection with cotton business. He was directed to that through his election as a cotton weigher at Commerce. His four years of service in that capacity so familiarized him with cotton grading and sampling as to render him a valuable man for cotton brokers. He was employed by P. E. Henson & Company, of Paris, for a time, then by Bush, Witherspoon & Company as a buyer, and then by J. L. Goldman, of Dallas. For the past several years he has followed the business independently as a speculator at Greenville. Mr. C. S. Mauldin married Miss Elizabeth Lewis, a daughter of Mrs. Faraby Lewis. Mrs. Mauldin died at Greenville in 1912, and her children are Arthur and Miss Mary Mauldin, the latter being a teacher in Hopkins county, Texas.

Arthur Mauldin attended the east Texas normal school at Commerce, where he took a commercial course. With that preparation he became a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Commerce, and his experience there lasted for more than two years. Thoroughly familiar with all the departments of banking, he then organized the Chilton Bank, of which he was cashier two years. From Chilton he went to Frankston, Texas, where he was cashier of the First State Bank for a year, and in 1909 came to Kemp and organized the Farmers' Guaranty State Bank, of which he was chosen cashier. In 1913, Mr. Mauldin organized the Citizens Bank of Scurry, Texas, and is vice president of that institution. His associate in the organization of the bank at Chilton was Judge Riddel, the well known financier of Dallas. The same metropolitan influence entered into the forming of the state bank in Kemp and the Citizens Bank at Scurry, Judge Riddle being president of both institutions. The Kemp bank has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and its earnings to the 1st of July, 1913, were approximately ten thousand dollars, with dividends of forty-five hundred dollars paid in cash.

On October 29, 1905, Mr. Mauldin was married in Commerce to Miss Annie Cornelius. Mrs. Mauldin was born in Honey Grove, Texas, May 18, 1889, and to her marriage has been born one daughter, Evelyn Mauldin. Mr. Mauldin has served as president of the Kemp Commercial Club, and is now treasurer of that live civic and business organization. He has been a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist church, and fraternally is secretary of Lodge No. 528, A. F. & A. M., at Kemp, Texas.

WILLIAM PILLEY. A resident of Texas since December 27, 1869, Mr. William Pilley has been prominent as a business man and public official at Wills Point for more than thirty years, the greater part of which time has been spent in the service of his community in the capacity of postmaster. Mr. Pilley took charge of the local postoffice at a time when its service could be performed by one man, the postmaster himself, and has inaugurated there all the important additions to the postal facilities, including rural free delivery, and had charge of the office when the parcel post went into effect. During the war between the states Mr. Pilley was a Union soldier, and comes of a long line of ancestors who have been devoted to America and its freedom.

His earliest forefather in America was his grandfather, an Irishman by birth, who deserted from the British army and joined the American troops in time to render some service in the cause of American independence. One of the sons of this patriot was William Pilley, a soldier in Commodore MacDonough's fleet during the war of 1812. He suffered capture by the English and was executed.

Mr. William Pilley was born in Washington county, Arkansas, September 8, 1847, a son of John R. Pilley. The latter, who was born in Massachusetts in 1814, was a man of learning and ability as a teacher, a student of conditions of his day, and a partisan of the Union against all comers. During his earlier career he cast his vote as a Whig, and was afterwards a stanch advocate of Republicanism. Leaving New England when a young man, he spent some time in Tennessee, and enlisted for service in the Mexican war near Joplin, Missouri. He served with the army of General Taylor, and after that war moved to Arkansas. Most of his career was spent as a farmer. In Joplin, Missouri, he married a Miss Parkinson, a daughter of James Parkinson, of Tennessee, known as "Fighting Parkinson." In 1852, John R. Pilley moved from Washington to Sebastian county, Arkansas, and died on his farm near Fort Smith in 1866. His widow survived him many years and died in the same locality in 1905. Their children were: J. R., who died in Kaufman county, Texas, and left a family; John K., who died in Sebastian county, Arkansas, with a family; Mrs. Rebecca Collier, of Sebastian county, Arkansas, and Mrs. Malinda Ray, of Crosby county, Texas.

It was in the country about Fort Smith, Arkansas, that William Pilley spent his years from the age of seven, and had a common school education. He was brought up under the influences of his father as regards the questions of secession and slavery, and had all the spirit of his fighting ancestors to urge him to war when war came. He ran away from home, and in April, 1863, joined the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, which was then operating in Indian territory. He witnessed and participated in some of the desultory fighting with that regiment, and was in the engagements at Backbone, Marks' Mill, Jenkins Ferry, and in the second capture of Helena. From there the command was ordered back to Fort Smith to intercept General Price, who was on his way to Missouri from his great raid toward Kansas City. The regiment remained around Fort Gibson, in Indian Territory, where he was mustered out of service in June, 1865. The two years of his army service did not suffice to satisfy Mr. Pilley's love of adventure, and he then joined the government train for the Black Hill regions, making the trip as a wagon driver. His employer was a man named John Boyle, government wagonmaster. He reached Fort Crook without any special incident, and the two years spent about there were uneventful except for the drawing of his pay. His return to civilization was made over the new Union Pacific Railroad, and on reaching Leavenworth he concluded his connection with the government in 1868. The next few months were spent in adding needed repairs to his mother's farm in Arkansas, and in December of 1869 he started for Texas. Shortly before he had married in Topeka, Kansas, and it was with his young wife that he began life in the Lone Star state. Settling near Rockwall, he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1880, and then moved to Wills Point and established his home and turned to the vocation of merchandising. As a clerk for nine years he sold goods, under John T. Reed. In July, 1889, he was appointed

during the Harrison administration as postmaster. The office was then in the fourth class and his predecessor had been W. F. Weaver. After four and a half years, Mr. Cleveland replaced himself with R. E. Yantis, whom Mr. Pilley succeeded soon after the beginning of the McKinley administration. President Roosevelt and President Taft gave him reappointment, and his present term expires in May, 1914. Since the time when he did all the work of the office himself the force has been increased, until there are now two regular assistants and six rural delivery routes have been established.

In his political activity, Mr. Pilley has been a Republican since he became a voter, casting his first vote for U. S. Grant. He is one of the old guards who carried on Republican work in the state of Texas for many years, and was a frequent delegate to congressional and state conventions. He has also served as precinct chairman and county chairman of the Republican party. As to religion, Mr. Pilley was reared under the doctrines of the Universalist faith, his father having held such belief and taught same to his children.

Mr. Pilley in 1869 married Miss Mildred Hart, a daughter of James H. Hart, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. This wife died in Kaufman county in 1878. Her one child was John R., of Wills Point, who married a Miss Sayre, now deceased, and they had five children. Mr. Pilley for his second wife married Miss Belle Jones, a daughter of Anson D. Jones. At her death she left one son, Anson D., now of Wills Point. The third wife of Mr. Pilley was Mrs. Mellissa Dixon, who died without children. His next marriage was with Mrs. Sadie Barker, who died without issue. The present Mrs. Pilley was formerly a Mrs. Payne.

CAPT. THOMAS G. THOMPSON. The pioneer merchant of Wills Point is now living retired, after thirty-five years of successful merchandising. Capt. Thomas Thompson has been a vigorous and aggressive business man, and at the same time has performed his part of commercial and social service with a fine dignity, which is still evident in his distinctive bearing and manner. Early in life he did his part as a soldier of the Confederacy, and received his first experience in trade soon after the close of the war.

Captain Thompson, who represents an old family in different southern states, was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, March 28, 1845. The grandfather was John A. Thompson, a native of Scotland, from which country, with two brothers, one of whom was William, he emigrated to the United States, and after a brief residence in North Carolina moved to Murry county, Tennessee, and from there into Mississippi, which state continued to be his home until late in life, and his death occurred in Smith county, Texas, shortly before the Civil war. The birth of John A. Thompson occurred about the time of the close of the American Revolution. On coming to America he took up with the established custom of the south in owning slave property, and was a substantial and fairly prosperous man. He married Elizabeth Edwards, who died in Smith county, Texas, at the age of ninety-eight. Her children were: Stephen, who died near Ardmore, Oklahoma; William, who died in Smith county, Texas; Allen, who died in Van Zandt county; Anderson and Samuel, who remained in Mississippi; Bettie, who married Lee McKinley; Mrs. Nancy Bickerstaff; Harvey, who died in Grayson county, Texas; Elizabeth, who married Mr McLemurry and died in Missouri; Burrell W., father of Captain Thompson; James, who died in Cherokee county, Texas; Tolliver G., who died in Van Zandt county. The sons James and Tolliver were soldiers in the Confederate army. Burrell W. Thompson, father of Captain Thompson, was a Mississippian, acquired an ordinary education, was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to no church. In 1848 he brought his family to Texas, settling in the locality of Bullard, in Smith county. There he lived as a farmer, had a small number of slaves before the war, and for several years served his county as a member of its board of commissioners. His death occurred in 1880 at the age of seventy-one. Burrell W. Thompson married Cyrena Flint, daughter of Jesse Flint, who died in Monroe county, Mississippi. Their children were: William F., who died in Cherokee county, Texas; Samuel, a resident of Jacksonville, Texas; Thomas G., Burrell, of Ellis county, Texas; Mrs. A. M. Freeman, of Fort Worth; Mrs. Cassie Blankenship, who died in Van Zandt county; William F., who was captain of Company C., in the Seventeenth Texas Consolidated Regiment, in Polignac's Brigade; Samuel, who was a member of Douglas's Battery and took part in all the historic engagements east of the Mississippi River from Corinth to the end of the Atlanta campaign.

Thomas G. Thompson was reared from the age of three years in Smith county, Texas, and was about sixteen years old when the war came on. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company L, commanded by Captain Johnson, in the regiment of Partisan Rangers, under Col. W. P. Lane. This regiment was attached to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and he served in several skirmishes, and was in the last battle of the Mansfield campaign, that of Yellow Bayou. His service was in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, and he was with his command near Austin in expectation of a Federal raid from the Rio Grande, at the time the news of the surrender of General Lee reached that place. The whole command was then disbanded and the privates all returned to their homes.

For six months after the war Captain Thompson attended school and made up for some of the deficiencies of his early training. During the season of 1866 he put in and cultivated a crop, and then turned his attention to merchandising, which proved his lifelong business. At Old Mount Vernon he worked as a clerk for Alf Lofton, and from there went to Larissa to take employment under his brother, who was managing a business for Clapp & Brown. In 1872 Captain Thompson moved to Jacksonville, becoming manager of a branch house for the same firm. In 1878 occurred his final removal to Wills Point, where he engaged in business for himself. Wills Point, when Mr. Thompson first became a resident, had only a few stores, and was a hamlet of no considerable importance in the trade of the county. Its development from this small village stage to an incorporated city of nearly two thousand people has all been witnessed and participated in by Mr. Thompson, and he has himself contributed something substantial toward the improvement, not only through his activity as a merchant, but also as the builder of a brick business house and a substantial home. He began trade as one of the firm of Thompson, McKinney & Company. The name was later changed to Thompson & McKinney, which existed and prospered until December, 1912, when Captain Thompson wrapped up his final package, waited upon his last customer, and then turned the business over to his son, who is now proprietor of this flourishing establishment.

During the passage of his many years of residence at Wills Point, Captain Thompson acquired some interest in farming, and has added in the improvement of the virgin soil of Van Zandt county. The old firm now owns a farm near Wills Point and is cultivating three hundred and fifty acres in the staple crops of this vicinity. The place is operated by tenants, and the improvements are fairly substantial and increasing with tenant farming.

While always a busy man with his private affairs, Captain Thompson has never failed in responding to his civic duties. Since the organization of the town of Wills Point he served as city treasurer up to May, 1913, when he resigned. Formerly he attended conventions of the Democratic party, but as a rule has observed the propriety of a business man and exhibited no special partisanship in politics. He has been one of the promi-

nent laymen of the Presbyterian church, is an elder of the Wills Point congregation, has attended Presbyteries and Synods, and was a member of the general assembly at Decatur, Illinois, which brought about the consolidation of the divisions of the Presbyterian church, himself voting and supporting the move for such a union. This consolidation was effected in 1906.

On August 18, 1878, Captain Thompson was married at Jacksonville, Texas, to Miss Allie C. Doherty. Her death occurred in August, 1912, at the age of fifty-four. Mrs. Thompson was a daughter of Moore Doherty, who came from Alabama, and was a farmer of Cherokee county, Texas. Moore Doherty was a native of Ireland, and being a millwright by trade was exempt from military duty during the war. He married a Miss Shoemaker, and the Doherty children were: Sallie C.; Torbett of Cameron, Texas; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Susan Love of Jacksonville; Mrs. Elsie McKinney of Wills Point, and Calvin M. at Lubbock, Texas. The children of Captain and Mrs. Thompson are: Edgar, who is now proprietor of the business of Thompson & McKinney at Wills Point; Mrs. W. L. Pitts of Marshall, Texas; Dr. J. Dellis, a graduate of the Cincinnati Dental College, now practicing dentistry at Wills Point, and married Miss Grace McGee of Dodd City, Texas; Miss Clyde, the youngest, is her father's companion at the old home. Fraternally Captain Thompson is a master Mason, has passed all the chairs in his local lodge, and has served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He is also affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Jacamiah Seaman Daugherty. The following sketch of the career of a well known Houston citizen, who, however, deserves to be called a Texan rather than to be identified with any one city or locality, is an abstract of an individual history which might well comprise one of the most important chapters covering the development of this state during the past forty years. From the time he arrived in Texas in 1872 until the present, Mr. Daugherty has been intimately connected with land developments, with railroad building, with city planning, with the larger affairs of municipal and state politics, so that through his career may be read much of the real history of the state.

Jacamiah Seaman Daugherty was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, August 25, 1849. His great-grandfather, John Daugherty, belonged to the Ineshowen Valley Daugherty Clan of whom it was said: "A coward nor traitor was ever known." Grandfather James Daugherty immigrated to the United States before 1824, settling in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and was a contractor and builder of canals and other works. Captain Robert W. Daugherty, the father, moved from Virginia to Missouri in pioneer days and was a farmer and stock raiser. He introduced Kentucky blue grass into Sullivan county, was the owner of the first corn-planting machine, and the first reaping machine in that locality, and was also the first to introduce blooded live stock there. He was the first man to volunteer from Sullivan county at the outbreak of the Civil war on the Confederate side, joined a company in Chariton county, and afterwards became captain of another company and served in Price's army. He was twice wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge.

Captain Daugherty married Lydia E. Seaman. The Seaman family settled in the Valley of Virginia, before the American Revolution, and many of its members were prominent during the Revolution and afterwards. While Captain Daugherty was away from his home in Sullivan county, the Federal troops confiscated all the horses and grain and other property about the home, and towards the close of 1861 the only live stock left were a few milch cows and a blind mule, and a few colts.

At that time Jacamiah S. Daugherty was entering his thirteenth year, the oldest of five children. He used his youthful strength to cut down wood, and hauled it to the house with the blind mule in order to keep the family warm during the following winter. At the same time he attended country school. He cultivated a crop of corn with the blind mule during the summer of 1862, and afterwards broke to work a pair of two-year-old steers. In 1863 the Federal troops took away one of these steers and it became necessary for him to yoke a cow by the side of the other steer, and with this ill-assorted team he put in a small crop of corn and wheat and oats, during 1863. He threshed out this grain with a wooden flail, and thus provided enough flour for the family use during the winter. In 1864 the father of whom nothing had been heard for nearly two years, sent a messenger with teams and wagon to aid the family, and from that time on till the close of the war, conditions were better about the Daugherty farm. But the homestead had been in the meantime sold to satisfy security debts, and it was a hard struggle to keep the family alive and to devise means for paying off the obligations resting upon the household. After the surrender of the Confederate army, Captain Daugherty was unable to return home since Sullivan county was a rabidly Union community. He engaged in buying and selling the outfits offered for sale by the government, and also engaged in freighting. In 1866 when he began cotton planting in the Red River Valley of Louisiana. Thus by 1869 he was able to pay off the debts hanging over the homestead and the family once more breathed freely.

After this arduous experience of the Civil war period the son Jacamiah began planning his own future, and sought to remedy the deficiencies in his early education. At country school he had proved himself a very apt pupil and was one of the leading contestants in all the spelling and debating occasions as also in the athletic games played among the boys. When moderate prosperity had once more come to the family, he attained permission from his father to begin a collegiate course of education, and in December, 1869, entered the Kentucky University at Lexington, where he remained until October, 1872, graduating with first honors in the business department, and also completing the English course and taking courses in mathematics, the languages, science, and political philosophy. In the University he was again prominent in the student and social life, was editor of the college paper, and orator for the Secropian Literary Society. Owing to a misunderstanding with his father he left college before he had completed all the prescribed courses, and landed in Galveston on November 21, 1872, with just two and a half dollars in cash. Unable to secure any work there, he pawned his watch, and went to Houston, where again he was unsuccessful in securing an opening and then traveled north to Waco and finally to Dallas. Unable to get the business opening which he desired, he finally accepted an offer to take the Cedar Hill district school in Dallas county, at one hundred dollars a month. A Republican administration had recently burdened the district with a heavy public school tax, and there was much hostility to the school which manifested itself in the burning of the school house a few days after the session had begun. Mr. Daugherty was not a man then or now to quit in the face of difficulties, and at once opened school in a private residence, and applied himself with such industry and tact to the management of his school that at its close its enrollment had increased from six pupils to eighty, and the patrons were so highly pleased that they asked him to continue the teaching for another year. However, the Democratic party in the meantime had come into power, had repealed the school laws, enacted by the previous administration, and at the end of the school year Mr. Daugherty had vouchers amounting to over five hundred dollars, upon which he could not realize from the board management, who refused to pay the vouchers. He also owed a board bill of about one hundred dollars, but his landlord, who was a bighearted man refused to be concerned about the settlement of this bill, and al-

J. A. Daugherty

lowed the young teacher all the time he required to pay it. He finally discounted his vouchers at sixty-eight cents on the dollar, and with the proceeds bought a horse and buggy and furnished a small office as a real estate center in Dallas. During the following years he made enough money to meet expenses, to pay off his board bill and to redeem his watch, which he still wears.

Mr. Daugherty was one of the men who looked ahead and foresaw a great possibility for the land business, especially what was then west Texas. He induced an old college friend C. U. Connellee to become his partner, and in September, 1874, they established their headquarters in Dallas, and engaged in the land locating business, Mr. Connellee making his headquarters in Brownwood in Brown county. Buying three hundred and twenty acres of land in Eastland county, they surveyed in December, 1874, the site upon which the town of Eastland is now located. The choice of a county seat was decided about the middle of the following year, and their townsite was chosen by nineteen more votes than all the other three places combined. The firm had agreed to erect a two-story store building at Eastland, the upper floor of which was to be used for county purposes, and in order to get the necessary funds to carry out this agreement, the two partners induced Mr. J. B. Ammerman of Kentucky, an another college mate to come into the firm thus making the firm Daugherty, Connellee & Ammerman, in 1876. From that time they were engaged in locating many of the lands in Floyd, Hale, Crosby, and Lubbock counties, and in various other parts of the state. They sold a large tract of land to a Quaker colony, from Indiana, and in October, 1878, the firm in preparation for this colony sunk at Estacado in Crosby county, the first well ever put down on the staked plains of Texas. At a depth of ninety-eight feet the diggers struck an abundant supply of good water in sheet form, thus opening up a resource which subsequently has proved the greatest boon of the west Texas plains country. Another large sale which the firm carried out was in the center of Hale county, of a tract comprising more than sixty thousand acres for a Methodist colony, and the town of Hale Center now occupies the center of that ground.

In 1880, Mr. Daugherty indicated to the chief engineer of the Texas & Pacific Railroad how a better line could be obtained for the route of the railroad through the town of Eastland than along the survey as first made, and it was as a result of this demonstration that the Texas & Pacific Railroad was built to the town of Eastland. In 1880, Mr. Connellee retired from the firm and in the following spring Mr. Daugherty bought out the other partner, and since that time has been engaged in general real estate and land business on his own account. In connection with a Boston Syndicate, he located many thousands of acres in the extreme southwestern portions of the state fronting on the Rio Grande and the Pecos Rivers, and also a large tract in Howard county within a short distance of the present town of Big Springs. Even to one who is familiar with the vast extent of Texas, some of the purchases made by Mr. Daugherty and associates in the early days is surprising, and several of his deals ran well up to half a million acres, while that of the Boston Syndicate just noted included lands of more than a million and a quarter acres. While these various purchases and transactions cannot be reviewed in detail, there is much interest attaching to his individual purchase in 1879, of about eleven hundred acres, situated in Kaufman county, twenty-eight miles southeast of Dallas. He improved this land and increased it in following years to more than thirty-three hundred acres, twenty-three hundred acres of which he put under the plow. The Texas Trunk Railroad was built through the land, and a depot established called Daugherty. At this station he had erected a store, a gin and ten first-class tenant houses. He constructed a large water tank, and supplied water to every house and barn on the place, and so arranged it that his tenants might have even the conveniences of hot and cold water in their houses. He also did much to encourage progress in agriculture in that community and improvement along other lines. He offered a first and second premium to the women who kept their houses and yards in the most attractive conditions, and was thus a pioneer in the "town beautiful" idea, which in recent years has had so much vogue in this state and elsewhere. During the eighties Mr. Daugherty owned a half section of land adjoining the town site of Colorado, the county seat of Mitchell county, and with his former partners owned a section of land upon which Lubbock, the present county seat of Lubbock county is now located. All told he had title to about one hundred and fifty thousand acres in Texas, and a half interest in over four hundred thousand acres of Mexican land.

Mr. Daugherty's home during this time was in Dallas, and about his lot he laid the first concrete sidewalk ever constructed in that city. His home was for years a landmark in Dallas, and the sidewalks laid in 1881 are in 1913 still in a good state of preservation. He was also actively interested in buying and developing city real estate in Dallas, and a number of early improvements might be mentioned which originated with Mr. Daugherty. For several years he was engaged in the grain, hay and wood business, in that city, buying grain from the states of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and supplying the trade in hay from his large farm at Daugherty.

His increasing investments in land and in various business enterprises brought Mr. Daugherty to his first great business crisis toward the close of the decade of the eighties. It was not from lack of good judgment that he was drawn into his dilemma, since the situation which he had to face also confronted nearly every other business man in Texas. This phase of his career has special historical interest and will bear more intimate consideration. In May, 1882, C. C. Slaughter of Dallas sold a thousand beeves off the grass on the Chicago market at seven cents per pound. This was the first grass-fed beef that brought as high a price in the United States. As a result the live stock industry became most active in Texas. English and Scotch syndicates, with noblemen as members and others were rolling into Texas and buying its cheap grazing lands, and establishing ranches of fifty thousand, one hundred thousand, five hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand and more acres. All the neighboring states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida were ransacked for cattle with which to stock these ranges, and sheep in great numbers were brought in from Mexico. The Texas stockmen to protect their ranges were forced to buy lands in large bodies. This combined demand for land caused the cheap grazing tracts in the fifty-two Panhandle counties and southwest of them, where during 1875-77 land could be located and titles procured at fifteen cents per acre to jump in selling price by 1882 to from fifty cents to two dollars and a half per acre. Stockmen and landmen had loaded themselves with debt in buying lands, and during the early eighties loans commanded from two to five per cent per month in Texas, and the best of conditions called for one per cent per month. The few who could discount their paper in the eastern banking centers at from six to ten per cent were a privileged class.

Then in 1883 cattle began to decline. Over production forced this decline through the following year, and in 1885 there prevailed a severe drought all over west Texas, continuing through the year 1886. In the meantime the winter of 1885-86 had been unusually severe. The short range and the cold weather killed cattle and sheep by the tens of thousands. The pioneer settlers who had constituted the first great migration into west Texas, owing to the drought could make no crops, and thousands of them moved out of the country. The obligations of the landmen and the cattlemen began to ma-

ture in large sums, cattle were sacrificed because they could not be fed for market, and under these varied conditions it became simply impossible to sell western lands. Practically all the cattlemen were heavily in debt, and hundreds of them went bankrupt. The few who succeeded in getting through that period of 1886 to 1896 are now among the wealthy class of Texans.

In this state of affairs, being unable to do anything with his western land except pay taxes, and let the cattlemen graze them without remuneration, and owing large sums of money, in 1888, Mr. Daugherty transferred all his efforts to the grain business. He obtained contracts to supply thirteen United States posts in Texas with grain and hay. Then occurred the excessive rainfall of 1888, which prevented the harvesting of his crops, damaged the oats so that they would not pass inspection, put the black-land roads of north Texas in such a condition that the farmers could not get their grain to market, and as a result Mr. Daugherty had to ship in grain from Kansas at almost extortionate freight rates in order to fulfill his contract. The losses incident to the difficulties of this year taken in connection with the dullness in the land business, so impaired his credit that he could no longer continue to press the grain business.

About this time Mr. Daugherty first became interested in the country in and about Houston. In 1888, in order to get more land for the production of hay, he bought six thousand acres in Harris county, about twelve or fifteen miles west of Houston. He gave the right-of-way to the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, and got a siding for the townsite of Dairy, now Alief, situated near the center of his land. He also acquired the land across from the Grand Central Station in Houston, now occupied by the Brazos Hotel. Soon afterwards he directed his energies to a proposition in the city of Dallas, whereby he endeavored to commit the officials of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, including Mr. Jay Gould, to locate the Union Depot on a block of land controlled by Mr. Daugherty. The negotiations were carried on for a year between him and Mr. C. P. Huntington and J. Gould and resulted in a practical agreement for the location of the depot on the proposed site, and Mr. Huntington had signed the contract, but following a series of delays and excuses on the part of Mr. Gould the latter finally refused to sign the last papers and thus repudiated the contract of agreement to which he had previously consented.

Following the results of the great drought of the eighties came on the panic, beginning with the year 1893. Mr. Daugherty was burdened with the ownership and control of thousands of acres of land for which there was no sale. He was land poor in the most rigorous sense of that phrase. Judgments were taken in the courts against him and all of his lands, which in normal conditions then would have commanded from fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per acre were taken away at fifteen cents to forty cents per acre, so the proceeds did not bring enough to satisfy the judgments by a large sum. However, Mr. Daugherty refused to take advantage of the bankruptcy act, and in all his subsequent difficulties has never accepted the leniency offered through that avenue of legality.

In January, 1894, he determined that Houston and the coast country of Texas presented the best territory for his efforts. He left his family in their home in Dallas, which, as a result of the wise homestead laws of the state, had been exempt from the numerous executions laid upon the other portions of his property. He arrived in Houston with his experience as his capital and with more than one hundred thousand dollars in judgments hanging over him. He had procured a selling contract for the six thousand acres he had previously owned, west of Houston. Subdividing this into forty-acre tracts, and having a side-track put in at what is now Alief, then called Dairy, he brought farmers there from the black-lands of north Texas. He offered and paid premiums to the farmer who produced the most cotton on his land in the Dairy community, thus anticipating by about fifteen years the efforts of the Texas Industrial Congress along the same line. It is to his efforts that Harris county owes its most successful agricultural community, and it was to Dairy that the Houston real estate men made their first excursion with the business men of Houston when they were demonstrating that it was possible to successfully develop Harris county along agricultural lines. In all of his land transactions Mr. Daugherty has never foreclosed the vendor's lien on a tract of land sold by him, and after the disaster following the Galveston storm in 1900 he protected the settlers on his land and stood responsible for their notes, until they were all paid. At Houston he had sold the block of property previously mentioned, and induced the purchaser to build a part of the hotel now included in the well known Brazos Hotel. Mr. Daugherty operated extensively in the lands of the Brazos Valley, and led the way in colonization and development in that section of the state. After the bollweevil had blighted the prospects of the cotton growers in the gulf coast country about 1898-99, he brought an expert tobacco grower to this vicinity and experimented with tobacco productions. His first crop in the Brazos Valley was destroyed by an unprecedented flood in the Brazos river. And about the time the cigar leaf tobacco industry was in a fair way to development, especially in Montgomery county, the United States took off one-half the tariff from tobacco grown in Cuba, and all of the tariff on that grown in the Philippines and Porto Rico and this tariff reduction destroyed the cigar-leaf tobacco business in southeast Texas. In 1900 he induced Dave Harris, a noted broom corn grower of Tuscola, Illinois to locate in Fort Bend county and experiment with the growing of this plant. The winds from the Galveston storm of 1900 blew the entire crop flat to the earth, and thus ended another praiseworthy attempt at agricultural development.

In 1900 Conrad Bering successfully grew the first crop of rice in Harris county. In the fall of that year the first grain thresher was brought through Houston on its way to the Bering farm. The rice crop yielded about twenty bags to the acre, and as rice was then selling from four and a half to five dollars a barrel, the initial crop brought new financial prospects to the coast country of Texas.

In the meantime in January, 1901, the Lucas Oil Gusher broke forth at Beaumont, and during the following months the attention and speculative desires of half the nations of the world were centered on this locality in southeast Texas. Immediately after the discovery at Beaumont Mr. Daugherty and Edward Moskowitz of Houston went to Beaumont and took a ground lease on a lot, upon which they erected a corrugated-iron building. They bought and shipped two dozen cheap desks and invited a number of their friends to occupy them, their intention being to use the free desks as factors to draw them land business. Mr. Daugherty during the exciting times at Beaumont following this oil boom saw that among the various classes of business men and investors were a great many interested in mineral developments, and he formulated a plan to set before these men the resources of Texas in the mineral field. An expert was secured to gather up a carload of samples of the best minerals in the Llano regions, and these were displayed at Beaumont, where they attracted general attention and led eventually to the sale of the Iron Mountains in Llano county. In spite of his leadership and active interest in these and resulting transactions, Mr. Daugherty never received a dollar for the sale of the mineral lands in Llano county. In this connection it should also be noted that in 1886 Mr. Daugherty cooperated with Professor W. C. Dollins in mining and introducing for practical use the first carload of lignite coal from the Texas deposits. He also actively con

cerned himself and did much valuable work toward bringing other mineral resources of this state to the attention of capitalists and others interested.

His experiences in developing the rice industry are of particular interest. In 1901 he prepared literature setting forth the results that Conrad Bering had accomplished in rice growing in Harris county. The pioneer of rice growing in southwestern Louisiana was W. W. Duson, and he was the authoritative head of all the rice industry in the southwest. Mr. Daugherty obtained a sack of rice from the Bering crop, sent it to Mr. Duson, without informing him where the rice was grown, and in return received a very favorable statement as to its quality from Mr. Duson. Mr. Duson had hitherto claimed that the Texas coast climate was not suitable to rice growing. After this letter had been included in the literature prepared by Mr. Daugherty, many of the Louisiana rice planters were induced to come to Texas and examine conditions, as a result of which in a short time there was more or less of a general immigration of those interested in rice growing to this section of the gulf coast. Mr. Duson and his brother were thus forced to come to Texas and open an office and join in boosting the rice industry of this state. In the summer of 1901 Mr. Daugherty began the construction of the Brazos Canal in Fort Bend county, an enterprise now known as the Cane Belt Canal. The difficulties encountered by the company of which Mr. Daugherty was president and manager are too long to be recounted here. Be it said that through the disloyalty of his partner, the company was eventually put to hard straits, and involved in various lawsuits and other troubles, thus crippling the financial power of the company and preventing a successful culmination of the project along the lines originally planned. Mr. Daugherty finally got out from the enterprise, after a loss of about thirty-five thousand dollars, and has ever since been paying off the company's debts for which he has held himself personally responsible, although the machinations of his partners really produced the crisis and unfortunate conditions of the company's affairs.

In 1905, Mr. Daugherty interested himself in bringing in the Humble oil fields. He induced George H. Hermann to sell to James B. Weed of Beaumont two hundred acres near where Barrett was boring for oil. Weed subdivided this tract of two hundred acres and sold it to leading oil producers, each of whom promised to bore for oil. This brought about a general immigration to the fields, and in the course of operation D. R. Beatty of Houston was the first to bring in a gusher, and established an oil field which is even yet one of the largest in Texas. A son of Mr. Daugherty, Bryan Daugherty, sunk a hole in Liberty county, from which he obtained a small supply of gas, and finally through lack of capital surrendered his interest in the property. In this same hole was later placed the drill which brought in the first gusher in what is known as the Batson field.

Among the more recent enterprises to which Mr. Daugherty has given his attention should be mentioned the laying out of a subdivision in 1908 at the Turning Basin of the Houston ship channel. In 1909 he organized with two others the Penn City Land Company, a company that acquired two thousand five hundred and eighteen acres of land along the ship channel and laid out the site of Penn City as a site for an industrial city. This property was subsequently turned over to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Syndicate, but that group of investors were unable to carry out their obligations, and in going into bankruptcy carried the Penn City deal along with them.

Mr. Daugherty is now giving his energies to an attempt to reorganize Penn City, and he has very sanguine hopes of its becoming a great industrial center, especially with the early completion of the ship channel. Only a most summary review has been taken of Mr. Daugherty's extensive operations in the land business in Texas, and a great many of the deals which smaller land men would esteem notable and conspicuous of themselves shrink to insignificance among so many of the same of larger natures carried out by Mr. Daugherty. He claims that he has bought and sold and handled more Texas lands than any man who ever did business along this line, and a complete record of his transactions would prove to any unprejudiced individual that his claims were well justified. He has probably seen more of Texas than any other individual and knows more of its resources. While at the same time up to the present he has less to show for his indefatigable industry than many who have confined their operations to a much more modest scale. That he has not been rewarded on a liberal scale for his work is due, according to his opinion, to the fact that his contest has been waged with debt and its strong ally, interest, taken in connection with the results of the drought of 1885-86, the flood of 1888, and the panic of 1893. In the settlement of his many obligations he has been harrassed much to suits of attachments and garnishments. His earning capacity has been greatly curtailed by them, and by the further fact that he could not take titles in his own name to the properties he has been buying and selling. At times he has not had money to pay railroad fare or to buy stamps with which to push his business, but he has never faltered in his determination to pay all his just obligations, and no one who has had dealings with Mr. Daugherty or is familiar with his record will doubt that he has the ability, provided he lives, to satisfy every claim. Notwithstanding the fact that for more than twenty years the bankrupt law has been in force, he has never availed himself of it to wipe out the old judgments and has paid large sums in their satisfaction.

While many of the large land transactions of Mr. Daugherty have been in the nature of public enterprises, aside from these he has had a large and beneficent part in public affairs. He had been located in Texas but a short while when he became interested in behalf of some of his friends in the city politics of Dallas. A little later he participated in the movement originating in that city after Dallas had voted one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to secure the building of the Dallas and Wichita Railroad. Then during the winter of 1875-76 came up the subject of building a railroad from Dallas to Cleburne. The people of Johnson county were much aroused over this project, and were peculiarly open to any projects that might be proposed for supporting the enterprise. Some of the men who had been most prominent in the Dallas and Wichita projects were also taking the lead in the new proposition. They had spent the donation made by Dallas in building about twenty miles of track from Dallas, and thereafter the enterprise had practically come to an end and there was no prospect of its completion. Mr. Daugherty was the only responsible party representing Dallas at the meeting in Cleburne, and though a young man he took it upon himself to address the local citizens and explain the failure of a similar enterprise promoted and engineered by the same parties who were making such a vigorous appeal to the people of Johnson county. As a result the convention at Cleburne voted to delay their immediate support to the undertaking until they could investigate the standing of the railroad promoters, in Dallas. This checkmating of the plans of Col. Obenchain, the leader of the railroad promoters, resulted a day or so later in a personal conflict between Mr. Daugherty and the colonel, in which the latter was sorely bested. However, the chief purpose was attained in discounting the irresponsible management and exploitation of local citizens in support of a badly matured enterprise which would never have brought anything but disaster to all the supporters and contributors and would have proved a serious setback to railroad construction from Dallas.

Mr. Daugherty took an important part in the gubernatorial campaigns in which J. W. Throckmorton was

candidate, and owing to Mr. Throckmorton's disregard of a general petition for the establishment of Eastland as one of the places for holding the Federal court in the northern judicial district, Mr. Daugherty took it upon himself to lead the opposition to that candidate when he sought the nomination for governor. Outside of pure politics, Mr. Daugherty during those years lent his efforts to much that was political and at the same time closely connected with the economic welfare of the state.

Barbed wire as fencing material was first introduced into Texas in 1877. By 1880 the cattlemen were fencing in large areas they did not own or legally control. This brought about the era of wire-cutting, and resulted in many feuds and much blood being spilled among the wirecutters and the various groups into which the cattle interests were divided. The state school fund, the state university and the different counties of the state owned millions of acres of land upon which the cattlemen were grazing their herds and paying nothing for their use. It was the consideration of this fact that led Mr. Daugherty to issue a call to the leading land men of Texas to meet in Dallas for the purpose of forming a real estate association. There were a large number who responded to the call and at that time was organized in Texas the first state real estate men's association, of which Mr. Daugherty became president. He submitted a resolution which was adopted, declaring that it was the sense of the association that "all land should be made to pay a revenue to its owner, whether the owner was an individual, corporation or a fund." He drafted a bill and had it published in the Galveston News, in which it was proposed that the legislature should enact into laws and in substance did enact into law a measure prohibiting the fencing of land which the party enclosing it did not own or control under lease. The enactment of this law forced the cattlemen to rent millions of acres of land that prior to that time they had grazed for nothing, and thereafter they paid into the treasury of Texas, as part of the school fund, from a quarter to half a million dollars each year. His activity in this matter brought him the antagonism of many of the old cattlemen, but most of them have since accepted the plain justice of the case, and are now his warm admirers for the work he did in this instance.

His part in connection with another semi-official organization of Dallas should be noted. It had been his observation that many business men, bankers and industries prior to 1882 had sought Dallas as a location, but after investigating conditions had gone away to other places for lack of having the advantages of Dallas properly presented. At the same time many fakirs and promoters of unsubstantial institutions had come to the city and had remained long enough to get the local money without any adequate return. Thus originated with him the idea of the city having such a public organization as might look after its general welfare. At that time there was no city in the United States with such a standing committee. Dallas had its board of trade, and at a meeting of that board early in 1882 Mr. Daugherty offered a resolution for the creation of a committee of twenty representative business men to be known as "The Committee on Public Interests," whose duty it was to investigate all subjects affecting the general welfare and to encourage those that were meritorious and to condemn such as were otherwise. This committee was constituted, and the results of its splendid work are still to be seen in the permanent commercial prosperity of Dallas. This committee encouraged the building of the Santa Fe Railroad from Dallas to Paris, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas from Dallas to Hillsboro, brought about the construction of many local buildings and the establishment of institutions which have been an essential part of the business organization of Dallas, and among other things brought about the organization of the Texas State Fair Association. Other cities seeing the successful work done by the Dallas committee, adopted the same idea, and since then the idea has spread all over the United States, but Dallas has credit for having had the first committee, and Mr. Daugherty was author of the original idea. He was chairman of the committee for six years, and did the work free that in later years is performed by commercial secretaries at large salaries.

Mr. Daugherty took a very important part in the agitation over the creation of a deep water port at Galveston. He was living in Dallas at the time and Dallas citizens as a whole were at least apathetic, if not actively hostile to any project concerning what seemed to be a more intimate benefit of the coast city. Mr. Daugherty was one of the broad-minded and far-sighted men who realized that the establishment of a deep water port at Galveston was closely concerned with the entire destiny of Texas in its commercial relations. During the various negotiations and the various phases in the contest between the citizens of Dallas and those of Galveston, the Galveston News kept a correspondent constantly in Dallas. The chief Dallas paper, at that time the Old Herald, was aligned with the forces of opposition to the deep water plan. Mr. Daugherty during the long-drawn-out campaign finally presented to the managers and proprietors of the Galveston paper the advisability of establishing their paper at Dallas, which possessed superior advantages over Galveston for printing and distributing a large paper. After a business conference between the Dallas Committee and the proprietors of the Galveston News, the proposition was made that if twenty-five thousand dollars of capital stock in the News would be subscribed by the citizens of Dallas, the News would establish a branch in Dallas, and publish as good a paper in Dallas as was the Galveston News. This proposition was accepted, the subscriptions to the stock were obtained in one afternoon, and in sixty days the Dallas News was founded, and in another sixty days the new paper had absorbed the old Dallas Herald. This was the beginning of what is now easily the greatest newspaper in the southwest and one of the premier journals of the entire nation.

Perhaps a still more important achievement of Mr. Daugherty came while he was chairman of the Dallas Committee on Public Interests. The great railroad corporations were then just taking shape throughout the nation, forecasting the tremendous consolidation and concentration which have been brought about in recent years. These railroads through the west and southwest practically controlled the destinies of the state through which they passed. For one thing they were diverting immigration to Kansas, Colorado and California, at the expense of Texas, which at that time enjoyed few, if any, of the favors since granted by railroad lines and which proved so important a factor in colonizing and developing the state. At the same time an agitation arose in the state for a better adjustment and equalization of freight rates as well as passenger rates. The result of this was a convention which met in Dallas at the close of 1887, with delegates from all over the state and a number of vital questions concerning the welfare of Texas and its business interests were discussed, most of which depended upon the proper solution and adjustment of transportation rates and the betterment of facilities. Out of that convention grew the immigration bureau of the state of Texas, of which Mr. Daugherty was chosen chairman. The railroads had made guarded promises for a series of low rates to go into effect in the following year, but when the time came for putting such rates into effect no satisfaction could be obtained by the business interests or the Bureau of Immigration from the railroad officials. The power of a semi-public organization of business interests and citizens in securing such adjustment of transportation difficulties having proved itself unequal to the contest with the railroads, the situation passed into its next phase. Both in the halls of national legislation and in Texas had been gradually growing the sentiment for public control of the gre

transportation facilities of the country, at that time entirely confined to the railroads. Mr. Daugherty out of his long experience and study of transportation conditions in Texas, and the various limitations and obstacles placed upon the private citizen and local business by the railroad companies, had become a firm advocate of a railroad commission which might regulate and adjust freight and passenger rates and control the operations of railroad lines in the interests of all the people rather than for the special privilege of a few. The bad faith practiced by the representatives of the Texas Railways on the committee of which Mr. Daugherty was chairman, as to immigration rates; the hobbled conditions in which the industrial growth of Texas was held by the unjust policies of her railroad management, keyed Mr. Daugherty up to the fighting pitch. He had worked for years, spent his time and his money to secure railroads to Texas, because he believed they could be made the most potent factors in creating its prosperity. Instead of the railroads being managed to perform their true functions, he saw their control in the hands of stock and bond gamblers who operated them as stock and bond gambling devices. He saw no way to remedy the evil, except through government ownership or a state railroad commission. To review all his active connection and participation with the discussion and agitation for a railroad commission in Texas would be too long a story. Despite his own and the vigorous advocacy of others for such a commission, the legislature refused to pass a joint resolution authorizing the submission to the voters of Texas an amendment to the constitution authorizing the creation of such a commission. An article written by Mr. Daugherty in favor of the establishment of the railroad commission and offered to the Galveston News for publication had been held up by the editor until the day after the legislature committed itself on this resolution, and was then given to the public. Mr. Daugherty was congratulated on the many strong and forceful arguments contained in that article, and among others convinced James S. Hogg, then attorney general, of the feasibility and necessity of such a state body. Mr. Hogg soon afterwards became active candidate for the office of governor, and one of the principal planks in his platform was the submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of a state railroad commission. During his subsequent campaign, Mr. Hogg used largely the material supplied by Mr. Daugherty in advocating his new and somewhat radical proposal for the railroad regulating body. Mr. Hogg was chosen governor after a hot campaign, and under the constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of a railroad commission, he caused to be enacted a law creating the first efficient commission of that kind possessed by any state of the American Union.

Hardly less important has been Mr. Daugherty's connection with other movements. Governor Hogg appointed him to represent Texas on the good road committee of the United States, a position he held for several years. During that time he issued and distributed at his own expense large quantities of good road literature, brought about a good road convention at Houston, and in other ways did much toward developing public sentiment in Texas, which has latterly borne fruit in the construction of thousands of miles of good macadamized public roads throughout the state. Governor Hogg in 1893 appointed him a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and among the many distinguished representatives of the various state delegations was William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Daugherty offered in this congress a resolution asking that Congress should enact a law to require the banks of the nation to provide an ample fund to protect their depositors against loss. So far as known this was the first instance in which such a measure was ever publicly advocated, and thus he has a good claim to authorship of the idea of the now popular plan of guaranty of bank deposits. Mr. Daugherty was also appointed to prepare the address to the people of the United States on the silver question. He was also chosen one of the orators for Silver Day at the World's Fair in Chicago. The address prepared by Mr. Daugherty to the people of the United States on the silver question at the request of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was very generally published by the silver press of the nation as campaign literature. When Richard P. Bland, leader of the silver forces in Congress, made his argument in behalf of silver coinage at the special session of Congress in 1893 he asked the unanimous consent of Congress, which was granted, that said address of Mr. Daugherty might be printed in the Congressional Record as a part of Mr. Bland's argument on the subject, and it was done.

As a citizen of Houston Mr. Daugherty has interested himself in some of the larger projects and movements for the improvement of business and civic conditions. He gave his efforts to the establishment of cotton manufacturing industries in southern Texas, particularly at Houston, and has been a strong advocate of a measure which would place an embargo upon the exportation of raw cotton. By so taxing exports of this staple that it would be unprofitable to ship it abroad to the foreign mills, Mr. Daugherty believes that local industries would be stimulated and in time all our cotton would be consumed in local manufacture, to the great benefit of the entire nation.

In Harris county and vicinity Mr. Daugherty has been a vigorous exponent of the organization of local drainage districts, was made the first chairman of the Harris county Drainage Association. He also took a prominent part in the discussion preceding the organization of the navigation district, a district tributary to the Houston ship channel, and it was due to his suggestion and advocacy that all of Harris county was comprised in that district rather than the limited section of territory first proposed. In 1910, Mr. Daugherty proposed resolutions for the inauguration of a movement to secure the location on the Gulf coast of Texas of a United States Naval Station, navy yard, dry-dock, arsenal and ordnance factory, and through his influence had these resolutions endorsed at the meetings of the Texas industrial congress and of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, both congresses having met in Texas during that year. Among other things Mr. Daugherty has interested himself in extending the friendly and protective interests and relations of the United States to the Latin American Republic on the south. His broad-minded vision covers a great range of the possibilities and probabilities of the future in both commercial and political history. At the same time Mr. Daugherty is extremely loyal now as always to his home state of Texas, and particularly to his home city of Houston. Concerning the advantages and the opportunities which an alert people must set themselves to realize in and about this city, he has written the following sentences: "Now is the time for the young, courageous, industrious, economical and temperate of all nations to cast their lot with Houston. Here will dwell demand for muscle, brawn, inventive genius, mechanical skill, financial capacity, executive power and the inherent excellencies that crown success. It is possible for such to weave themselves and their families into the important factors that will constitute the successful and mighty whole. Do not lament that you did not live in the early days of San Francisco, Chicago, or New York. Opportunities, unexcelled by either of these in their most fortuitous days, now invite you to Houston. The great axis of commerce of the western hemisphere will ultimately take its true position on a northwest and southeast line. When the multiplied millions of North, Central and South America, educated and energized through the methods of progressive civilization, seek to exchange the product of their industry, climate and soil, the shortest line of least resistance will be northwest and southeast. In addition to these, the meeting of the great

railway systems and steamship interests, in the Houston-Galveston district, have established it as the place for one of the earth's mighty emporiums."

On December 19, 1878, Jacamiah Seaman Daugherty married Margaret Cartmel Bryan, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Pettit) Bryan of Lexington, Kentucky. Daniel Boone married one of the Bryan family, and several of its male members accompanied the great pathfinder and pioneer to Kentucky, participating with him in the Indian wars and in the development of that magnificent blue-grass region, and many of their descendants are yet located around Lexington. Joseph Bryan, M. D., the oldest brother of Mrs. Daugherty, is a distinguished physician and surgeon. It was he who, while in Bellevue Hospital in New York, first introduced plaster of paris jackets in the treatment of weak spines and other weak members of the human body. The five children born to Mr. Daugherty and wife are: Bryan Daugherty, a resident of New York City; Estelle, wife of John T. Judd of Houston; Juliette, wife of Fenwick F. Kendall of Houston; Erin, who died at the age of twenty-five; and J. S., Jr., who died at the age of eighteen. The Daugherty family reside in Houston, at 1202 Walker Avenue.

At the age of almost sixty-four years, with clear mind and sound body and determination, brightened with hope, Mr. Daugherty still faces his work, both in business and in the public interests. He proposes to devote the best thought and persistent effort of the remainder of his days to giving concrete being to these ideals which he has always cherished, and which will give new meaning and new direction to the industrial growth and civilization of the great country of which Houston and Texas are at the center. In the past he has been closely identified and always taking a positive side in many important discussions and movements. His attitude is still that of a man of strong conviction and positive belief. Among other things in the modern movements he believes that the woman suffrage plan is a discordant note, and that it is bachelorhood to which woman should direct her blows. He believes that man should be strongly imbued with three loves; that the more perfect these three loves are in him, the better man is he, viz.: the love of the true and living God; the love of country; and the love of and for one good woman, the crowning honor of his home, the inspiration of all that is good and true in humanity—the qualities that make for the higher and better life here; and increase our capacity to better perceive and recognize the beckonings of God to the progressive plains of the hereafter.

GEORGE G. SHAW. The legal profession of Kaufman county has in George G. Shaw one of its ablest representatives, and the county and city find in him one of the flower of their citizenship. His record for more than two decades has been one of the highest order, and with the passing years he has gathered to himself honors not a few and the proper fruits of his profession have been generously accorded to him. As senior member of the firm of Shaw, Nash & Nash, leading insurance and real estate people of Kaufman, he has been identified with much of the business activities of the place, while his legal practice has been one of far reaching order. His official record, too, is one of the utmost importance to the city, and as the executive head of the city of Kaufman, he directed its affairs through one of the most important epochs in municipal development.

Born on the 29th day of January, 1866, in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, George G. Shaw is the son of Alexander and Sarah Ann (Kinard) Shaw, natives of Georgia and South Carolina, respectively. The father was a farmer of modest means who spent his later life in Louisiana. He was born in Greene county, Georgia, of rural pepole, and was there reared to years of comparative maturity, being yet under legal age when he went to Alabama, there joining a company of Confederate troops and serving through the Civil war. Whe the long conflict was at an end he left Alabama, whe he had already married Sarah Ann Kinard, and goin to Louisiana, he settled on a farm, but death claime him in April, 1866. His widow survived him until 190 when she died in Louisiana, where she had long mad her home. They were the parents of seven childre briefly mentioned as follows: Mary, who married J. A Abercrombie, of Louisville, Texas; Mattie J., the wif of D. L. McKenzie, of Homer, Louisiana; Robert L., o Haynesville, Louisiana; Melissa, the wife of Georg Duncan of Kaufman county, Texas; Lou, who marrie John Stratton and lives near Texarkana, Arkansas Charles, who died in St. Louis, and George G., who i the immediate subject of this necessarily brief review.

George Shaw passed through his youth on the far his father settled upon in the hill country near Claiborn and there his widowed mother saw to the nurture an rearing of her young brood. A country school educatio was his, and when he came to Texas in 1884 he was youth of eighteen years, fitted only for farm labor. H reached Kaufman on November 11, when the election o Grover Cleveland to the presidency was being celebrated and with his brother Charles, who had accompanied hin engaged in farming in the south end of the county Despite Mr. Shaw's lack of training, he possessed sui ficient courage to undertake the teaching of a countr school in Henderson, Texas, and he succeeded so wel on the first venture that he was induced to perfor the same duties the next season. It was about tha time that Mr. Shaw determined to make something o his life other than to devote it to the farming industry for which he had no strong penchant, and he chos the law as a fitting career for one of his endowment and inclinations. He lost no time in beginning a sys tematic course of study under the direction of Wood & Gossett, local attorneys, and he also took a cours of lectures under Capt. Manion, Judge Green J. Clar and Judge Dillard, all of them being men who stoo high in the legal profession in the state. In 1891 h was admitted to practice before Judge Anson Rainey and he inaugurated his career with a civic suit in justice court, to reach which he was forced to swim swollen stream. He represented Schoolcraft & Company suing one Jones for debt, and he won his suit, losin no time in collecting the judgment awarded. Mr. Shaw has a general practice, rather than along any specifi lines. In 1908 he was licensed to practice in the su preme court of Texas, and while at the inauguration cere monies of President Wilson in Washington in 1913 h went before the United States Supreme Court and se cured license to practice before the Federal Courts His law library is a splendid one, representing a judi cious selection of authorities and reference works an is the most extensive in the city.

In 1896 Mr. Shaw was elected to the office of Mayo of Kaufman, and he served without a break in tha office for twelve years. When he took up the duties o his new office, public spirit was at a decidedly low eb in the city, and a movement was sadly needed to sti up the sleeping civic pride which the people later prove themselves to possess. Needless to say, the election o Mr. Shaw was the impetus needed to arouse the slum bering city and bring it to a realization of its condi tion. The first reform was that of the city wate supply. The question of a new water plant was launched and agitation followed sufficient to bring the matte to a vote, with the result that Kaufman today has pure water system unsurpassed in Texas, with a chem ical test of better than ninety-nine per cent pure, an with an adequate service for domestic supply and fir protection. Mr. Shaw retired from the office for th first time in 1908, but was returned to the office afte an interval of two years, and he left the public servic in the spring of 1912 with a completed water servic

and a splendid new high school accredited to his administration.

Some twenty years ago he associated himself with Wood Nash in the insurance and real estate business under the firm style of Shaw & Nash. Five years later Temple Nash was introduced into the firm, and the present firm of Shaw, Nash & Nash dates from that time. Theirs is one of the most active and alert firms of its kind in the city, and they control a generous proportion of the real estate and insurance business of the city.

In politics Mr. Shaw is a stanch Democrat, but his connection with political campaigns has been rather of a local nature. He acquired some slight acquaintance with conventions and convention men as a delegate to state conventions and in 1912 he was chairman of the Kaufman County Central Committee, aiding Governor Colquitt with whatever influence he had at his command in his re-election.

Mr. Shaw is a Master Mason, and is affiliated with all the Masonic bodies in the York and Scottish Rites. He was Grand Marshal at the laying of the corner stone of the Widows and Orphans Masonic Home in Fort Worth in 1900. A member of the Knights of Pythias, he was Outer Guard of the Grand Lodge of Texas in 1912, and is Inner Guard for the year of 1913.

On January 26, 1895, Mr. Shaw was married in Indianapolis, Indiana, to Miss Ethel L. Ellis, a daughter of Samuel Ellis, of that city. Mrs. Shaw passed away on February 23, 1902. Mr. Shaw has been identified with the Christian church as a member since 1882, and he has been clerk and treasurer of the church for many years.

WILLIAM TEMPLE NASH. Prominent among the men of Kaufman county, Texas, whose activities along various lines of endeavor are contributing materially to the progress of this section of the Lone Star State is William Temple Nash, of Kaufman, who is ably maintaining the family reputation for financial ability and business prowess that has ever characterized its members. He is a son of the late financier, Herbert Temple Nash, of Kaufman, who proved himself one of the able and successful men of affairs of his state.

William Nash, the paternal grandfather of William Temple Nash, came to Texas from near Franklin, Tennessee, before the outbreak of the war for independence, and settled at San Augustine. His brother, John D. Nash, or "Jack," as he was familiarly known, who had accompanied him, placed his signature to the Texas declaration of independence and removed, finally, to Bastrop county, while William came to Kaufman county in 1851 and was here poisoned by two ex-slaves close upon the close of the war. He was a prosperous planter and owned much slave property, and was still in the prime of life when he passed away. William Nash married Miss Louisa Temple, a family of prominence and local renown about Nashville, Tennessee, and she survived her husband many years, passing away at Kaufman during the 'eighties. Among their children were the following: Dempsey, who died a single man at San Augustine, Texas; Llewellyn T., who died in Kaufman county, leaving a family; Charles Cornelius, who served Kaufman county as its treasurer and spent his life as a merchant and stockman; Lucy, who became the wife of Augustus Gardner and passed her life in Kaufman county; Napoleon B., who left a family here at his death; Herbert T.; Mrs. Dr. Pyle, and Dora, who became the wife of Henry Boykin. The Nashes were ever a pastoral and agrarian people and were conspicuous as stockmen and farmers from the time of their advent in Texas.

Herbert Temple Nash was born at San Augustine, Texas, March 9, 1841, the youngest of his father's children. He was approaching closely upon his majority when the Civil War made soldiers out of all red-blooded men of sound body, and he entered the service of the Confederacy, in General Ross' Brigade, as a member of Captain Hardin's company, of the Sixth Texas Cavalry, Colonel Stone, and was in the Confederate service from early in 1861 until the end of the war. He took part in the engagement with the Indians of the Territory at Chustenola, was in the engagement at Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas, and his command was dismounted at Desark and sent, with other troops of Price's army, by boat to Memphis, Tennessee, to aid the Confederates operating against the forces of General Grant. He subsequently was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Farmington, the Holly Springs raid, Thompson's Station, the service incident to General Johnston's efforts to relieve Vicksburg, fought Sherman's army across Mississippi to Meridian, then into the Atlanta campaign, where for 100 days there was continuous fighting and skirmishing, and was with his regiment as a part of General Hood's army which went back into Tennessee after the fall of Atlanta and fought at Franklin, Second Murfreesboro and back into Mississippi, where the command surrendered to General Canby's department in April, 1865. With the fighting organization of the Waco general, Mr. Nash took part in as many as 100 different engagements and was admired by his comrades and respected by his officers as a brave and gallant soldier.

When resistance was made useless at Appomattox, Mr. Nash resumed his place as a citizen of the Republic of the United States, where he had grown up. Following the local troubles of the negroes soon after the war, he was pursued with others by the authorities for a year or two under suspicion of being implicated in the slaughter of some of the freedmen, but was released upon a hearing and went about the serious affairs of life in a manner which promised success. Mr. Nash manifested a penchant for land. He was such a believer in the future of Texas land that he set about acquiring valuable tracts in various counties until his possessions embraced thousands of acres. While he assailed Nature and made the wild grasses yield their place to cotton, he liked the native turf and seemed to regret its passing when settlement demanded the opening of new farms. He reached a position of financial independence within a decade after the war that enabled him to abandon active farming and devote himself to business affairs in Kaufman.

Although for some time embarrassed by the lack of a liberal early education, he overcame this by experience in the affairs of the world which taught him the fundamentals of business. In 1881 he established a private bank in Kaufman, and conducted it with marked success, and in 1888, associated with some of the leading men of his town, chartered the First National Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and was made president of the institution. He remained in that office until his death, March 26, 1912. During the life of its charter—a period of twenty years—the management doubled the capital of the bank, paid annual dividends of ten per cent for nineteen years, and a dividend of thirty-one per cent the last year, besides a surplus of twenty-five per cent on its capital and surplus, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars. In February, 1910, the bank was reorganized with a one hundred thousand-dollar capital and a twenty-five thousand-dollar surplus, and has continued its record-making dividend career.

Mr. Nash so displayed his ability as a financier that his services were called for by public institutions needing a strong and able guiding hand. When the old Texas Trunk railway became embarrassed and went into the hands of the court, he was appointed receiver of the road and rehabilitated its affairs, and when Governor Ross made up his board of managers for the North Texas Insane Asylum he chose Mr. Nash one of its members and he gave that institution four years of wise administration in harmony with his colleagues on that body. His activity in politics carried him into

convention work of the state and made him well known for his Democratic adherence. Mr. Nash was a large holder of the original stock of the Kaufman Oil Mill, erected the first residence in the county to cost twenty thousand dollars, and in the construction of the home of the First National Bank built the first brick business house in the county to cost thirty-four thousand dollars. After his children were all grown and some of his grandchildren had passed through the Kaufman schools, he urged the raising of the school tax materially to aid the schools to do more efficient work, demonstrating his willingness that the public school should enjoy any benefits which his capital could reasonably provide. He exemplified his fraternal side as a Knights Templar Mason and as a Knight of Pythias. For thirty years he was a consistent member of the Baptist church. He was of fine physique, standing six feet one inch in height, and weighing 265 pounds.

On January 5, 1870, Herbert Temple Nash was married to Miss Louisa Jane Shannon, a member of a pioneer family of San Augustine, Texas, and to this union there have been born the following children: Allie, the wife of Congressman James Young, was educated in Nash College, Sherman, and in Hollins Institute, Virginia, married Mr. Young in 1892, and is the mother of Herbert R., a Bachelor of Arts graduate of the University of Texas, class of 1913, when under nineteen years of age, Imogene and James; William Temple, of this notice; and Jack A.

Jack A. Nash was born in 1878, attending Bingham Military Institute, North Carolina, after the public schools, and then took a course in Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky. He began life with the affairs of his father as assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Kaufman, subsequently built the old mill at Athens, Texas, and has since been associated with his brother in the conduct of their vast agricultural interests, in the development of farms and in the multitudinous matters in the management of possessions equal to a baronial estate. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Kaufman. Mr. Nash was married at Athens, Texas, to Miss May Richardson, a daughter of Ed Richardson, a lawyer of Henderson county, and they have been the parents of three children: Jack, Jr., Janie Catherine and Franklin.

William Temple Nash was born while the family were still farmers, June 22, 1873. The public schools of Kaufman educated him liberally as he grew to manhood, and he subsequently attended the Bingham Military Institute, North Carolina, the University of Texas, and the Poughkeepsie Business College, New York. When he left school, he spent a few years in the First National Bank, and then turned his attention to farming, aiding actively in the overseeing of the development work going on upon the family estate. Four-room bungalows with fourteen feet-square rooms on every 150 acres, with good barns, mark the character of their improvements, and their clearing of the "green briar" lands of the Elm Flats of Kaufman county marks an epoch in farm-making in that region. They have under cultivation in Kaufman county twelve hundred acres and seven hundred acres in Navarro county. The brothers carry on the largest mule business in the county, at Kaufman, and William T. is a director of the Kaufman Compress Company and one of its promoters, as well as a director in the First National Bank. During the eight years Mr. Nash was a member of the Kaufman City Council numerous improvements were made in the city, these including the installation of the city water works and the filtration system. The father and brothers have ever been firm believers in the church as a great factor in civilization and have contributed liberally to all denominations and creeds.

On December 8, 1898, William Temple Nash was united in marriage with Miss Bettie B. Erwin, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Spikes) Erwin. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Nancy Jane and Belle Temple.

TEMPLE S. PYLE, president of the First National Bank of Kaufman, is a son of Dr. William H. Pyle, who established the family in Texas a few years before the outbreak of the Civil war, and who thereafter became conspicuously identified with the professional, business and political affairs of Kaufman county. For a brief period after his advent into the state Dr. Pyle maintained his residence in Rush county, but he came to the vicinity of Kaufman in its infancy and spent the remainder of his life in its midst. Dr. Pyle was easily one of the foremost men of his time in Kaufman county, and in a work of the character of which this publication partakes, omission of a fairly complete account of his life and work would render the publication most incomplete.

William H. Pyle was born at Richmond, Ohio, June 9, 1833, and died February 9, 1891. He was a son of Dr. Eli M. Pyle and his wife, Mary McMurray (Shields) Pyle. The mother was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Shields, of Jefferson county, Ohio, and she was born January 7, 1807, her death occurring at Richmond, Ohio, on August 1, 1895. They became the parents of the following children: William Hamilton, father of the subject; Roxana; Elizabeth; Mary; Margaretta; Thomas H.; Samuel M.; Sheridan B.; Annie E.; Paulina, and Emma M.

Dr. Eli M. Pyle moved to Ohio and in 1831 located in Richmond, and there, save for a year spent at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he lived out his remaining years. He was an intimate friend of Secretary Stanton, Mr. Lincoln's War Secretary, and at the age of sixty years he tendered his service as a volunteer surgeon of the Union Army. Mr. Stanton acknowledged this patriotic offer in a letter stating that his age would probably preclude him from the opportunity of serving in the field, but that as soon as he found an opening in a local capacity he would be pleased to recognize the offer of his old friend. He was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and lent his moral support to the overthrow of the Confederacy, for whose support his son, William H., was ardently striving. Another son, Thomas H., served in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, while his oldest son was Brigadier Surgeon of General Carter's Cavalry.

Dr. William H. Pyle was graduated from Richmond College in 1850 and in 1851 was graduated from Washington College, in Washington, Pennsylvania. He completed his medical studies in the old Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and came west with a mental training and endowment that augured well for his future success. At the inception of the Civil War, though of Northern birth and education, he espoused the cause of his adopted country, and in 1862 joined a Texas regiment, being commissioned surgeon of his command. His regiment formed a part of General Walker's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department and he took part in the prominent field operations around Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Jenkins' Ferry and others, where he ministered to the sick and wounded so long as hostilities continued. With the fall of the Confederacy he dropped back into civil life, accepting there his share of responsibility in local affairs.

In the year 1869 Dr. Pyle was elected to the senate of Texas, representing the counties Kaufman, Ellis and Navarro, and he was a member of the never-to-be-forgotten Twelfth and Thirteenth legislatures, which have their prominent place in history, though few live today who actually participated in them. Included in his committee work of the senate, Dr. Pyle was chairman of the committee on Contingent Expense and reported out the bills carrying a recommendation for appropriations for the senate contingent fund. He allied himself with the influences at work for the development

of the state by railroad and other corporation interests, and the legislation of those years helped to prepare the political soil for the germination and growth of interests which are today being strenuously opposed as monopolies, and as inimical to the healthy condition of commonwealth affairs. Thus is apparent the change in sentiment wrought by a few decades in these first days of fast developing enterprises.

Dr. Pyle was a personality of rare mould in his community. He was large of mind as he was of fame, and he loomed high above the average citizen of his period in every phase of life. He possessed a generous fund of information upon all live topics, was a brilliant and ready conversationalist, and ever an entertaining speaker. In the later years of his life he became affiliated with the Baptist church, though he was never a man to make much of a profession with regard to matters pertaining to the church. In the later years of his life Dr. Pyle was engaged with his sons in the drug business in Kaufman, and he was for some years one of the directors of the First National Bank of Kaufman of which his son, the subject of this review, is president.

On January 26, 1860, Dr. Pyle was married to Miss Mary Nash, a daughter of William Nash, one of the pioneers of Texas and one whose family is now one of the most numerous and prominent of Kaufman county. Mrs. Pyle survives her husband, at the age of seventy-one, and is the mother of six children, briefly mentioned as follows: Laura, who died unmarried; Sallie, who died here as the wife of E. J. Haddock; Temple S., of this review; Charles B., of Kaufman; Fannie, the wife of W. A. Boggs, of Okema, Oklahoma; and Anna Pauline, the wife of Dr. H. W. Hoffer, of Kaufman, Texas.

Temple S. Pyle was born in Kaufman, on February 27, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of this place and began life as an associate of his brother in the drug business. After some twenty years of successful activity in that enterprise they sold the business and Temple Pyle engaged in farming and stock raising, carrying on a gradual development work that led toward perfection in improvement and cultivation, and introducing into their community registered Jersey cattle and handling it to the highest advantage of the dairy interests of the county.

For many years prior to his official connection in his present capacity, Mr. Pyle was a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Kaufman, and his worthy achievements in business commended him favorably to the directorate of the bank as one in every way fitting and appropriate to fill the post of president, when a vacancy occurred in that office. He was elected president of the bank in May, 1912, as the successor of H. T. Nash, deceased, and his record thus far is one of the highest order.

Save as a consistent voter of the Democratic ticket, Mr. Pyle has no political record, for he has devoted himself rather to business than to politics of the county, and his accomplishments have been as heavily fraught with good to the community in the field he has occupied as they could have been in any other quarter.

In March, 1888, Mr. Pyle married Miss Lee Echols, a daughter of J. D. Echols, a farmer who came to Texas from Tennessee after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle have three children: Mary, the wife of R. H. Carlisle, of Kaufman; Adeline and Richard.

Mr. Pyle has a membership in the Knights of Pythias, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

JUDGE EPHRAIM C. HEATH. Probably no other family has more distinctive associations with the early history of what is now Rockwall county than the Heaths. A prominent representative of the name is Judge Ephraim C. Heath, who was born in what is now Rockwall county, was at one time county judge, made a record in the state legislature, and was one of the pioneers in the temperance movement in Texas, and has done as much as any other leader in furthering the cause since it received its first practical expression through the people nearly forty years ago. Judge Heath was also one of the organizers of Rockwall county. Although a very young man at the time, he circulated a petition during the winter of 1872-73 for the creation of the new county. The organization took place in 1873, and he was one of the board of registrars of voters.

Judge Ephraim C. Heath was born November 4, 1850, at what is now the town of Heath in the southern part of Rockwall county, then a portion of Kaufman county. His parents were John O. and Martha Ann (Jones) Heath, both now deceased. The Heath family was established in New England in the early colonial days, and among the earlier members who gained distinction was General William Heath, who was born in Massachusetts and died in that state in 1814 and who served with gallantry as an officer in the Continental army during the American Revolution. The Heaths are a family of pioneers, and almost every generation has seen its removal into new territories of settlement, or its members have taken part as advance couriers in social and civic movements identified with the welfare of humanity. In the earlier days their strong and courageous men helped to conquer the wilderness and blazed the way for the coming generations. Ephraim Heath, the grandfather of Judge Heath, was born in Prince George county, Virginia, March 13, 1790. In 1816 he crossed the mountains and found a home in Kentucky, locating in Simpson county. From there he moved to Callaway county in the latter part of 1818. About that time he went back to his old home in Virginia, a distance of six hundred miles, accompanied by his young wife, who carried her baby, John O. Heath, in her arms. The entire distance was accomplished on horseback. When the family located in Callaway county, Kentucky, twelve families, including the Heaths, comprised the entire citizenship of that vicinity.

John O. Heath, father of Judge Heath, who was born in Simpson, Kentucky, January 30, 1818, in his turn became a pioneer in Texas. He made the journey in a wagon, with his wife and one child, a daughter, in 1846, and instead of locating in the older portions of the state, established his home near the present town of Heath, which was named in his honor, on the east fork of the Trinity river in what is now Rockwall county. The country was then in the jurisdiction of Nacogdoches county, afterwards Henderson and then Kaufman and now Rockwall county. It was all a wilderness, and was practically on the border of the frontier line of civilization in northern Texas. About half a dozen other families settled in the same vicinity in the same year. John O. Heath's settlement and the survey of his land preceded all others. The first postoffice ever established in what is now Rockwall county was kept in his cabin home. He was the first postmaster, receiving his commission to that office in 1849. At that time the postoffice was known as Black Hill, and it retained that name until the office was transferred to Rockwall in 1855. During the administration of Gov. J. Pinckney Henderson, 1846-47, John O. Heath was commissioned by the governor as captain of militia for Henderson and Kaufman counties. Beginning in 1862 John O. Heath served until the close of the war as first lieutenant of Company K, B. Warren Stone's Second regiment in the Trans-Mississippi department. He went all through the Red River campaign, and his record as a soldier is one that will always be prized by his descendants. In 1856 he moved with his family to the town of Rockwall, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was the first person to join the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in that town. His death occurred in 1897. John O. Heath was a fine, strong, upright character, a man of power and influence, and possessed the bone and sinew and intellect of which nations are made. His wife

was born in Callaway county, Kentucky, and married December 24, 1844. She died in 1854.

Judge E. C. Heath received a good education in local private schools, notwithstanding the fact that his home was in a new country and the entire south was distracted by the events of the war during his youth. From early manhood until 1890 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Rockwall. From that time until January, 1914, he did a large business in the abstract and title work at Rockwall. Judge Heath has a beautiful home and a fine farm of eighty acres about a mile north of Rockwall, where he and his family enjoy all the comforts of good living.

It is in his public career that the life of Judge Heath has been particularly noteworthy. In 1882 he was elected county judge of Rockwall county, was re-elected in 1884, and held the office until 1886. It was an able, efficient and economical administration of public affairs in his county. In 1886 he was elected flotorial representative to the state legislature for the district embracing Rockwall, Dallas and Tarrant counties. He was a member of the session of 1887, and during that time was a leader in causing the submission of the state-wide prohibition amendment. Also in the same session he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges. Judge Heath since early youth has been an ardent advocate and a courageous and energetic supporter of all temperance and prohibition movements. Following the adoption of the constitution of 1876, which contained the local option provision, Judge Heath circulated what is understood to have been the first local option petition in Texas. He was a delegate to the great temperance convention held in New York City in 1890, at which addresses were made by Gen. Neal Dow and other prominent figures in the temperance cause. Also in 1890 Judge Heath undertook the leadership of a forlorn hope as candidate of the Prohibition party for the office of Governor. He made a speaking campaign over the entire state, and though he failed of election his campaign had some valuable results. The campaign, it will be remembered, followed the depression of prohibition sentiment caused by the defeat in 1887, and students of the fluctuating movements of state politics give credit to Judge Heath's vigorous conduct of his campaign for keeping alive the prohibition sentiment and paving the way for the present era of almost universal prohibition in this state. It was in 1869 or 1870 that Judge Heath became identified with the first temperance movement organized in the south, and for many years he was an active member of the Good Templars organization. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as all his ancestors have been. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has taken all the degrees of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

In 1881 at Rockwall Judge Heath married Mrs. Ida A. (Collins) Carter. She was born at Paulding, Jasper county, Mississippi. By her first marriage she has a son, Ernest C. Carter, of Henrietta, Texas. Judge Heath and wife have three children: John O. Heath, who is living in Kansas City and is married and has one child; Mrs. Katherine Neville and Miss Mary Heath.

JOHN A. HOLMES. A career that has been marked by rapid advancement and brilliant achievement is that of John A. Holmes, county attorney of Roberts county, Texas, and one of the leading members of the younger generation of legal practitioners of this part of the Lone Star State. Although he has been engaged in practice for something less than five years, Mr. Holmes has ably demonstrated his ability, his thorough knowledge of law and jurisprudence and his inherent inclination for his profession, and since his advent in Miami, his present field of endeavor, has not only won a recognized position in the ranks of his calling, but has thoroughly established himself in the confidence of the people. Mr. Holmes is a Mississippian, and was born at Sallis, Attala county, January 20, 1886. His father, Thomas H. Holmes, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, a member of an old and honored family of that section, and for many years has been well known in commercial circles as a prominent and wealthy merchant. He has also taken an active participation in affairs of a public nature, and at this time is mayor of Sallis. He is now sixty-two years of age. He married Miss Mary E. Sallis, who was born in Attala county, Mississippi, and educated in Woodworth College, and she died in 1895, aged thirty-five years, having been the mother of four children, namely: T. W., who is now a resident of Starkville, Mississippi; John A., of this review; W. E., whose home is in Laurel, Mississippi; and Miss Bessie S., of Sallis, Mississippi.

John A. Holmes was given the advantages of an excellent educational training, his preliminary studies being pursued in the public schools of his native place, following which he attended the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College for four years. After his graduation from that institution, in 1906, he came to Texas and entered the State University, where he received his degree in law in 1909. In June of that year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Bonham, Fannin county, but in the following September changed his headquarters to Miami, and here he has since continued in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing professional business. He has been connected in one capacity or another with a number of important cases where his talents and abilities have been proven, and the prominence thus gained has brought to him some of the most profitable business that can fall to the lot of a young lawyer. In November, 1909, he became the candidate of the democratic party for the office of county attorney of Roberts county, was subsequently elected thereto, and since that time has been twice re-elected, and his entire administration has been of such a nature as to justify the confidence and faith placed in him by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Holmes's only social connection is with the college fraternity of the University of Texas, he being a member of the Delta Sigma Phi, although he is very popular with the younger set in Miami and the adjacent country where he has a wide acquaintance. He has achieved success through constant application and persevering ambition, for his only assistance from home came in the form of an education. Whatever else he has accomplished has come through his own efforts. He is a "booster" of the most enthusiastic order for this section of the state, and has an interest in several enterprises here, among them the Miami Bank, in which he is a stockholder. Personally, Mr. Holmes is a man of good habits, studious and energetic, and extremely fond of hunting and fishing when the duties of his office and his extensive practice allow him a vacation. He has never married.

JUDGE HENRY M. WADE. The Rockwall county bar includes among its leading members the native Texan whose name introduces this sketch.

Henry M. Wade was born in Hunt county, Texas, June 21, 1864, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth J. (Kuykendall) Wade, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Mississippi. Henry Wade was born in Callaway county, Kentucky, of Kentucky parents, and made that place his home until 1850, when he came to Texas and settled in Upshur county. In 1859 he moved to Rockwall county, where he remained until 1866. Meanwhile he had sent his family to Hunt county and in 1866 he joined them there and they settled on a farm twelve miles southeast of Greenville, where he spent the rest of his life, and where he died, January 7, 1912. Throughout the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, as a member of Company B, Sixth Texas Cavalry, Ross's Brigade. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876 from Hunt county. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Wade, was a representative of one of

Jno. A. Holmes

the earliest pioneer families of Hunt county—the Kuykendalls—whose settlement there dates back in 1843.

Henry M. Wade was educated at Sam Houston Normal School, Huntsville, where he graduated in 1888. Until he was twenty-five years of age he lived on his father's farm, dividing his time between farming and school teaching. He taught school several years in Kaufman county. In the meantime he took up the study of law and was in due time admitted to the bar. In 1896 he moved to Royse City, Rockwall county, and from there, in 1900, he came to Rockwall, having that year been elected County Attorney. Rockwall has ever since been his home. In 1906 he was elected County Judge, a position he filled six years, up to 1912, when he was again elected County Attorney, the office he is now filling.

Judge Wade maintains fraternal relations with various organizations, including the M. W. of A., the K. of P., and B. P. O. E., and the A. F. & A. M. His religious creed is that of the Methodist church, of which he is a worthy member.

Mrs. Henry M. Wade was formerly Miss Lulu Mickey. She was born and reared in Kaufman county, Texas, and is the mother of seven children, namely: Robert N., Reese D., Mart, Joe C., Oscar C., Carrie, and Nona A.

Robert E. Myers, M. D. Since the year 1893 Dr. Myers has been in active practice at the town of Kemp, an able physician and surgeon. Of well trained and experienced ability, Dr. Myers has done his work well in that community, and both as a citizen and a doctor stands high in Kaufman county. His family has lived in central and western Texas from a period before the Civil war, and its various members have been ranchers, farmers, millers, and merchants, and otherwise identified with those activities which are most important in maintaining the general welfare of any locality.

Robert E. Myers was born at Lancaster, Texas, July 12, 1867, a son of Jasper C. Myers. The father died at Golston Ranch, now Big Springs, Texas, in May, 1875, when about forty-three years of age. He was one of the earliest ranchers to locate in the vicinity of what is now the thriving city of Big Springs, having gone there before the war, and he ranched with headquarters at the old Golston Ranch at Buffalo Gap. During the war he was in the employ of the Confederate government, driving beef cattle to Shreveport, for the army of the south. Jasper C. Myers, who came to Texas when a young man, married at Palo Pinto, Texas, Miss Allen, whose father, Anderson Allen, ran a grist mill at Palo Pinto during the war times. Anderson Allen was a native of Tennessee, and first moved to Missouri and later to Texas. He had two sons and one of them served with the Texas rangers against the Indians during the Civil War. Anderson Allen died at Fort Worth, at the age of eighty-one, and is buried at Old Birdsville, once the county seat of Tarrant county. Shortly after his marriage Jasper C. Myers established his home at Lancaster, and his home was the chief residence and place of hospitality, an open house, where friends and strangers were entertained with equal hospitality and whence emanated many influences and practical charities in the community. In that home Mrs. Jasper C. Myers died in 1888, and it was in the vicinity of the old homestead that her children started their careers. The children were: Robert E.; Thomas C., who was killed in a railroad wreck on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad near Denton, and Miss Emma Myers, a teacher of music in Fort Worth.

Dr. Robert E. Myers engaged in business as a mature youth with such education as Lancaster provided for its young people, and began his work as a clerk for the well known townsman Rena P. Henry, who was then a local merchant. When Mr. Henry retired from business, Mr. Myers entered the firm of Gibson, Lyon, and Company, and afterwards was with N. B. Johnson. After several years he left the trade to take up the medical study, entering the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. in 1893. In the same year he opened his office at Kemp, where he attended his first patient, and where he soon attained recognition as a skillful and reliable doctor. Dr. Myers belongs to the different medical societies, the Kaufman County and the State Societies, the American Medical Association. At different times since the beginning of practice he has attended school for brief periods, pursuing special courses and thus keeping in touch with the advance in science and medicine.

Dr. Myers in politics is a Democrat, and was pioneer in the Wilson cause at Kemp. When the campaign started he advocated the New Jersey educator as the ablest statesman on the Democratic side, and his personal influence had much to do with the practical support later accorded the new president of the United States.

In Kaufman county, in November, 1906, Dr. Myers married Miss Edna Jackson, a daughter of C. Q. Jackson of Kemp. The village was named by J. C. Watkins in honor of his wife, Kempy, a near relative of Mrs. Myers. Mr. C. Q. Jackson was an early settler in Kaufman county, was a trader, and now resides at Austwell, Texas. The only child of Dr. Myers and wife is Mary Emmett Myers.

James M. Still, M. D. The family to which Dr. Still, of Kemp, belongs, has been notable for its prominent relations and activities in the profession of medicine and the ministry, and has numerous representatives in Kaufman county, and other sections of Texas. The settlement of the Stills in Texas dates back to about the close of the Civil war, and previous to that time the family had been prominent in Tennessee and Arkansas, and physicians and ministers of the name are known in many sections of the union.

Dr. James M. Still, who was born at Palestine, Texas, March 8, 1869, is a son of the venerable retired physician, Dr. Abraham J. Still of Kemp. The family record goes back to the great grandfather Still, who enlisted from Virginia, his home colony, and was an officer during the Revolutionary war. This American soldier married a Miss Lidy, and among their children were: Dr. Andrew, grandfather of Dr. James M.; Rev. Abraham Still, a physician and a Methodist preacher, who spent his life in Tennessee and Kansas, dying in the latter state; James and Dr. Isaac, who both died in Tennessee; Dr. Henry, who died in Arkansas; Keziah, who married first a Phelps, and later a Rodgers, and died in Tennessee.

Dr. Andrew Still, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, and moved across the mountains into Tennessee, where he was among the early settlers. He studied medicine, and was long a successful physician. He married Miss Sallie Bryant, who died in 1833. Her people belong to the pioneer farmers of Tennessee. Dr. Andrew Still and wife were the parents of: George, who died in Tennessee, as did his sister Martha, who never married; Mary, who married John Greenway, and spent her life in Tennessee; Dr. Abraham J., and Elizabeth, who died in Kaufman county, Texas, as Mrs. Roger Gibson.

Abraham Jefferson Still, father of James M. Still, came out from Henderson county, Tennessee, and located at Palestine, Texas, in 1868. He was born in Decatur county, Tennessee, July 30, 1829, and was left without parents when a lad of fourteen. He secured education as the neighborhood schools afforded, and at the age of eighteen went to Henderson county, Tennessee. Following the family inclination and practice, he decided on medicine as a calling, and at nineteen moved to Marion, Arkansas, to study under his uncle, Dr. Isaac Still. Subsequently he took lectures in the Memphis Medical College, graduating in 1857. His first office and

practice were in the country clientage in the county of his birth, and he maintained an extensive country clientage during his residence in Tennessee. During the war between the states, Dr. Still was in the employ of the Confederate Government as assistant surgeon under Dr. West at Columbus, Mississippi, for a short time, until failing health caused him to abandon the work and return home. He was one of the most vigorous advocates of the southern cause, and his attitude alienated many of his old friends during the war, and he subsequently suffered disfranchisement by the Federal government. On moving to Texas he took up practice at Palestine, where he lived until 1870, when he made his final move and settled on a farm at Kemp. This farm was subsequently selected as the site of the new town, and is now largely covered by the homes and business houses of the village. At what was known as the "Old town," he opened a store and engaged in merchandising, at the same time continuing his medical practice until 1889. Dr. A. J. Still joined the first medical society organized in Kaufman county, and since early manhood has been a member of the Baptist church, and a Democrat in politics. He was filled with the spirit of opposition to military and carpet-bag rules in Texas, when he first came to the state and although denied suffrage for a few years he aided in the movement which eventually placed the reins of local and state government in the hands of Texas people.

Abraham Jefferson Still was married in Decatur county, Tennessee, December 17, 1859, to Miss Margaret Graves. Her father was a professional accountant, whose birthplace was South Carolina, and who married a Miss Mackey, of Virginia. Their children are: Eugene, an accountant of Dallas; Mrs. E. W. Mason of Brazoria county, Texas; Dr. Benjamin F., a graduate of the Osteopathic Medical Schools founded and maintained by Dr. Still, a relative, at Kirksville, Missouri, and now a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey; George, who is a traveling salesman in Texas; Dr. James M.; Arthur Jefferson; Reagan, who is with the Independent Telephone Company at Tyler, and Mrs. Eldred Thompson, wife of a minister at Roanoke, Texas. Arthur Jefferson Still, named in the above list of children, was born on the townsite of Kemp, January 14, 1872, was educated in the local public schools, lived on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, then clerked for W. A. Boggs, in Kaufman, and later for Mr. Stewart, in Kemp, and became a bookkeeper in the Mason Bank, at Kemp. When the bank failed he engaged in the real estate and loan business, and has since built up a large clientele. He also represents the Texas Life Insurance Company as an agent for the loaning of their funds, and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and the Union Central of Cincinnati. Arthur Jefferson Still married in Dallas in June, 1905, Miss Bessie, a daughter of Stephen Moore, and they have no children.

Dr. James M. Still received a country training, and has many reasons to be grateful to the surroundings and influence of his youth in addition to the vigorous physical manhood which he obtained as a boy on a farm. From the country schools he went to Baylor University at Waco for two years. He read medicine two years under his father and attended his first lectures in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. From there he went to "Marion Sims," the ancient and honorable old school of medicine in St. Louis and graduated from there in 1892. For three years Dr. Still practiced at Noble, Oklahoma, after which he returned to the scenes of his childhood and has given this community his presence and his skill since that time.

In 1905 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic. He affiliates with the county and state societies. Dr. Still has no record in politics except as a voter with the majority party.

Dr. Still was married in Kaufman county, December 29, 1892, to Miss Mary Moore, a daughter of C. C Moore, a former commissioner of the county, and a ex-Confederate soldier, who settled here from Mississipp Dr. Still and wife have children: Miss Virginia, a stu dent in the Milford School for Girls, and Miss Maurine Dr. Still is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is a Master Mason in Lodge No. 528 at Kemp.

ALBERT A. BLASINGAME, M. D. Manager of th Barnett Drug Company at Kemp, Dr. Blasingame ha been in business at this point for over ten years, an has now practically given up his medical practice. Fo many years he was well known as a physician in Kauf man and Van Zandt counties, and represents a family which has been identified with this section of Texas fo sixty years or more.

Dr. Blasingame was born in Kaufman county, Augus 16, 1866, a son of Silas A. Blasingame, and a grandson of Wade B. Blasingame. The grandfather brought hi family to Van Zandt county, Texas, in 1852, lived ther as a farmer for many years, and died in 1891, whe about eighty years of age. He fought Indians in th Florida Indian war of the thirties, and though too ol to serve as a soldier in the Civil war sent two of hi sons to the aid of the Confederacy, one of them bein lost during the war. Wade Blasingame was born i Tennessee, and married Mahala Smith, who now sur vives at the age of ninety years. They were both activ members of the Baptist church for many years. Thei children were: Elizabeth, who married Rev. Willian Thompson, a pioneer minister of Texas, and both bein now deceased; Thomas, who died in the Confederat army; Silas A., father of Dr. Blasingame; Horace, wh died in Hunt county with a family, and Jess, a farme in Van Zandt county.

Silas Blasingame, who now resides on the farm whic he settled in 1869, near Wills Point, was born in Ten nessee in 1841, and was about eleven years of age whe the family moved to Van Zandt county, Texas. Soo after reaching manhood he entered the war between th states as a Confederate soldier, did his duty bravel and well in the cause of the south, and then returne home to resume his regular vocation as a farmer. H married Martha Norman. Her father was Alexande Norman, who married a Miss Hill, and both came t Texas from Tennessee, and were old and honored settler of Van Zandt county. To the marriage of Silas A Blasingame and wife were born: Dr. Albert A., o Kemp; Mrs. Sallie Dotson, of Van Zandt county; Henry who died in young manhood; Mrs. Josie Pamphlin o Van Zandt county; Finis, a farmer near Wills Point George, a farmer and stockman of Van Zandt county and Mrs. Della Nichols, of Van Zandt county.

Albert A. Blasingame remained with his parents unt he was eighteen years old and in the meantime acquire a substantial common school education. For one ter he was engaged in teaching school, and then took u the drug business in Kemp as a member of the firm o Nunnelee & Blasingame for two years. His ambitio was directed towards a profession, and he prepared fo that vocation by study in the Memphis Hospital Medica College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1885. H began practice in the country near his birthplace, sub sequently moved to Chisholm, where he practiced si years, and in 1902 removed to Kemp, where he engage in the drug business and gradually abandoned his prac tice. Mr. Blasingame now owns most of the stock i the Barnett Drug Company, a popular institution whos history spans many years of this town. By close atter tion to business he has built up a large trade and i one of the most progressive and successful merchant in the city.

On June 12, 1892, Dr. Blasingame married in Kaufman county, Miss Amy Rice, a daughter of Captain Joh Rice, a farmer and pioneer Texan, and a soldier o the Confederacy. Captain Rice married Mrs. Lou Sta

MRS. MARTHA H. INGERTON

W. H. Ingerton

ford, and had two sons and one daughter. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Blasingame are Jerome, Leota and Annie. Dr. Blasingame is a member of the Christian church, and in politics follows the family principles of the Democracy. He affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry.

WILLIAM H. INGERTON. One of the oldest stock raisers and ranchers of the Panhandle country, Mr. Ingerton has been prominent at Amarillo and vicinity for a number of years, and besides the importance of his industrial activities has been a leader in the organization and development of several of the Panhandle planters, and in every way is a man of large public spirit and of broad and influential activities.

There are few of the old time Amarillo citizens who do not possess an affectionate remembrance for Mr. Ingerton's mother. She was one of the remarkable women in this section of the state, served as postmaster at Amarillo for a number of years, and for a much longer period had been a school teacher and many of the prominent men of the present time were her pupils and give her credit for many of the influences and kindly helpfulness which started them on their careers.

William H. Ingerton was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 7, 1865, and was the only child of William H. and Martha Hannah (Sargent) Ingerton. Both parents were natives of Ohio. The father in his young manhood gained the rank of captain in the United States Army and became lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry during the Civil war in which he served from the beginning to the end. Near the close of the war at Knoxville, Tenn., he met a tragic death and was twenty-eight years of age at the time. Mrs. Ingerton, who was married at Urbana, Ohio, in 1864, after the death of her husband engaged in teaching, as a means to support herself and her only child. In 1872 she came to Texas, and for seventeen years, up to 1889, was engaged in teaching. She was a woman of excellent education, a graduate of Holbrook College, and on coming to Texas she began teaching in Waco, subsequently in Marlin, later at Denison, Sherman, Midland, and Sulphur Springs. She was principal of the Elmo school at Elmo and was assistant principal of the Normal school in Sulphur Springs. About 1889 she was appointed postmaster at Amarillo, and held that office and administered its service most efficiently for six years and four months up to the time of her death, which occurred in Amarillo, when she was sixty-six years of age.

William H. Ingerton owes much to his mother's influence and training and was given excellent advantages despite the handicaps imposed upon his mother in providing for the livelihood of both of them. He was educated in the public schools of Denison and Sherman to the age of fifteen, and subsequently was sent to the State Normal school at Salina, Kansas, during the period which his mother was postmaster at Amarillo. His first work after leaving school was with the firm of Gunther & Munson, surveyors, and was employed in various capacities by this firm in different parts of the state. He then became a cowboy, and rode the range for ten years, in western Texas, and thus laid the foundation for his successful career as a stockman. At the end of that time he gathered a bunch of cattle and began business on his own account. His success in this field is a matter of common knowledge to nearly all the residents of the Panhandle. At the present time he owns and operates a ranch of two thousand acres and also holds a large amount of leased pasture lands in Hutchinson county. He runs upwards of a thousand head of cattle and other live stock, and is one of the large shippers from this section. During his early career he served for a time as assistant postmaster under his mother and succeeded J. M. Kendred as postmaster.

Mr. Ingerton has the distinction of having been the first county judge of Hutchinson county, serving two years in that important administrative office, during which time he practically organized and set in operation the machinery of the county. He was one of the organizers of not only that county but also of Potter county, and was the presiding officer at the time of the organization of Potter county. In politics he is a Republican, and has always interested himself in political affairs. For nine years he served in the Texas National Guards and attained the rank of captain in Troop B of the First Cavalry Regiment, T. N. G. His church is the Episcopal. Mr. Ingerton was married in Amarillo January 10, 1894, to Miss Ida Wheatley, whose father was Dr. T. A. Wheatley, her mother's maiden name having been Rager. Her father and family were among the old timers in this section of Texas. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingerton, and they are accounted for as follows: Enid, who is a graduate of the high school at Amarillo, class of 1913; Sheridan; William H., Jr.; Adelene and Madalene, twins; Ida Lola; Mary; Gillen. All the children were born in Amarillo.

JESSE F. COLLINS. In the flourishing little commercial center of Kemp, in Kaufman county, Mr. Collins has for a quarter of a century been closely identified with mercantile enterprise, and in later years has also taken part in local banking. He now has a position of prominence in a locality where he grew up as a barefoot boy.

Jesse F. Collins was born in Mississippi, May 12, 1866, and was a child when brought to Kaufman county. His father was James T. Collins, who was born in Culpeper, Virginia, had a limited education in the old field schools, early in youth went to Mississippi, and for many years resided in Pontotoc and Calhoun counties. He was reared on a tobacco plantation in the Old Dominion, and from Mississippi went out as a private soldier in the Confederacy. He lived the uneventful but useful career of a farmer, and spent his last years in Kaufman county near Kemp, where he died in 1883. James T. Collins was married in Mississippi to Miss Martha Collins, a daughter of Jesse Collins, but they were not kin. Jesse Collins was a slave holder, and was an Alabaman by birth. The children of James T. Collins and wife numbered sixteen, of whom the following grew up: Kate, who resides in Mississippi, and married George Young; Mary A., wife of C. C. Moore of Kemp; Lewis D., James B., and John D., who live in and about Kemp; Fred B., of Mississippi; Jesse F., and Virgil A., of Waco, in the employ of a railroad there. James T. Collins was a man full of years when he came to Texas, and entered upon the work of making a farm and rearing his family. He went through his work and accepted the results of his efforts without shout or murmur, mingled with his neighbors as one of them, belonged to no church or fraternity, and cast his ballot in political contests as a Democrat. His wife died in 1902, and both lie in the cemetery at Kemp.

Jesse F. Collins grew to man's estate on the farm a mile north of Kemp, and a commercial course in Lawrence's business college of Dallas was added to his country school work. He began life in the commercial world as a clerk for W. C. Mason & Son, in 1888, and learned the business of merchandising during the four years he was in this employ. In 1892 he associated himself with his brother, John D., and engaged in business as J. D. Collins and brother. The firm bought the building now housing the Guaranty State Bank of Kemp, and in 1895 the senior Collins retired and Mr. B. Reasonover entered the firm, which became Collins & Reasonover. This was continued for one year, when J. D. Collins again entered the firm, buying out Mr. Reasonover, and Collins Brothers continued together until 1904, when the senior member again retired. Since then the firm has been conducted under the style of J. F. Collins. In 1907 Mr. Collins left his old business location and bought lot No. 2 in block C, one of the attractive

brick blocks of the vigorous little town. Mr. Collins became a stockholder in the Guaranty State Bank of Kaufman within a few months after its organization, and has been vice president since 1910. His home in block No. 99 on Eleventh Street was erected under his supervision and marks the substantial character of the man and suggests his permanent and abiding faith in the little town where he has lived for many years. Mr. Collins' public service has been rendered to his town in the capacity of city secretary, and as a member of the board of education.

Mr. Collins is secretary of Lodge No. 528, A. F. & A. M., is a Knight of Pythias, and is a steward in the Methodist church. He does his political work quietly, as a member of the majority party of Texas, and before the advent of the primary system often attended the local conventions. At Gatesville, Texas, March 6, 1893, Mr. Collins married Miss Addie Washburn, a daughter of R. H. Washburn, a jeweler of that place and a former Confederate soldier. Mr. Washburn was born in Tennessee, and married Miss Nannie Reed, and their children were Lucy, now Mrs. Dan P. Quesenberry of Waco; Mrs. Collins; John, of Gatesville; Eli, who is associated with Mr. Collins in business at Kemp; Erin, wife of Fred Kaler, of Center Point, Texas; and Florine, Mrs. Ralph Lombard of Corpus Christi. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have children: R. H., aged eighteen; Leslie, aged sixteen, and Thelma, aged fourteen.

Thomas Peyton Luker. Each year witnesses remarkable progress in the science of agriculture, for scientific farming has been developed to such a degree that it has been brought to the front among the honored callings and is regarded as one that demands careful preparation and that returns sure and generous compensation. To understand the aroused and continued interest in agricultural achievement, the work of such progressive farmers as Thomas Peyton Luker, of Henderson county, must be taken into consideration. Mr. Luker has resided in Henderson county since his birth, and is a son of Alabama settlers of Texas of the year 1847. His father was Judge Joshua B. Luker, who came to Texas with the widow Holland's family and pre-empted land six miles north of Athens, several years before the county seat acquired the importance of a town. He resided on his half-section of land and occupied himself with its development into a farm until his death in 1860. He was county judge during the fifties and had a hand in the organization of Athens. Joshua B. Luker married in Van Zandt county, Texas, in 1851, Miss Julia A. McWilliams, a daughter of Watson McWilliams, her residence now being at Stockard, only a few miles from where she spent her honeymoon. She was born in Alabama in 1836 and came to Texas with her parents about the time her husband migrated to the Lone Star State. Judge Luker spent his life in Texas without the presence of any of his brothers or sisters and it has been only in recent years that several of his nieces and nephews have come into the state and settled in Comanche county. The children born to the late Judge Joshua B. and Julia A. (McWilliams) Luker were as follows: Lizzie, who became the wife of Jo Cox, and died near the old homestead in Henderson county, being the mother of several children: Sarah, who became the wife of Jeff Killingsworth, a resident of Eustace, Texas; Thomas Peyton, of this review; Mary C., who passed away a maiden, and James M., who is engaged in the mercantile business at Athens, Texas.

Thomas Peyton Luker was born December 3, 1855, in Henderson county, Texas, and grew to manhood at his birthplace. His education came from the brief terms of the country school, consisting of several months during the winter season, and farm work was the vocation which he adopted as his life work and to which he assiduously applied himself. He was married early and started his own career on a small farm which had been presented to him by his mother and he clung to it and added other acres occasionally until 1901. When he sold it he deeded 180 acres, a farm built largely by his own hands. He then came to Murchison, where he owns 380 acres within a mile or two of the town, and this he has raised to a state of efficiency which challenges the record of any other upland farm of its size in this part of the state.

While the ordinary labor of cultivation has proceeded from year to year, Mr. Luker has demonstrated by special care the average farmer of this section takes less from his land than fertility can be made to produce. His methods of farming have always kept him from buying a bushel of corn for his own use since he has been doing his own agricultural work. His 250 acres under cultivation are as friable and as lively in production as the other fertile soils of Texas, and under a test of two acres he proved that 1,560 pounds of lint cotton can be grown with the use of 300 pounds of fertilizer. He has also demonstrated that one acre of land will produce 235 bushels of sweet potatoes right after a crop of 120 bushels of Irish potatoes have been dug, both of these being the crop of the same season.

In his relations to his community and locality in a general way, Mr. Luker is vice-president of the First State Bank of Murchison, and is one of the stockholders of the Citizens State Bank of Chandler, Texas. His business ability has been proven no less than has his skill as an agriculturist and among his associates he is known as a man to whom to look for counsel and leadership. His contribution to the progress and development of his section has been the erection of a number of fine and substantial buildings on his several properties. A clean, energetic and abstemious life has left him a sturdy, stalwart and fresh-looking man, appearing fully ten years younger than he admits.

On February 28, 1876, Mr. Luker was married in Henderson county, Texas, to Miss Frances Mayfield, a daughter of Austin Mayfield, one of the early men and permanent settlers of Henderson, and a native of Alabama. Mrs. Luker was a native of the Lone Star State and died August 3, 1901. Nine children were born to this union: Ella, the eldest, born 1876, died 1899; J. B., the second child, born 1878, died March, 1901; John W., the third, born November 12, 1881, died August 4, 1882; Mary, the fourth, born in 1883, died 1897; and one, the fifth born, died in infancy; Fred, who married Miss Essie Martin, has a son, Leon, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Murchison; Clem, who died single; Porter, who married Cora Burgemy, and is the owner of a farm located not far from Murchison; and Callie, who became the wife of Alexander Harden and who died November 13, 1913. On January 11, 1903, Mr. Luker was married to Miss Bessie Martin, a daughter of Capt. R. J. Martin, who lived south of Chandler, Texas, an old Confederate soldier, who came to Texas after the close of the Civil war. His wife bore the maiden name of Elona Taylor, and they were the parents of ten children, six living. Mr. and Mrs. Luker have had two children: Horace and Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Luker are associated with the Baptist church, and have been liberal in their support of its movements. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Luker has been stanch in his adherence to its principles, and as manager of elections in his district wields a wide influence in party affairs. He has not cared to affiliate with fraternal bodies.

Emory Fountain Huddle, M. D. The annals of the medical profession of Henderson county would be decidedly incomplete without extended mention being made of Dr. Emory Fountain Huddle, the only remaining pioneer of Murchison, and a physician whose devotion to his noble calling has made him widely known and successful therein and whose high conception of the duties of

citizenship entitle him to the universal regard and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen. Doctor Huddle is a son of William B. Huddle, a pioneer to Van Zandt county, Texas, of the year 1850, when he ended a long and arduous journey from Wythe county, Virginia, by two-horse wagon. William B. Huddle was born in Wythe county, in 1833, his father being David Huddle, who married a Miss Brown, both of the latter dying in that county. The sons in the family were: William B.; Rufus and John, who died as soldiers during the Civil War, the former leaving three children and the latter one; Josiah Emory, who died recently in Van Zandt county, Texas, leaving a family, and Benjamin, James and Frank, who remained in Virginia. There were three daughters in the family of David Huddle, but none ever came to Texas.

William B. Huddle received his education in the country schools of Wythe county, Virginia, and there was married to Barbara E. Cormany, also a native of Old Dominion. Not long after their union they bid farewell to their family and friends and turned their faces toward the Southwest, intent on finding a new locality in which to make their home. On arriving in Van Zandt county, Texas, they settled on Horsley Creek, four miles northeast of Ben Wheeler, and were there residing at the time of the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, when Mr. Huddle cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and enlisted in one of the first companies to leave for the front in defense of the Stars and Bars. His brothers, Rufus and John, were also soldiers in the same cause, and, like William B., took part in the Mansfield campaign, in which both lost their lives. On the close of his military service, William B. Huddle returned to the duties of peace, and soon thereafter changed his location to the community five miles northwest of Chandler, where he purchased land, developed a farm, made a comfortable home and reared his family. There he finished his work as an active factor in human affairs, and died in Van Zandt county, November 23, 1910, being buried in the old cemetery in the community in which he had lived after the Civil War. His life, although one of privacy, was also one of usefulness to his community, and everywhere he was known as a man of the strictest integrity and high ideals of citizenship. He was not a politician, caring little for the struggles of the public arena, but was a consistent supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and ever took a keen interest in matters as they affected the welfare of his community. He worshipped as a Presbyterian, and reared his family in that faith. Mrs. Huddle passed away in 1894, having been the mother of the following children: George R., who died when sixteen years of age; James B. died at the age of eighteen years; Emory Fountain, of this review; Robert C., who died near Cooper, Texas, his wife and children now being residents of Coleman county, this state; Mrs. V. V. Wilson, who is a resident of Van Zandt county; Laura C., who is the wife of Thomas Wyatt, of Clark's, Louisiana; Mrs. America A. Holloman, of Henderson county, Texas; Mattie K., who is now Mrs. John Ferguson, of Clark's, Louisiana, and Arch W., a resident of Denver, Colorado.

Emory Fountain Huddle was born at the Horsley Creek home of his parents, in the "Free State" of Van Zandt, June 2, 1859. When but a few years old he was permitted by his parents to live in the childless home of his mother's sister, Mrs. Hiram Neff, in Henderson county, and there he grew to manhood. His education came to him in the main as a pupil of McBride & Cross' Mount Sylvan Academy and at Professor Orr's school at Omen, where many men who subsequently became prominent in the history of Texas were trained. In 1887 Mr. Huddle gave up his studies and for one year was engaged in conducting the old homestead farm, but in 1888 began reading medicine with Doctor Belcher, at Chandler. Under the preceptorship of this able physician and surgeon, Doctor Huddle was prepared for college, and in 1889 entered Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1891.

Doctor Huddle at once located in Murchison for practice, this hamlet at that time containing the families of J. L. Townley and John B. Murphy, the latter of whom soon moved to Athens, Texas, to accept an official position in Henderson county. Doctor Huddle was at that time single, and he at first boarded in the Murphy home. He practiced out of his medicine case until the establishment of a drug store and the introduction of the prescription about 1904, although this, being a decided departure from the old custom, was successfully resisted by the people for a time. Various characters of fevers were prevalent and common that are now rare, and drugs were fed to the afflicted in allopathic doses. Doctor Huddle brought about the establihsment of the Murchison Drug Company in 1900, and has been interested in that concern since the time it was organized. As a physician he has attained an enviable reputation and among his professional brethren is known as a rigid observer of the unwritten ethics of his calling. He did not cease to be a student when he graduated from college, for he has continued to apply himself to his medical books and to periodicals of his profession which keep him well abreast of the wonderful advancements and discoveries which are constantly being made. Doctor Huddle has found time to engage in lines of activity outside of his profession, being a partner in the Murchison Mercantile Company, and the building in which it is located, a stockholder in the First State Bank of Murchison, and a farmer by proxy, owning several valuable tracts of land in the vicinity of Murchison. He was among the first to plant Elberta orchards here, but has lately decided that there is little profit in peaches and is letting his orchard pass away. The tall, well-proportioned figure of Doctor Huddle is a familiar sight on the streets of Murchison, where he is constantly being greeted by his numerous friends. He is a Democrat, but not a politician. In religion he is a Presbyterian, but does not belong to any church as there is none of that denomination here. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Union of America.

On April 10, 1895, Doctor Huddle was united in marriage in Murchison, to Miss Kate L. Denton, daughter of Doctor Denton, a dentist, who died in Mississippi. His family then came to Texas and his widow is now a resident of Murchison and the mother of these children: Mrs. B. D. Ware, who is the postmistress of Murchison; J. O., a railroad man, who died at this place in 1913, and left a family; John W., a resident of Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Florence Wood, a resident of Athens; Mrs. Huddle, Frank, who is engaged in farming in Henderson and Anderson counties, Texas, and Walter G., residing in Murchison. Doctor and Mrs. Huddle have one daughter, Grace Pauline, who was born March 1, 1896, took a three-year course at the Alexander College Institute at Jacksonville, Texas, and is now attending Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas. Doctor Huddle is also a member of the Henderson County Medical Association and the State Medical Association.

MATTHEW E. EDGAR. On May 26, 1910, Mr. Edgar organized the First State Bank of Eustace with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Since that time he has served as its president, and has made the bank one of the best managed financial institutions of Henderson county. The vice president is G. J. Cook, and the cashier S. E. Bradley. Mr. Edgar is also a director in the Guarantee State Bank of Athens, and for a number of years has been one of the leading business men and upbuilders of the town of Eustace. He has watched and encouraged its prospects and welfare until the hamlet has given way to the village and it seems that a long road of prosperous development is still before this community.

M. E. Edgar was born at Starville, in Smith county, Texas, December 30, 1866. His boyhood was spent in Smith and Upshur counties. His grandfather was from Pennsylvania, an early settler in Alabama, where he was married and reared a family of four sons and one daughter. Two of these sons were killed while serving in the Confederate army; another, Mack, died near Grand Saline, Texas; John M., the father of the Eustace banker, died at Big Sandy; the daughter married a Mr. Williamson and moved to San Saba county, Texas.

John M. Edgar, who was born about 1831, was thrown upon the world in childhood, and his educational equipment was very limited. He came to Texas when a lad of fourteen years. All his lifetime was devoted to farming, and in Smith county he married Miss Mary Jones, who died in 1871, leaving children: Matthew E., and Amanda, who married Jack Mosser, and lives in Texas. The second wife of John M. Edgar was Sallie Kilpatrick, and their eight sons and three daughters have residence in different sections of Texas.

Matthew E. Edgar remained on the farm with his father until he was a month and fourteen days past his majority. While growing up he had little opportunity to attend school, and did not give very close attention to his studies while he was in the school room so that when he reached his majority his educational equipment would have classed him as an elementary pupil. He got into the saloon business as a bar-keeper, and subsequently opened a stock of wet goods on his own account. He began the business in Big Sandy, and when the place voted "dry" he moved to Tyler, and opened another place. There he continued until the Prohibition sentiment overturned things and closed up all the saloons. His next move was to Athens, and the same performance was repeated there. Then he sought an opening at Eustace, where he was permitted to conduct business until December 30, 1909, when he closed his place as a result of a dry vote, and quit the business after having followed it for twenty-two years, always pursued by the hostile public opinion which for years has been menacing the liquor business throughout Texas. Having been "voted out" of business four times, Mr. Edgar sought a new field, and thus turned his attention to banking, with what results has already been stated. As one of the vigorous promoters of Eustace welfare, Mr. Edgar stands out as the father of the wet side portion of the town, where his row of five business houses stand.

Mr. Edgar has never been in politics except in local affairs, and is a Democrat, his father having followed the same political cleavage, and having fought as a soldier of the south. On Christmas Day of 1902 at Overton, Texas, Mr. Edgar married Miss Annie Oliver, a daughter of Wiley Oliver, a Tennesseean, who came to Texas many years ago, was a soldier of the Confederacy and followed a career as a farmer. Wiley Oliver married a Miss Green. Mrs. Edgar was one of two daughters and four sons. The children of Mr. Edgar and wife are Wilbur and Dotthie Lee.

MICHAEL ROTUNNO. Among the prosperous enterprises of El Paso which supplies a trade throughout west Texas and the adjoining states of New Mexico and Arizona is the marble and general stone-cutting establishment of Michael Rotunno, who maintains a large plant for the cutting and finishing of monuments and general ornamental stoneware of all kinds and who ships his products throughout this state and the two new states of the west, and into old Mexico and even as far as California. Mr. Rotunno is one of the most skillful men in his trade in the State of Texas and has his apprenticeship back in the nation of art, where he learned marble cutting business in the atmosphere of old Italy.

Michael Rotunno was born in Italy in 1856. His father was Joseph and his mother Catherine Rotunno, both of whom were Italians by birth, and they came to America about 1876. In this country the father became a farmer and cattle raiser. Educated in the schools of Italy, Michael Rotunno at the early age of twelve years served an apprenticeship at the marble cutter's trade, and served under skillful masters and with the most perfect models of his art at the city of Padule. About 1878 he came to America and during the following six years had a varied experience as a journeyman and workman in the different cities and states of the country, his various locations during this time being as follows: From New York, where he remained a short time, he removed into Canada, locating first at St. Catherines; was in Chicago for a time; then in St. Louis; then in Memphis, Tennessee, and also in Chattanooga of the same state; came into the southwest and located first at Dallas, then in Austin, then in San Antonio, and also in Fort Worth; was at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and in Santa Fe and also Albuquerque, and from Albuquerque moved to El Paso in 1884, where he established his present business on a small scale and in thirty years has built it up to be the most extensive and best equipped in workmanship and general service in this city.

In politics Mr. Rotunno has been an independent voter, giving less attention to the party than to the man and the principles involved. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He was reared in the Catholic faith, having been taken into the church early in life. About twenty-two years ago he married in El Paso Miss Anne Dellbuno, a daughter of Frank and Rose Dellbuno, both of whom were natives of Italy, and came to America a number of years ago. As a resident of El Paso since the early stage of its commercial development, Mr. Rotunno has been a witness of practically every phase of its history and is one of the loyal and enthusiastic citizens of this section of the state and enjoys the high esteem of all his fellow citizens, most of whom he has known since the beginning of their residence.

LOBEL A. CARLTON. Senior member of the law firm of Carlton, Townes & Townes, with offices in the Stewart Building at Houston, and also maintaining offices in Beaumont, Mr. Carlton has been identified with the Texas bar for a quarter of a century and has practiced with unusual success and enjoyed large and influential connections with business and social affairs.

Lobel A. Carlton was born in the state of Alabama, a son of Dr. Snider M. and Nancy (Satterwhite) Carlton. His parents in 1872 moved to Texas, settling first in Panola county, and later moved to Henderson in Rusk county. The father was a physician, and spent many years of practice in Rusk county.

Educated in the schools at Henderson, Mr. Carlton subsequently entered the University of Texas, and pursued the general academic courses at that institution until his graduation as Bachelor of Literature in 1887. In the meantime he had studied law, and immediately on graduating, without any further preparation, applied to the Supreme Court and was admitted to the bar. Thus he began his active career in the law in 1887, and first had an office at Hillsboro. During the great industrial and commercial development at Beaumont he established practice there and became one of the best known lawyers of the city. In 1906 he associated with himself Mr. Edgar E. Townes. Then in 1911 he came to Houston and opened an office here under the firm name of Carlton, Townes & Townes, Ernest W. Townes at that time becoming another member of the firm. The Beaumont office is still in charge of Mr. Edgar E. Townes, while Mr. Carlton and Ernest W. Townes attend to the affairs of the Houston office. During his residence in Beaumont, Mr. Carlton became closely identified as an officer and director with many of the local corporations, and is also prominent in civic and social affairs of that city.

MICHAEL ROTUNNO

He is a member of the various clubs of Beaumont and Houston.

Honorable William J. Russell. Prosperously engaged in the practice of a profession demanding a large measure of veritable talent in addition to a vast amount of hard work, Honorable William J. Russell, of Brownsville, has won success through a wise application of his native and acquired ability and skill, and gained a position of note among the able and influential members of the Texas bar. He was born in Fayette county, Texas, in 1865, of pioneer descent. His paternal grandfather, also named William J. Russell, migrated from his native state, North Carolina, to Texas, in the twenties, and fought, under General Houston, in the battles of 1836, for Texas independence.

William H. and Miriam (Williams) Russell, Mr. Russell's parents, are neither of them living. The father, who was born in Brazoria county, Texas, came from there to Cameron county in 1870, and subsequently made his home in Brownsville.

But five years old when brought to Brownsville, William J. Russell laid a substantial foundation for his future education in the public schools, and later turned his attention to the study of law, for which he was well adapted. Admitted to the bar at Brownsville in 1892, he at once engaged in the general practice of his chosen profession, and has met with eminent success as a lawyer.

Taking a genuine interest in public matters, Mr. Russell has served ably and acceptably in many positions of responsibility. During the second administration of President Cleveland he was Brownsville's postmaster, and for two terms he served as city attorney. In 1903 and 1904 he was county judge of Cameron county, and now, in January, 1913, is United States Commissioner and referee in bankruptcy for the United States Court. He has also rendered his district valuable service as a representative to the State Legislature, having been a member of the House of Representatives during the twenty-third, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions.

Eli A. Johnston, M. D. In the minds of the majority of the people of Amarillo the name of Dr. Eli A. Johnston at once suggests the proud position which the city has attained in medical centers of the Lone Star State. Although not one of the pioneers of this city, he has witnessed the wonderful growth of the community within the past decade, and has played no small part himself in bringing about the change and development that have been such a source of pride to the citizens of Amarillo. Dr. Johnston was born at Troy, Alabama, March 21, 1850, and is a son of Dr. A. C. and Rebecca C. (Simmons) Johnston, natives of North Carolina who early moved to Alabama. In 1859 the family located in Arkansas, and there Dr. A. C. Johnson was engaged in an extensive practice until 1863, when he brought his family to Texas and settled in Hopkins county. At the close of the struggle between the North and the South, in 1865, he returned to Arkansas, and there continued in practice up to the time of his death, which occurred in his eighty-fourth year. His widow still survives him, aged eighty-four years, and is a resident of Arkansas. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, Eli A. being the oldest.

Eli A. Johnston received his early education in the public schools of Arkansas, subsequently entering the University of Arkansas, but left that institution before his graduation. During the years of 1876 and 1877 he attended the St. Louis Eclectic College, and graduated, and in the latter year returned to Arkansas and entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing there until 1886. He then entered Memphis Hospital Medical College, for further study, and was graduated therefrom in 1887, then again returning to Arkansas and continuing there until 1889. At this time he came to Henrietta, Texas, where he continued in practice until 1901, and since that year has made the city of Amarillo his field of endeavor. He has continued his studies, taking post-graduate work at Chicago in 1905, at New Orleans in 1907 and at New York in 1909, and has kept fully abreast of the changes and scientific discoveries of his profession by subscription to the leading medical periodicals of the day and close attention to the work of the State and county medical societies, the American Medical Association and the American Congress of Surgeons, in all of which he holds membership. Of strong character, he is possessed of uncommon energy and spirit. His abundant labors, his varied experiences and his ceaseless activity have not abated the vivacity of his disposition or the energy of his character, and he continues to take a keen interest in the material welfare of the city that he has seen grow from a community of 1200 souls. Indeed, the Doctor has implicit confidence in the future of Amarillo, which, aside from its advantages as a health resort, he believes is the logical distributing point between Denver, Fort Worth and El Paso. He is a Democrat in his political views, but has had no personal aspirations for public life. He has shown an interest in fraternal work, having attained to the Shriner and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, and is also a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His career, from the days when with youthful energy and ambition he worked his own way through school, has been one of constant endeavor and steady advancement, and he well deserves the material success that has come to him as well as the position he occupies as one of the foremost physicians of this section.

Dr. Johnston was married in November, 1874, at Louisville, Arkansas, to Miss Virginia J. Featherston, daughter of T. J. Featherston, of Lewisville, Arkansas, and five children were born to this union.

Judge Hiram M. Garwood. Few men of Houston have been more conspicuously or worthily identified with the professional or political life of this section of the state than has Judge Hiram M. Garwood, member of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood for some years past, one time state representative and later state senator, with a term as county judge of Bastrop county intervening between the periods of his legislative service. He has won distinctive laurels in his profession and in his public service, and is well worthy of place in a work of the nature of this publication.

Judge Garwood was born at Bastrop, Texas, on January 11, 1864, and is the son of Calvin B. and Frances B. (Walker) Garwood. The father was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and came to Texas about 1852. He was a representative of the Garwood family of Quaker associations, the family being of the original William Penn Colony at Philadelphia. Calvin Garwood served throughout the Civil war as a soldier in the Confederate army, and was a prominent and useful citizen in the community where he so long made his home. The mother of the subject was born in Columbia, Tennessee, her family having come originally from North Carolina, where they were early settlers of the state.

Hiram Garwood received an excellent education, finishing in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and graduating therefrom in 1883 with the degree of B. S. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Gov. Joseph D. Sayres at Bastrop, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, since which time he has been associated in partnership with Col. G. W. Jones, B. D. Oergain, and Jonathan Lane, later forming his present connection with the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood.

Judge Garwood has been prominent in Democratic politics and in 1886 was elected state representative from

Bastrop county, serving a two-year term in that office. He became county judge of Bastrop county in 1888, and from 1890 to 1892 represented Lee, Bastrop and Fayette counties in the state senate. His service in all these offices was of a high order, creditable both to him and to the state.

Judge Garwood has long been concerned in the welfare of his Alma Mater and has been a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas for a number of years. He is accounted one of the most valuable friends of the University to be found in the state today. Long popular in the legal fraternity, he has been president of the Texas State Bar Association. His fraternal connections are wide in their scope, embracing Masonry in its various branches, and the Knights of Pythias. In the former order he has membership in the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity is the Alpha Tau Omega, and in Houston he has membership in the Thalian Club, the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club.

Judge Garwood was married in 1890 to Miss Hattie Page, the daughter of Col. Paul D. Page, a prominent attorney of Bryan, Texas, where Mrs. Garwood was reared. Three children have been born of their union—Calvin, St. John and Louise. The family home is at 1619 Fannin street.

E. A. Clousnitzer. One of the local industries which has done much to give Quanah a place among the well improved and finished cities of Texas is the electric light and ice plant, which supplies light and power as well as one of the most valuable commodities in use by the people of this community. The founder of this local industry was Mr. E. A. Clousnitzer, and he has since been its proprietor and active manager.

E. A. Clousnitzer is a native of Germany, born in the city of Dresden, January 3, 1869, the youngest of twelve children born to Frederick Augustus and Christina Amelia (Eisbricht) Clousnitzer. The parents, both natives of Germany, moved to America in 1837, and located in Texas. The father, who by profession was a mining engineer, took up farming and stock raising in Texas, and he lived in this state until his death in 1895, when he was at the age of sixty-six years. The mother also died in Texas, in 1893, aged sixty-eight years.

Mr. Clousnitzer was reared in his native land, and had the advantages of the excellent technical schools of that country. He served an apprenticeship in the machinist trade, and when he had finished that preparation he came to America and formed a home in Texas. After a short period as a farmer he went to work at his trade in Houston and was for a time employed in the railroad shops of that city. His next move took him to old Mexico, where he was employed as a locomotive engineer on the Inter & Mexican Central Railroad for a number of years. He then became a stationary engineer at Taylor, Texas, and from there he went to San Angelo as superintendent of the San Angelo waterworks. Some years later he took up the special work in which he has been so successful, that of installing electric light and ice systems.

Mr. Clousnitzer is the pioneer electrical engineer of this part of the state, and it is he who promoted most of the plants along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad lines. He had in charge the work of installing plants at Colorado City, Bowie, Wichita Falls, and Vernon, and in 1902 he came to Quanah and installed the splendid electric light and ice plant here operating. It is a large and important industry, and represents a goodly amount of capital, the machinery for such a system being very intricate and costly, both for the generation of electric power and the manufacture of ice.

Mr. Clousnitzer is a Democrat in his politics, but has never entered the political arena to any extent. He is affiliated with Masonry in the Knights Templar body, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Methodist.

At Colorado, Texas, on May 24, 1897, Mr. Clousnitzer was married to Miss Ella Lee, a daughter of W. R. and Sylvesta (Young) Lee. Her father is now deceased, and was one of the old timers of Texas, having moved to this state from Tennessee in the early forties. The three children of Mr. Clousnitzer and his wife are: Irene, born at Colorado City in 1898 and now attending high school; Fern, born in Quanah, January 20, 1903, and also attending school; and Colvin, born in Quanah, May 29, 1904.

Mr. Clousnitzer is one of the very prosperous citizens of Quanah, and his prosperity is the more satisfactory since it is the result of his own unaided efforts and enterprise. Besides the large business of which he is the owner and proprietor, he and his family live in a very handsome residence in Quanah, their home being one of the show places of the city.

There are some who believe that Mr. Clousnitzer bears a charmed existence, else he would not otherwise be among the active members of society in Quanah today, for he has had experiences in the past few years that are fortunately not the lot of every man. In October, 1906, Mr. Clousnitzer, who is one of the best known huntsmen in the state, accidentally emptied a charge of gunshot into his arm at the shoulder. His life was despaired of for weeks, but modern surgery, aided by his wonderful constitution and clean blood, resulted in a perfect recovery, though his arm, as the result of the operation performed, is three inches shorter than the other. However, he has perfect control of that member and, though short, is considerably better than no arm at all, as Mr. Clousnitzer will readily attest.

Again, on May 12, 1913, while crossing the tracks of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, less than three hundred feet from his house, his automobile was struck by a fast train, which was obscured from view by some box cars on the siding, and Mr. Clousnitzer was thrown a distance of seventy-nine feet, hurtling through the air, his flight being stopped at last by a fence post. The machine, which was thrown a distance of something like forty feet, was literally smashed into kindling. Mr. Clousnitzer kept his bed three weeks, but the experience was not sufficient to conquer him and at the end of that time he was able to be about again, while he is now, some two months later, enjoying the most perfect health.

Hamilton B. McDowell. As manager at El Paso of the Western Woodware Manufacturing Company, Mr. McDowell is at the head of the largest enterprise of the kind in the southwest, and has the management of a large force of men and the direction of the sale and general distribution of a large product. Mr. McDowell represents the young and progressive business enterprise of this western city, and stands high among all his associates in this city.

Hamilton B. McDowell was born at Lampasas, Texas, September 14, 1877, the oldest in a family of eight children born to W. J. and Jennie (Corbin) McDowell. The father, who was also born in Texas, was one of the early families which settled in this state received his education at Lampasas and later entered the mercantile and machinery business. Subsequently he moved to Arizona, where he is still a resident, being now fifty-eight years of age, and for many years having been active as a farmer and rancher in Texas. He is now a builder and contractor at Clifton, Arizona. The mother, who was born in Mississippi, came to Texas when a girl, was married in this state and is now fifty-five years of age.

As a child Mr. McDowell attended the public schools in Lampasas for some time, and subsequently went to Montana. In that state he attended the high school in Great Falls, and also a business college where he completed his course in 1901. His active and successful

E. N. Closenitzer

business career has been passed in a little more than ten years, and few men have more to show for twelve years of activity. He went to Arizona after leaving school and became connected with a merchandising establishment there, where he remained for six years. His next field of enterprise was in Chihuahua, Mexico, where he continued for one year in work in merchandising, and then in 1909 came to El Paso to take charge of the affairs of the Western Woodware Company, incorporated. Under his supervision in this establishment are twenty-five employes, and the output of this plant is distributed widely throughout this state and adjoining southwestern states and through old Mexico.

Mr. McDowell also owns considerable valuable real estate in El Paso. He has succeeded well in business affairs and is a popular member in social and civic circles. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Travelers' Protective Association. His politics is Republican. On September 4, 1902, at Lampasas, his native town, Mr. McDowell married Miss Emma Horne, her parents having been old residents of Lampasas, where her father still lives. The one child born of their marriage, on September 19, 1905, at Clifton, Arizona, is Miss Ruth Virginia McDowell. She is now attending school in El Paso. Mr. McDowell is fond of all outdoor sports, and enters actively into community and social affairs, his name usually being linked with all public spirited enterprises and the social activities of the better class.

LACY W. DALTON. In a practice of a quarter century's duration, the late Mr. Dalton was identified with west Texas the greater portion of this time, and accepted and utilized all the opportunities for his personal advancement and for real public service to the communities in which he made his home. He was recognized as an able lawyer, and for ten years preceding his death enjoyed a very extensive clientage in Plainview and Hale county.

Lacy W. Dalton was born at New Albany, Mississippi, in August, 1867, and died October 16, 1913. The family has been identified with Texas more or less continuously for a much longer time. His grandfather, Lacy W. Dalton, for whom the attorney was named, came from Henry county, Virginia, to Texas, locating in Palestine, a number of years before the war, and during his residence there was well known and a close friend of John H. McMeans. James Haywood Dalton, the father of Lacy W., was born in Mississippi. He came to Palestine, Texas, in 1858, at the age of sixteen, but after a short time returned to Mississippi, entered the legal profession and gained distinction as a lawyer, and at one time represented his district in the state senate. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Mississippi Regiment, and made a splendid record as a soldier of the Confederacy. He was in the thick of the fight at Gettysburg, in which he was severely wounded, from which he recovered eventually and then returned home. He remained a resident of Mississippi until his death in 1887, at the age of forty-five. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Stoval, who was born in 1843, was educated and married in Mississippi, in which state she died in 1910. Her father, Ezra Stoval, a native of Georgia, was one of the old-time planters and slave holders, and for a number of years before railroads became common he owned steamboats, operated a packet-line up and down the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Lacy W. Dalton, who was the oldest of the four sons in the family of his parents, from the lower schools entered the University of Mississippi, where he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy at the age of nineteen years. He then entered the law office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1888, the same year in which he attained his majority. For several years he remained in practice in Mississippi, but in 1891 came to Texas, located at Seymour, in Baylor county, where he was in practice for eleven years, and from 1903 until his death was in Plainview. In politics Mr. Dalton was a Democrat and his fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Order of Pretorians.

His marriage occurred in New Albany, Mississippi, August 8, 1888, to Mary T. Mitchell, daughter of Thomas B. Mitchell. The five children born of their marriage are: Mrs. Mary Daily, who was born in Texas and now resides at Plainview; Miss Patty, a high school graduate; Jennie Virginia, attending Wayland College, Parke in Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and Miss Lacy, attending Wayland College. All the children were born in this state. Mrs. Dalton still resides in her home at Plainview.

EMERY A. SMITH. Among the young business leaders of El Paso, men who have located in this city after a thorough survey and investigation of commercial conditions and have embarked in their enterprise with the determination to remain and earn a prosperity for themselves and to promote the welfare of the entire community, Henry A. Smith and his partner, A. Rader, are particularly well known and have a high commercial rating in the business circles of this city.

Emery A. Smith, who has been a resident of El Paso for the past ten years and identified with the southwest throughout nearly all the years of his active career, was born in Madison county, Ohio, August 2, 1868, a son of Charles B. and Mellissa (Dominy) Smith. The father, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, spent all his life in that state, and by occupation was a banker and stock raiser. His death occurred in 1892, when fifty-two years of age. He was a young man at the time of the Civil war, and enlisted and got as far as Camp Chase, at which point the troops were disbanded. The mother was also born in the state of Ohio, was married there, and her death occurred in 1891, when she was forty-eight years of age.

Mr. Emery A. Smith, the third in a family of four children, attended the public schools of Ohio until he was ready to begin work for himself, and his first business experience was in farming and in a general store at Hyatts, Ohio. After one year there, however, he came into the southwest, and for six years was with the Santa Fe Railroad in New Mexico. From railroading he drifted into the mining camps of New Mexico, where he had a varied experience for one year, and then for two years was at Douglas, Arizona. In 1903 Mr. Smith came to El Paso, and as a result of his hard experience during the preceding years was in poor health, so that for several years he did little more than recuperate. He then established the El Paso Carriage Works in 1907, having as his associate Mr. Harry A. Rader. This business the partners have developed to extensive proportions and they occupy quarters in several thousand feet of floor space and equipped with the most modern machinery for the work. In politics Mr. Smith is independent.

On June 10, 1912, in El Paso, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Lizzie Leech.

HARRY A. RADER. The partner of Mr. Smith in his business enterprise at El Paso, Harry A. Rader, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 1872, a son of Thurston and Emma (Knoll) Rader. His father and mother were both born in Pennsylvania and the mother is now living with her son in El Paso at the age of sixty-four years. The father was for many years a locomotive engineer, and some years ago moved to El Paso, where his death occurred in 1907 at the age of sixty-two years. There were four children in the family, of whom Harry A. was the second. His childhood and early youth were passed in California and El Paso chiefly, and it was in the public schools of these two

localities that he attained his education. He left school before graduating in order to begin work for the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway. The occupation for which he was accepted in the employment of this company was that of coach painter, and he was for fifteen years at work in the shop of the Southern Pacific in this trade. Then, in 1908, he established himself as a partner with Mr. Smith, and they have since conducted a large business in general manufacturing, painting and trimming.

Fraternally, Mr. Rader is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Elks. In politics he maintains an independent attitude and his church is the Methodist. Mr. Rader has a large acquaintance among the leading business men of El Paso, where he has resided for many years, and he and Mr. Smith well uphold the title of progressive business men and citizens.

FRANK A. WHITE. We have all heard of brakemen who have become railroad presidents and grocer boys who have become judges, but although we know these things are true, we feel that they are often exaggerated. However, in Amarillo, Texas, Frank A. White can tell a story that sounds as much like fiction as any novel. Mr. White is now one of the most prominent and successful business men in the city of Amarillo. He began life as a messenger boy and has risen through hard work and pluck and the determination never to sleep at his post. He has had innumerable difficulties to overcome and his advance has not been aided by good luck. Whatever he has won he has earned by hard work.

Frank A. White was born in Iola, Allen county, Kansas, on the 12th of December, 1874, the son of Joseph N. White. The latter was a native of the state of Indiana where he was born in 1837. He grew up in his native state and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the 111th Indiana Infantry. He served as second lieutenant in his company, being in the Federal service for three years. After the war he returned home, but in 1868 migrated to Kansas where he lived for a time, carrying on his business as a builder and contractor. In 1880 he removed to Lees Summit, Missouri, where he resided until 1887. At the time of his death in 1905 he was living in Leavenworth, Kansas. Joseph N. White married Miss Katherine Garrettson, a daughter of James L. Garrettson and a native of Illinois. They were married in 1868 in Oden, Illinois, and Mrs. White died in 1908 at San Diego, California, at the age of fifty-nine. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White, and of these Frank A. White was the youngest.

Frank A. White went to school in Kansas City and in Lees Summit, Missouri. He had to leave school at the age of twelve, however, and he gained the remainder of his education by studying by himself and by wide reading. As a boy he sold papers in Kansas City and in Lees Summit, and he also worked as a messenger boy. His first real position of any importance was with the Home Telegraph and Signal Company, of Kansas City, with whom he was apprenticed to learn the business. He next entered the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company as delivery clerk and upon leaving their employ he entered that of the Interstate Electric Light Company, being employed in the battery department. He never lost an opportunity in any of these positions to learn everything he could about the business and he was so valuable an employee that when the company failed he had no difficulty in securing a place with the Edison Electric Light and Power Company, which is now known as the Kansas City Electric Light Company. He entered their offices as station office boy and remained with them for sixteen and a half years. He was steadily promoted for efficiency, working in turn in every department, until in 1906 when he left the employ of this company he was assistant to the general manager and one of the influential men in the company.

In August, 1906, he determined to resign to go into business for himself. He entered the business world as a manufacturer of chandeliers and brasses in Kansas City, but the business proved a failure and Mr. White lost all that he had saved. He then removed to Texas and came to Amarillo in the summer of 1907 to take charge of the Amarillo Water, Light and Power Company. This company is now known as the City Light and Water Company and the capital is owned by eastern investors. Mr. White is now serving as general manager and his work while with this company has won much admiration, for the position has been a difficult one. In March, 1909, the company was put into the hands of Mr. White, as receiver, by the United States courts, he having been manager for eighteen months. In the month of June, 1912, he was able to return the company to its original owners, having increased the business fourfold. He was able to liquidate every indebtedness, giving one hundred cents on the dollar, and giving a very nice dividend to the stockholders. It was a big task and he handled it in a masterly manner.

In addition to his work as general manager of the above company, he is vice president of the First State Bank and also a director and general manager of the Amarillo Street Railway Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been treasurer of the traffic bureau for the past five years.

In politics Mr. White is a member of the Democratic party. He has never cared to hold office and of late has taken no active part in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of the Rejuvenated Sons of Jove. In religious matters he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He cares little for fraternal or social affairs, being devoted to his family and finding his recreation in his home.

Mr. White was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 12th of September, 1893, to Miss Isabel Stone, who was a native of Oakland, California, and a daughter of Jefferson and Minnie Stone. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White: Ruth Katherine, born June 24, 1895, died at the age of three years; Eugene G. was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 3rd of October, 1898; Harry Morton, born December 30, 1901, died aged ten years; Frank A., Jr., was born in Amarillo, October 18, 1908; James L. is also a native of Amarillo, where he was born on the 8th of January, 1912.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MCCAMANT, M. D. One of the best known residents in this section of Texas is Thomas Jefferson McCamant, of El Paso, Texas. He has been for many years engaged in the practice of his profession in this part of the state and has won a reputation for skillful work and for closely following the high ideals of his profession. He has held a number of public positions, being keenly interested in politics and in civic matters, and he has filled each post with honor to himself and to the great satisfaction of his many and warm friends.

Thomas Jefferson McCamant was born at Glenrose, Texas, on the 27th of November, 1874. He is a son of William Graham McCamant, who was born in Old Town, Virginia. William McCamant left his native state in 1854 and came to Texas overland, making the journey in a prairie schooner. He was a well known civil and mechanical engineer and was the government surveyor for the counties of Erath, Hood and Somerville, living during that time in the three counties, but never changed his residence, because Hood and Somerville were originally contained in Erath. He was the first settler in Somerville county, and previous to locating in this county he lived for a time at Greenville, Texas. He was in the frontier service against the Indians under the command of Major Valentine, and was in a number of Indian raids, in all of which he was so fortunate as

to come out unscathed. He was later a member of one of the Texas regiments that fought on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil war. He died at Glenrose, Texas, in 1884. William McCamant married Susan Gardner, who was born and reared in Virginia, and there received her education. She was married in her native state and came to Texas with her husband, being an able helper to him in those early pioneer days. She was the first member of the Presbyterian church to settle in Somerville county, and when that church was organized in the county there were only two members, Mrs. McCamant and a gentleman by the name of Mr. Davidson. During the war she made many of the clothes that were worn by the Texas soldiers at the front. Mrs. McCamant died in Glenrose in 1886 at the age of sixty-three. Three children were born to William McCamant and his wife. The eldest, Mrs. Iola Graham Thompson, was born at Granberry, Texas, and died in Meridian, Texas, in 1898. Mrs. Margerie Robinson, the second child, is still living in the old homestead at Glenrose.

Doctor McCamant was the youngest of the three children, and, although he was born where Glenrose is now located, at the time of his birth it was a single log cabin a half mile southwest of Barnum's Mill. He attended the old school, known as Presbyterian College, at Glenrose, and here he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. S. After this he worked for a few years in a drug store in Glenrose and then determined to pursue his scientific studies further and become a physician. He therefore took up the study of medicine in the medical department of Fort Worth University, and in 1902 was graduated with a cum laude, a high honor. He began to practice in Aspermont, Texas, and remained there for nine years, during which time he built up a flourishing practice. While living in Aspermont he took an active part in the political affairs of the community and was chairman of the Democratic committee for Stonewall county. He was also campaign manager in Stonewall county for W. R. Smith in both of his campaigns for Congress.

In 1911 he was appointed state quarantine officer by Governor Colquitt, and in February of that year he came to El Paso, making this city his headquarters. He has taken up his general practice also since coming here and this, together with the duties attaching to his public position, make him a very busy man. He has a large practice and is generally recognized as one of the most successful physicians in this city.

The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Texas State Medical Society and of the El Paso County Medical Society. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. He has always taken a deep interest in the various fraternal societies to which he belongs and he has been an active member of the Masons for many years. He is a member of the Knights Templar of Haskell, Texas, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Maida Temple, in El Paso, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 157. He holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 187, of El Paso, and the Loyal Order of the Moose, No. 526.

In 1912 Doctor McCamant won much praise and made a number of bitter enemies through his work as the investigator of the illegal practitioners of medicine, an investigation that resulted in the indictment of ten illegal practitioners and in the departure of several from the city.

On the 13th of May, 1901, Doctor McCamant was married to Miss Helen Livermore, of Denver, Colorado, the only daughter of W. B. Livermore, who now lives in Whillets, California. Doctor and Mrs. McCamant have no children.

Doctor McCamant believes that El Paso will become the leading city in the state in time, and he is especially enthusiastic over the local administration, saying that it is one of the best governed cities in the state, every improvement that has been made having been carried by the vote of the people. Personally he hopes that he may spend the balance of his life in this city, where he has made so many friends.

WILLIAM R. SCHUTZ. A solid business enterprise of El Paso has a history of its own which illustrates both the progress of the town and the career of one of its foremost citizens. This is the El Paso Piano Company, of which Mr. William R. Schutz is proprietor and sole owner, and which is the largest concern of its kind in western Texas. Mr. Schutz in 1900 entered the employ of this piano company at a salary of $30 per month. In 1904 he had so thoroughly learned the business and become so energetic a factor therein that he was made a partner, and in 1908 became its sole owner. In 1910 he bought the piano department in the general business of the W. G. Walz Company, and in the same year erected his own building on his lots at the corner of Myrtle and Campbell streets.

William R. Schutz was born in Hanover, Germany, May 15, 1883, a son of S. C. and Frieda Schutz. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father being a prosperous merchant. The father first came to Texas in 1865 and located at El Paso when it was a small village, consisting of only a few buildings and inhabited almost entirely by Mexicans. He crossed the plains from San Antonio, and it required six weeks for his wagons to make the overland trip, during which several encounters were had with the hostile Indians on the way. Several years later the father returned to Germany, where he remained a number of years. He subsequently returned to El Paso, when it was beginning its modern development, and was at one time mayor of the city, besides holding various other places of responsibility and trust. The father, who is still living, is now a resident of Mexico City, at the age of sixty-eight years. He is president of the Los Ocotes Mining and Milling Company, whose offices are in Mexico City, and the mines located in the state of Michoacan, Mexico. The mines are silver and gold property, and exceedingly profitable. The mother died in El Paso in 1899 at the age of forty-eight, and of their six children one is now deceased and the others are named as follows: Mrs. Dr. Gustav Hofgaard, of Fredrikshald, Norway; A. E. Schutz, of El Paso; H. H. Schutz, of Los Lumas, New Mexico; William R., of El Paso, and Mrs. J. E. Dutcher, of El Paso.

Mr. W. R. Schutz was reared in El Paso, attended the local schools and immediately after his graduation from the high school in 1900 entered the employ of the Piano Company and began his rapid rise to business success and independence. He is affiliated with the Order of Elks in El Paso. In politics he is independent. He enjoys a large circle of friends, is very popular in the young society circles of the city, and his principal diversion is automobiling.

HARWOOD J. SIMMONS. Successively chief engineer, superintendent, and now general manager of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway System, Mr. Simmons began his career as an engineer when about twenty years of age, and has been identified in similar capacities with some of the largest railway systems of the southwest.

Harwood J. Simmons was born near Adairsville, in Logan county, Kentucky, one of the two children of Richard M. and Nannie (Farmer) Simmons, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee, and both now deceased. The mother died when Mr. Simmons was four years of age. The father was for four years a soldier in the Confederate army, serving under General Forrest and being wounded at the battle of Shiloh. After the war he became a successful mill owner and planter in Logan county and at Adairsville. The other child in the family was Lennie, now the wife of J. S. Lambert, a resident of Bay Minette, Alabama.

Harwood J. Simmons attained his early education in

private schools in Kentucky and Birmingham, Alabama. He followed his profession of engineering in various capacities up to August, 1893. At that time he was appointed expert civil engineer for the railroad commission of Texas, and rendered services to the commission until 1895. He resigned and accepted a place as chief engineer for the Galveston, LaPorte & Houston Railroad Company. In March, 1899, Mr. Simmons resigned this position to go as superintendent for the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad Company, with headquarters at Clifton, Arizona. That work held him during 1900 and 1901, and then in the spring of 1902 he resigned and came to El Paso as chief engineer for the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad. In the fall of the same year he was appointed general superintendent, and then, in December of 1906, became general manager of the system.

Mr. Simmons is a member of the Toltec and the El Paso Country Club, and he delights in outdoor sports and athletics of all kinds. He was married June 12, 1897, to Miss Nannie Christian, a native of Austin, Texas, and a daughter of Edward Christian, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Texas and formerly a well known business man at Austin. The two children of their marriage are Harwood and Edward Simmons. Mr. Simmons is a member of the State Historical Society. He owns a pleasant home at 1029 Rio Grande street, in El Paso. In politics he is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are fond of travel and they spend their vacations usually in California.

Otto H. Thorman. On the basis of work performed and patronage accorded, Mr. Thorman is one of the most successful architects in the southwest, and yet a young man of but twenty-six years, and is really only at the beginning of a career which promises a very wide and useful field of professional service.

Otto H. Thorman was born April 12, 1887, at Washington, Missouri, a son of Frederick and Fannie (Langenberg) Thorman, of German stock and natives of Washington, Missouri, where they have spent all their lives. Frederick Thorman, the father, has been for many years engaged in the wholesale commission business at Washington, and his other son, Walter T. Thorman, is associated with him in business. Otto H. Thorman graduated from the high school in Washington, Missouri, and then entered the Washington University at St. Louis, subsequently becoming a student in the St. Louis Art Institute. During his career in college and university he devoted a part of his time to practical work as a draughtsman. His first practical experience in the line of his profession was with Mauran, Russell & Garden at St. Louis, and from this varied employment he paid his way through school. At nineteen he began for himself, having in the meantime demonstrated his thorough talents and ability in architecture and the related arts. The first field of his efforts was in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he established his office. During the first two years at Albuquerque he drew the plans for a number of the high class and costly buildings, including the Shortle Sanitarium, costing thirty thousand dollars; the Masonic Temple, costing sixty thousand dollars; the Doctor Clark residence at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. In November, 1911, Mr. Thorman opened offices in El Paso, however, retaining the original establishment and his assistants in Albuquerque. He has a fine suite of rooms in the Robert Banner Building at El Paso, and has enjoyed even greater success here than in Albuquerque. Mr. Thorman has recently, in February, 1913, secured the work of designing and supervising the construction of the New Commercial National Bank and Office Building, a structure which is to cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and will be completed during 1913. He has been architect for an apartment building constructed in this city at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, the Western Woodenware Company's warehouse at a cost of thirty thousand dollars; the residence of Charles Davis, of the Mexican style of architecture, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, and for many other buildings.

Mr. Thorman was one of the successful young architects of the city, is very popular in business and social circles. He has membership in the El Paso Country Club and is especially fond of golf. He has a cultured taste in music and is an accomplished performer on the piano. El Paso, he thinks, is the greatest city of its size in the world, and is glad to give his assistance to any project for the continued advancement of this metropolis.

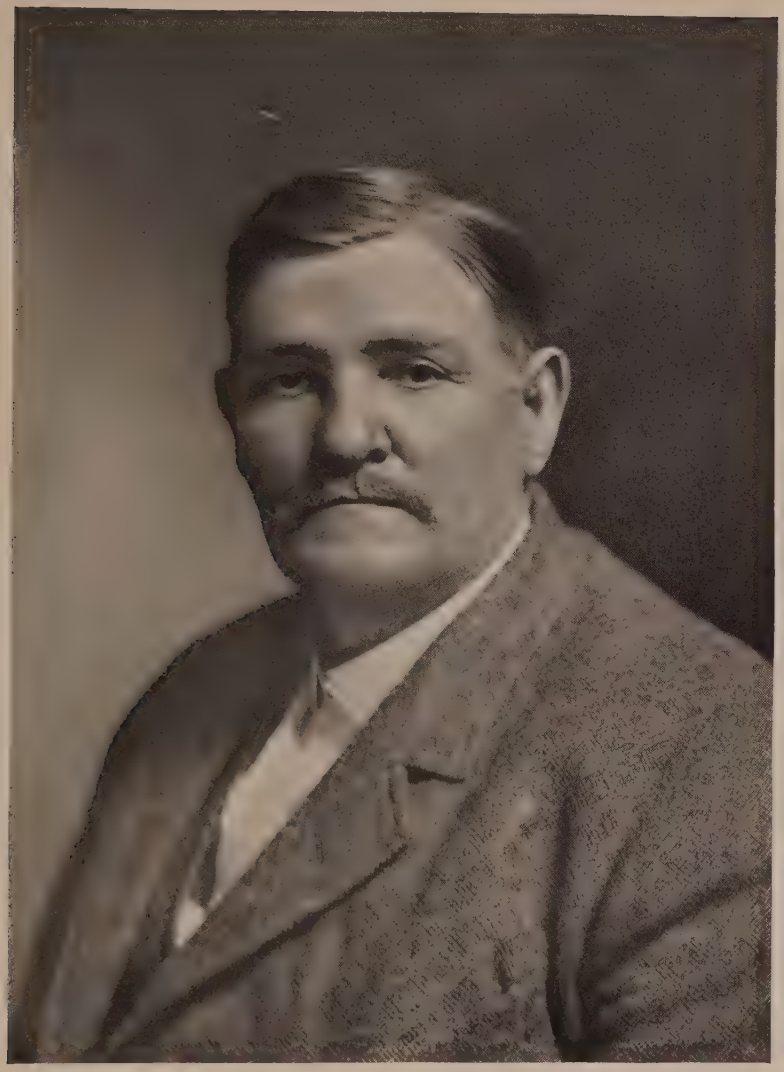
William Killgore. One of the big men of Gainesville, Texas, big in every way—physically, mentally, morally and financially—is William Killgore, president and general manager of one of the most important houses of Gainesville. He has won his success by taking the hard road, industry, close attention to details, absolute honesty being some of the qualities through which he has won success. No one is more admired nor more thoroughly liked in Gainesville than is Mr. Killgore, for he has not only a fine personality but he is very public spirited and generous hearted, with many warm friends and admirers.

William Killgore was born in 1847 in east Tennessee, a son of James and Mary (Foucher) Killgore, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. James Killgore was a harness and saddle maker and did not come to Texas until after his son had moved here to live. It was in 1876 that the father came and he lived here until his death, which occurred in Gainesville in 1884. The mother died in Tennessee in 1852. They were the parents of four children, namely, Eliza J., who married a Mr. Holden and died in 1875, leaving two children who have since been orphaned by the death of the father; Laura, who became the wife of a Mr. McDonald and died in 1909, leaving one child; William and Hugh M., who died in 1884.

William Killgore grew up in Tennessee, where he received his education. He married Miss Mary Dobson in 1868, and with his young bride set out in the following year for Texas. His brother Hugh accompanied them and they located near Dodd City, Texas, renting land from Major Dodd. Here they farmed for two years and then Mr. Killgore moved to Grayson, Texas, where he bought some land. He afterwards purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Grayson and went into the cattle business. He continued in this line until 1881, when misfortune overtook him and he lost his money and was forced to give up his ranch.

It was at this time that he came to Gainesville and here opened a small grocery store, his capital being $275. He was a hard worker, however, and soon his business began to increase. It continued to grow, for people began to discover where the best groceries and best service could be found. In 1902 he incorporated the business under the name of William Killgore Company, Incorporated, with a capital of $60,000, which he had made by his own efforts alone. In the meantime he had been building up a large trade throughout the surrounding country, shipping goods all over this section. He was elected president and general manager at the time of the incorporation, and has held these offices ever since. Mr. Killgore also organized a branch house at Marietta, Oklahoma, under the same firm name, but he has since sold this business and devotes his attention to the Gainesville business, which is the largest general mercantile establishment in the city.

Mr. Killgore takes the keenest interest in his landed estates and spends much time planning and carrying out improvements and in the management of his two large places. He owns an eighteen hundred-acre cattle ranch four miles from Gainesville, five hundred acres of



Wm Gilcom

which are under cultivation. All of this land has been paid for and is worth $100,000. Here he raises wheat and oats and has made the place his hobby. He spends much of his time here and has added so many improvements that he has made it a show place in this section. At present he is building a $500 fish tank and expects to stock it with government fish. He also owns a smaller place of three hundred and fifty acres four miles south of the city which is worth $75 an acre. In addition to these properties, Mr. Killgore has built a whole block of brick buildings in the business section of Gainesville and he owns other business properties. He is also the owner of five residences which he rents and of his own beautiful home.

Mr. Killgore has always been very active in religious affairs. He is a member of the Christian church and has been for thirty-eight years, and is now a deacon in this church. He is one of the advisory board of Christian University in Fort Worth, Texas, and gives a great deal of money as well as time and personal interest to this institution. Politically he belongs to the Democratic party and he has served in the city council of Gainesville for two terms. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has been for many years. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Killgore was a native of Kentucky. Her father died in that state years ago and her mother died in Gainesville at the home of Mr. Killgore in 1902. Mrs. Killgore was one of seven children and her death occurred on the 19th of April, 1911. Two children were adopted by Mrs. Killgore, namely, Maggie, who is the wife of Val Horton, a stockholder in the William Killgore Company, Incorporated, and Lucy A., who was married and had one child, both mother and child being now deceased. On September 21, 1913, Mr. Killgore married Miss Lucy Spires, who was born August 12, 1894, in Faulkner county, Arkansas, and there was raised and received her early education. She came to Texas in 1905 where she finished her education in St. Mary's Day School. She is a daughter of G. W. and Gertrude (Danley) Spires, the father a native of Mississippi and the mother of Arkansas. By occupation he is a farmer and they reside on their ranch north of Gainesville. Mrs. Killgore was the sixth in order of birth in a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons.

AARON STOLAROFF. As a citizen and business builder of El Paso, none have been better known or regarded with greater esteem than Aaron Stolaroff. In the business district at 112 San Antonio street is located the china palace of which he is proprietor. This is a wholesale and retail establishment carrying a splendid stock of crockery, glassware, graniteware, tinware, and house furnishing goods. This establishment is not only a center of trade where the annual volume of sales represent a tidy little fortune, but to a large number of El Paso citizens this store stands for the business home of a man of sterling character and one who came to El Paso a little more than twenty years ago a poor young man from a foreign land and whose energy and integrity have won him a splendid success.

Aaron Stolaroff was born August 24, 1862, at Koidanow, in Minisk, Russia, a son of Fabian and Toibe Stolaroff. The father, who was a cabinetmaker, followed his trade and lived quietly in his native city until death came to him there in 1873. The mother is now a resident at Jerusalem, in Palestine. There were three sons who composed this worthy family, and the other two were Joaquim, who is owner of the large Boston Department Store at El Paso, and Isaac, who is a Jewish rabbi and a prominent author and religious authority among his people.

Mr. Aaron Stolaroff received such education as the primary schools in his home city afforded. Lack of advantages, however, have interfered little with a man whose intellectual energy has never been dulled, and who has carried with him through all his experiences a natural curiosity which he has satisfied by extensive observation and by almost constant reading in the literature of various tongues. He has devoted all his spare time to study and reading, and is thoroughly versed in history, and speaks fluently five languages—English, German, Hebrew, Spanish and Russian.

Mr. Stolaroff arrived at New York City on the 10th of May, 1890, and received his first impression of America and experiences in New York City, where he remained six months. From that city he came west to El Paso, arriving here with practically no capital, although with considerable business experience, which at once became valuable to him. His brother Joaquim had come to El Paso in 1886, and was already established in the china and glassware business. Under his brother, Aaron began his career in El Paso, and at the end of eight months as a clerk had progressed so far that his brother turned over to him the management of the business. At that time Aaron bought a half interest in the establishment, and at the end of five years had become sole owner. He has built up a splendid establishment and there is nothing superior to it in the entire southwest. They have lately established a new warehouse with over four thousand square feet, and a new store with six thousand square feet of floor space, located at 109 South Oregon street, in the rear of their present china parlors. Fourteen people find steady employment in this store. The average value of stock carried is more than forty thousand dollars, and a large wholesale trade is carried on throughout Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. Along with his success as a business man and merchant, Mr. Stolaroff has acquired large and valuable interests in real estate and residence properties in El Paso and at Cloudcroft, in Mexico, and is one of the large stockholders in the Ascot Valley Land and Improvement Company.

The secret of Mr. Stolaroff's success as a merchant is not only due to his native ability in trade, but perhaps even more to his unusual energy and application. For twenty-three years, ever since coming to El Paso, he has been on duty at his place of business at seven o'clock in the morning, every day, with only one exception, the period spent in 1912 on a vacation travel, when he traveled throughout Europe and the Holy Land, visiting his mother in Jerusalem. Mr. Stolaroff has a life membership in the Elks Club of El Paso, is a Mason with thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and a member of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of the Maccabees and one of the founders of the Jewish Synagogue at El Paso. Both socially and in business circles there is no citizen of El Paso who enjoys more thorough respect and esteem than Mr. Stolaroff.

He delights in his home and family, and is said to possess one of the finest and largest private libraries in this city. In this modern world, when men are so absorbed in business activities, it is a pleasure to contemplate the life of a man whose own energies have been so persistently directed to business, and yet who has found time and opportunity amid the many distracting cares of business life to devote hours to study and the wholesome recreation furnished by books.

Mr. Stolaroff was married in his native city in Russia on November 1, 1888, to Miss Sarah Schnarzbord. They are properly proud of their fine family of four children, whose names and positions are briefly mentioned as follows: Annie, who is a graduate of the Institute of Musical Art of New York City with the class of 1910, and an accomplished young lady is a leader in El Paso society; Mary, who graduated from the El Paso High School and the State Normal at San Marcos, Texas, is also an accomplished musician, and is now the wife of Harry Hyman, of Waco; Rose is a graduate of the State Normal and now a student in the University of Texas, at Austin, she having graduated from the

Normal College at the age of seventeen; Solomon, the only son, is now a student in the eighth grade of the El Paso public schools.

GEORGE R. LE BARON. Texas in the eyes of George R. Le Baron, of El Paso, is certainly the land for young men. He is barely thirty and is ranked among the live and successful business men of that city. He is filled with the modern spirit of progress and with the enthusiasm which belongs to young men has handled his real estate business in such a way as to merit and win the admiration and respect of his business associates. With the solid foundation of real value which the real estate business in Texas, or at least in the section in which he operates, is built upon, Mr. Le Baron, with the use of energy, good advertising, a thorough knowledge of the field, and tireless attention to business, has been the cause of considerable exchange of property, with the resultant benefits to the city.

George R. Le Baron was born in Pensacola, Florida, on the 25th of October, 1881. He passed an uneventful boyhood, except that his ambition always urged him to get out into the world and accomplish something. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Pensacola, but he had to leave school as a young boy. Feeling that he would never make anything of himself with so scanty an education, he went to work and earned the money to go through St. Barnard's School, at Cullman, Alabama, and also to take a special course at this school. He later had a course in Rock Hill College, in Baltimore, Maryland. Upon leaving school he returned to his home in Florida and found employment in a small real estate office in Pensacola. He remained here until he was twenty years of age. when he went to Alabama and entered the iron and steel business. He was thus engaged for about two years, at the end of which time he returned to Pensacola, this time only for a short stay of one year.

He came to Texas in 1905 and located in El Paso, entering the employ of the El Paso Foundry and Machine Company. He remained with this company for five years, after a time becoming secretary and manager and purchasing agent for the supply department. He saw the advantages of this section of the country and the possibilities in the undeveloped resources of the whole section, and his desire to enter this rich field for himself finally led to his resignation from the El Paso Foundry and Machine Company. He entered into partnership with H. W. Broaddus, and the firm of Broaddus and Le Baron opened for business. This firm does a general real estate, insurance and investment business, and the push and energy of the two partners has made the business a success from the very beginning. The older men in the business world of El Paso, if asked to point out the men whom they believe will eventually become men of power and influence in the business affairs of the city, will be sure to mention Mr. Le Baron among the number, so good a showing has he already made.

In politics, although believing in the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Le Baron prefers to vote independently rather than for any man the party chooses to put up. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is a past grand knight. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, and the high regard in which he is held by the business men is shown in the fact that he was a member of the board of directors in 1911. In the social world of El Paso, Mr. Le Baron is just as popular as in other fields. He is a member of the Toltec Club, the Country Club, and the El Paso Social Club. He occupies beautiful offices, and here his friends are always welcome, though he has too large a business to be able to take very much time for other matters.

Mr. Le Baron has no use for lazy men, but he says that for any one who is energetic and willing to apply himself there is room and opportunity in western Texas. Any one coming out here will be measured by himself and not by his ancestors, and, as Mr. Le Baron says, it is a country for strong men and a country where the future is brighter than the past.

Mr. Le Baron was married in El Paso, Texas, on the 20th of April, 1910, to Miss Laura Townsend, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. E. Townsend, of El Paso. One daughter, Florence Rohmer, has been born to this union.

CHARLES L. VOWELL. A member of the Texas bar for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Vowell had a successful career in practice and in public affairs for many years at Sherman, and more recently has located at El Paso, where he is regarded as one of the strongest members of the local bar.

Charles L. Vowell was born in Grayson county, Texas, August 9, 1868, a son of Dr. John L. and Martha Jane Vowell. There were five children in the parents' family, and Charles L. was the fourth and youngest son. His early education was attained in the private schools of Grayson county, it being followed by a high school course, and subsequently he was a student in the Sam Houston Normal Institute, at Huntsville, where he graduated in 1886. As a boy he was ambitious for higher attainments and worked industriously in order to acquire the means for his higher education. It was with the earnings from his personal industry that he was able to attend the Sam Houston Normal, and after his graduation there he engaged in teaching school until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he had perfected himself in the law and was admitted to the bar. He began his practice in Sherman, and that was his home until September, 1909, at which date he located at El Paso and established his office here.

Mr. Vowell was married at Sherman, December 20, 1897, to Miss Edna Caruthers, a daughter of M. J. Caruthers, of Sherman. Mrs. Vowell is also a native of Texas. The three children, two sons and one daughter, born to their marriage are named as follows: Edna Eyrline, Jack Caruthers and Fulton Vowell. Mr. Vowell and family are members of the Christian church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees and the Order of Elks. In the line of his profession he has membership in the Texas State Bar Association.

Mr. Vowell has always been an active Democrat and has taken an active interest in both national and state affairs, and problems connected with the political situation. During his residence in Sherman he had numerous political distinctions. He served as city attorney, was for four years assistant district attorney, and then was elected district attorney, and during his administration in the latter office he secured a larger percentage of convictions according to the number of cases brought before the court than was true in any other county of the state at that time. He was also a member of the school board while residing at Sherman. Mr. Vowell is a man of culture and broad interests, is a thorough student of the law, and excellently well versed in its practice. He takes much pleasure in the resources of his private library, is a man of outdoor interests, and likes hunting and fishing, and in his home community responds readily to every movement for the betterment and advancement of this city.

CHARLES E. ROSS, of El Paso, Texas, is one of the many men who have found success in this section of the state of Texas. Mr. Ross belongs to that type of man which is to be found nowhere in the world save in America, the man who learns a trade with the intention of using it merely as a stepping-stone to an independent business of his own. That Mr. Ross has succeeded in gratifying his ambitions has been due to the

Mr & Mrs J. Frank Slay

fact that he was skilled in his line of work no less than to his willingness to work, and to work hard.

North Carolina is the native state of Charles E. Ross, his birth having taken place in Union county on the 7th of October, 1877. His father is James E. Ross, who now resides at Montgomery, Alabama, where he is a prominent business man. His mother, Emma Ross, is also living. Charles E. Ross lived in his native state until he was about twelve years old, and then his parents moved into South Carolina, living there about four years, at the end of which time they moved to Jacksonville, Florida. The education of the lad was therefore rather interrupted, and the best years of his schooling were had in the city of Jacksonville.

It was in the latter city that he first started out as a wage-earner. His first position was as delivery boy for one of the evening papers, and, after about a year of this work, he decided that the best thing for a boy without any capital was to learn some trade, so he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carriage painter. For three years he worked for the firm of McMurry and Baker, in Jacksonville, and became an expert in his line. He then entered the employ of Smith and Neil, of the same city, remaining with them for two years and a half. At the end of this time he went to Montgomery, Alabama, and went to work at his trade. He remained in this city for eighteen months and then returned to Florida and located in Pensacola, remaining there for a year. It was in 1905 that he came to El Paso, and he has lived here since that time. He first went to work on a salary, but by carefully saving his money he was able in five years to establish himself in a business of his own. This was in 1910, and he has been in this business ever since. He has a painting shop in which all kinds of high class painting is done, but he devotes himself especially to the painting of carriages and automobiles. He has among his customers the best people in the city and has a large patronage. His shop is furnished with modern equipment throughout and he has a reputation for putting out finely finished work.

In religious matters Mr. Ross is a member of no church, but he has a tendency toward the Methodist church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Loyal Order of Moose. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, but takes no active part in politics, although he is keenly interested in local affairs.

Mr. Ross says that he likes El Paso and western Texas because they have been good to him; that he has been very successful here and will make this city his permanent home. He says that when he first came here he expected to remain only a few months, but that he soon realized that the city had a great future and he decided to remain. In his opinion there is no better city in the United States, and he advises all those seeking a permanent location to come and investigate.

J. Frank Slay. Since 1888 a resident of Armstrong county, of which he has the distinction of serving as first assessor, Mr. Slay has for a number of years been identified with the hardware business at Claude and has the largest establishment in that line in the city.

J. Frank Slay was born September 6, 1860, in Sabine parish, Louisiana, the third of eight children born to Erastus B. and Frances (Smith) Slay, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The father was a child when his family moved to Alabama, in which state he was educated, and in 1863 he moved to eastern Texas, locating in Van Zandt county. Immediately upon arriving in that county he enlisted in a Texas regiment which did guard duty until the close of the war. He was a cripple and was unable to take part in any of the active campaigns. His death occurred in 1899 in Montague county, but at the time he was a resident of Armstrong county. His regular occupation throughout his career was farming, but owing to his infirmities he never became to any degree affluent and died a poor man. In politics he was a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. The mother came to Texas with her husband and is now living in Carson county at the age of seventy-four.

J. Frank Slay had a primary education in Van Zandt and Wise counties, comprising a few months at school. For some years he contributed his work to the support of the family and was performing a man's part on the home farm when many of his age were in school. His first work on his own account was as a cowboy and he spent a year in riding herd over the western cattle range, and from that occupation branched out into the freighting business, which was a large and important enterprise in west Texas before the days of the railroad. He transported many loads of merchandise and supplies between Wichita Falls and Old Clarendon, a distance of two hundred miles. The completion of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad put an end to the business and in 1886 he entered the employ of the railroad company with which he continued for two years. He was next identified with a line of work of hardly less importance in the panhandle country, in drilling wells. He was one of those who sunk the first well in the panhandle country and continued the work for twelve years. In 1888 he became a permanent resident of Armstrong county, and on the organization of the county government was elected tax assessor, in which he served for two terms. He later served a term of county treasurer. In 1899 he began the lumber business, which he followed for three years, and then established himself in the hardware trade which he has followed to the present time, with particular success. He now carries a stock of general hardware valued at about twenty thousand dollars and has an excellent store building twenty-five by one hundred feet with a warehouse forty by one hundred and forty feet. Besides his business he has a large amount of city real estate and owns his store property and his residence.

The politics of Mr. Slay have always been Democratic and he has taken much interest in political and civic affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, belongs to the Commercial Club, in religion was for twenty-nine years a Baptist, and for the past five years has been an active member of the Methodist church, south, serving as steward and district steward. In Claude, Texas, July 10, 1895, he married Miss Maggie Miller, a native of Johnson county and a daughter of W. E. Miller, one of the pioneers and a Confederate veteran of Texas. The five sons born to their union are: Olin, born August 10, 1896, in Claude; Alva, born December 3, 1897; Roy, born August 22, 1899; William, born November 22, 1902; and Erwin, born August 7, 1904. All the children were born in Claude.

Thomas A. Burch. Proprietor of the Texico Transfer Company, at El Paso, Mr. Burch established and built up an excellent business and is regarded as one of the successful and enterprising young men of El Paso's commercial life.

Thomas A. Burch was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, May 1, 1870, a son of John and Elizabeth Burch. His father was a native of New York state and the mother of Kentucky. Thomas A. Burch lived in his native state for more than thirty years and obtained his education in the public schools, completing it with a course at Professor Moore's Normal and Business College. Between his school and college days he engaged in farming, and after leaving college taught for some time. He and his sister joined their efforts in opening and conducting a mercantile establishment in Missouri, which he operated with considerable success until he was about thirty-four years of age. He then came to El Paso in 1904 and has been a resident of this state ever since. The first two years he spent as a commercial

salesman, traveling all over west Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. In 1906 he sought a field of independent enterprise in his present line, and began a general transfer, livery and storage business. He has built up and maintained a complete and thoroughly equipped establishment, employing about twenty persons, a large number of teams and wagons, and he has very modern and efficient facilities for storage and all lines of services connected with his business.

Mr. Burch was married at his native city of Chillicothe, Missouri, September 5, 1893, to Miss Jessie Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Chillicothe. They are the parents of one child, John Q., who is a student in the University of Texas. Mrs. Burch died in May, 1910, and is buried in El Paso. She was a very active member of the Methodist church, with which denomination her husband affiliates. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masons, and is a Republican voter. Among the outdoor sports he is especially fond of football and enjoys all the good things of life.

A. P. McKINNON, attorney and counselor-at-law, Floydada, Texas, is one of those men, too few in number, who fully recognize the truth so often urged by the sages of the law, that, of all men, the reading and thoughts of a lawyer should be the most extended. Systematic reading gives a more comprehensive grasp to the mind, variety and richness to thought, and a larger perception of the motives of men and the principles of things, indeed, of the very spirit of laws. This he has found most essential in the prosecution of his profession.

He was born in Thomas county, Georgia, December 19, 1849, and his parents, Daniel and Sarah (McMillan) McKinnon, were natives of North Carolina. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. Daniel McKinnon was a farmer of considerable means and owned a farm fifteen miles south of Thomasville, the south boundary of his plantation being the line between the states of Georgia and Florida at that place. There was a new line established between said states about the year 1864, which put his plantation, with the exception of about one hundred acres, in the state of Florida, and he thus lived in Florida until his death, in 1882, at the age of sixty-eight. He served in the militia during the last year of the Civil war with the Confederate army. He was elected by his regiment postmaster, and therefore was exempt from guard duty. A negro, Abe, attended him as his body servant during this campaign, and Abe was faithful and obedient in all things, until the army was disbanded, though he had every opportunity to escape and have his freedom. The mother was a well educated woman of one of the best families in Georgia. Her chief delight was her large family of children. She was broad-minded and liberal, besides being a devout Christian. Daniel was a member of the Presbyterian church, while she was a member of the Baptist church. She died in 1859 at the age of forty-nine years. Daniel and Sarah McKinnon had born to them twelve children, among whom the son A. P. was the eighth.

He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and at the high school at Monticello, Florida. In 1870 he began reading law at Monticello, under Simkins & Simkins, and was admitted to the bar on the 1st day of May, 1872, and he left the next day for Texas, having been advised by Hon. E. J. Simkins, who had in the meanwhile located at Corsicana, Texas, that Texas was a good place for a young man to come to. He remained at Corsicana with Judge Simkins until January 1, 1873. He then permanently located at Hillsboro, Texas. He entered immediately upon his practice, and continued his residence at Hillsboro until December, 1912. He found it necessary to seek a change of climate, both on account of his own health and that of his wife. He located in Floydada, Texas, February 3, 1913. During his residence in Hillsboro, Texas, which was about forty years, he enjoyed a large practice and was engaged in the most important litigation at the Hill county bar, as also in much land litigation in the United States District Court at Waco and Dallas. He has always refused to enter politics as a business, preferring the law to the uncertainties of public life. He, however, took an interest in politics to the extent of exercising his influence in favor of men and measures which he believed to be to the best interest of the state. He was a member of the Democratic state conventions from 1879 until one's views on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 became a test of one's Democracy in Texas. He was not an advocate of that measure. He was county attorney of Hill county in 1878-79, and filled that position in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. As a lawyer he combines ability and thorough training in legal principles with industry and close application to the interests of his clients, and enjoys general esteem as a scholarly gentleman, a valuable counselor and a useful and influential citizen. He is a strong speaker, making no especial pretensions to oratory, but able to express himself forcibly, relying more on matter than manner for influence. He is an exact logician and perfectly at home even in the midst of the most complicated state of facts. He is calm in address and strictly methodical in the arrangement of his matter, terse and vigorous, pointed in phraseology and accurate in the choice of his words.

Having a world of good nature in his make-up, he is never impolite or captious, nor yet boisterous or egotistical; however, he has the courage of his convictions and nothing can move him from the rock on which he grounds his beliefs. He always exhibits the nicest sense of professional propriety, his bearing towards the court being always respectful and towards adverse counsel courteous. To the younger members of the bar he is ever willing to extend a helping hand, and no one is quicker to recognize merit or give an encouraging word to a struggling young brother. He possesses an abundance of patience and energy, and these he has never ceased to exercise throughout his career. Whatever of success he has attained he attributes to hard, persistent labor and to a strict observance of the ethics of his profession.

Mr. McKinnon has held a number of positions which indicate his influence and ability as a lawyer and citizen. He served as special judge by the election of the Hill county bar, during several terms of District Court. He was appointed by Gov. Thomas M. Campbell in January, 1907, a member of the state board of pardon advisers, which position he filled two terms, during the full two terms of Governor Campbell's administration. His policy while a member of said board was characterized by strict and exact justice. He made a most careful examination into the history of the convict and the facts on which he was convicted, and, in connection with Hon. William Blakesley, his associate on the board, a most competent and conscientious gentleman, the application for pardon was either granted or refused. It was well understood that no pardon was recommended or refused except on the merits of the case, and the reasons for the action of the board given in writing to the Governor. In retiring from this office both he and his associate received from the Governor the most flattering commendation for the valuable services rendered in assisting him to the matter of granting and refusing pardons.

During his residence in Hill county, on October 20, 1878, Mr. McKinnon married Miss Anna Eliza Shetter, daughter of John and Mary Shetter, a well known family of Limestone county, Texas, both parents being now deceased. Mr. McKinnon takes much pride in the fact that he and his good wife have raised a family of five children to manhood and womanhood. They have never

lost a child by death. Their children each have been well educated. The eldest, Eldred, now a resident in Hillsboro, is cashier of one of the leading banks in that city; John Alexander, the second son, is now a resident of the city of Austin, Texas, and he holds a responsible position with a leading furniture company of that city, and Austin James, the youngest son, is a resident of Crosbyton, Texas. He is vice president and cashier of the First National Bank of that place. Lucy, the elder daughter, married R. J. Jung in September, 1907, at Austin, Texas. She now resides in Houston, Texas, at which place Mr. Jung is employed as principal of the high school in Woodland Heights, a suburb of Houston. Mary Nancy, the younger daughter, lives with her parents in Floydada, Texas. She finished her education while in Austin.

Dr. James Henry Wayland. The amassing of a great fortune may be the end and aim of many men, but to gather wealth through business ability and to distribute it widely and well has been the ambition of such men as Doctor Wayland, of Plainview, whose career is a valuable subject for study and emulation, and who has raised for himself a monument and given to the young men and women of Texas a permanent source of intellectual and character training in the Wayland Baptist College, which was founded by him at Plainview.

Dr. James Henry Wayland was born in Randolph county, Missouri, April 22, 1863, and is now fifty-one years of age and in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness. His father, Joseph Henry Wayland, born in Virginia in 1832, came to Missouri in 1843, lived in that state fifty-seven years, was a farmer and stock raiser, and in 1900 moved to Texas, and is now living, a hale and hearty old gentleman at the age of eighty-two, in Plainview. The mother, Catherine Wayland, is seventy-two years of age.

Doctor Wayland was educated in the common schools of Missouri and Central College of that state, and in 1886 was graduated in medicine from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. Several years before, in July, 1883, he had come to Texas, locating in Parker county, at that time far out toward the western frontier. There he met and married, on December 27, 1883, Miss Sallie F. Tucker, who has been the guiding influence in his remarkable career of prosperity for thirty years. Doctor Wayland practiced medicine in Parker county four years, moved from there to Hunt county, but somewhat later, on account of ill health, was obliged to go farther West. In March, 1891, he arrived in Hale county, in the Lower Panhandle, and has had his home there ever since, and expects to spend the rest of his life on the high plains of Northwest Texas. At Plainview he engaged in the drug business and the general practice of medicine, and in the early days practiced medicine over a territory extending one hundred miles in a radius about Plainview, and endured all the hardships of weather and travel over bad roads which have been incident to the practice of pioneer physicians in every locality. He has spent many a night out on the bleak prairies, sleeping in dugouts when he could get to them, and at the present day looks none the worse for that experience. Doctor Wayland came to Plainview an invalid, weighing only ninety-six pounds, but is today strong and vigorous, a man of about one hundred and sixty pounds weight, and bids fair to live many years. He is always doing something, is never idle, a man of tireless energy, life and helpful activity. His own comfort is never considered, and, though he has acquired large wealth, his living is as plain and simple as the most ordinary man. Doctor Wayland is a man of culture, refinement, ability and leadership among men. Early in his career he began buying cattle, established a ranch, and his prosperity extended much beyond his expectations, so that he is now considered worth a quarter of a million.

Doctor Wayland is a direct descendant of Dr. Francis Wayland, the famous writer and educator of New England. Like his famous ancestor, Doctor Wayland has a passion for colleges and universities, and years ago conceived the idea of a great college for the plains, selected a site for its erection and began to work and sacrifice to realize his dreams, until today Wayland College is established in a magnificent structure costing one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, has grounds on the highest point in the city, is one mile west of the square, and the grounds and buildings and equipments represent a value of two hundred thousand dollars. Though the college is young, three hundred and fifteen students were enrolled in 1913-14. His first gift was the campus of thirty acres and ten thousand dollars in cash, but as the buildings progressed he put more and more into it, until his donations represent over one hundred thousand dollars in actual cash, and he expects to give more.

Early in life Doctor Wayland was converted and joined the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat. He became identified with the Masonic Lodge in 1885, taking the Royal Arch degree in 1889, and becoming a member of the Commandery in 1914. By his marriage to Miss Tucker, celebrated December 27, 1883, at Azle, in Parker county, Texas, Doctor Wayland is the father of nine children, namely: Beulah M., born June 18, 1885; Joseph Marvin, born March 3, 1887; Mabel C., December 30, 1891; John H., September 29, 1894; Catherine L., December 31, 1896; Mary B., March 2, 1898; Sarah F., March 13, 1902, and James Robert and Helen Marguerite, twins, born March 7, 1907. Six of these children are still living.

The information for this brief sketch of one of Texas' most notable public benefactors has been furnished by one who knows his career and his accomplishments, and this brief sketch may conclude with this sincere estimate and tribute: "He is without doubt the most progressive and liberal Baptist layman in Texas, according to his means. He is not a rich man when compared to many others in Texas, for there are men on the plains worth many times what he controls, but none with a more liberal soul. He gives to every good cause, he has given thousands of dollars to other interests in Texas, including missions and philanthropy, and especially to the young and growing Baptist Seminary at Fort Worth, to which institution he gave three thousand dollars since Wayland College was founded. He is an active churchman along all lines of church work, supports every worthy enterprise, and is honored by his people of this great section. He has made a name worthy to go down in history along with his worthy ancestor, Dr. Francis Wayland of national fame."

Wesley Allen French. One of the old-time merchants of Kaufman and the representative of one of the oldest American families, Wesley Allen French is one who has given a worthy account of himself in the business of life, and won for himself a place of importance in the business and civic life of the community. For thirty-five years he has carried on a cattle trade in Kaufman that has given him a wide prominence in the beef markets of the west, and as the owner of a fine ranch of eight hundred acres he takes rank among the most successful agricultural men of the county.

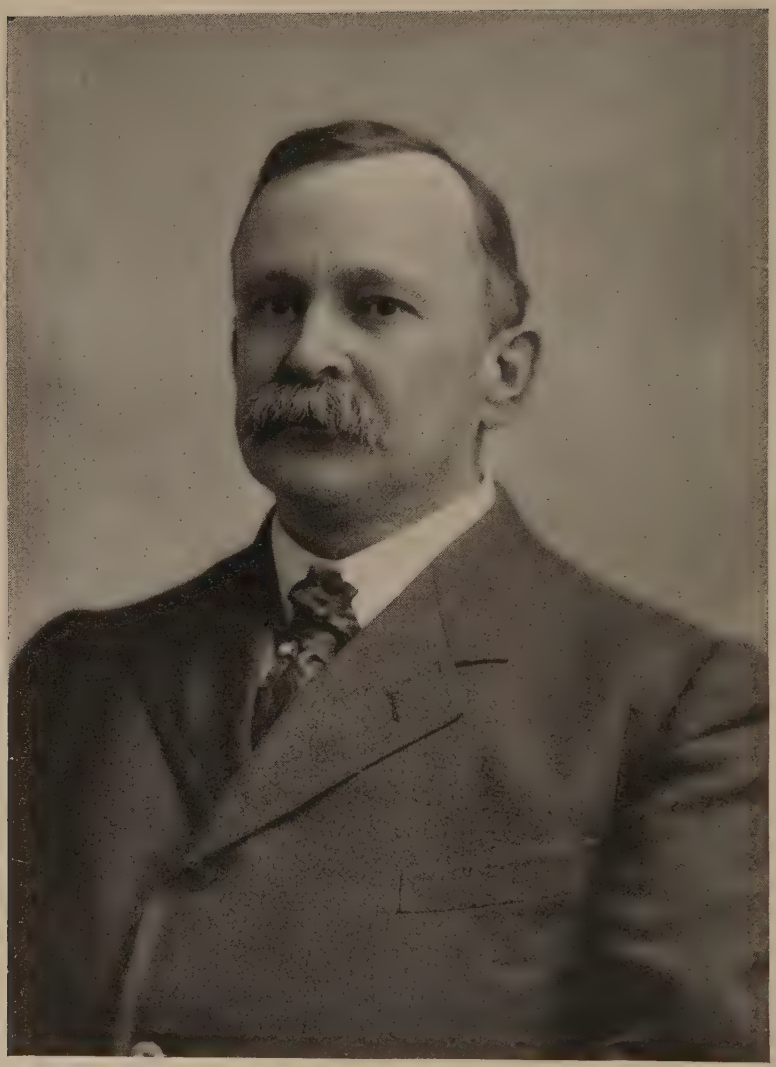
Wesley A. French was born at old Tarrant, Texas, on December 9, 1853, and is the son of Allen Oliver and Lucy Jane (Ferris) French. The father was born in Vermont in 1818, and there was reared to rural life, receiving at the same time a passing fair education. His family was a most distinguished one of the Green Mountain state, his mother's uncle being Ethan Allen, famed in Revolutionary times and the author of that historic reply at Ticonderoga, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," when asked by whose authority he demanded the surrender

of Fort Ticonderoga. Allen Oliver French was the only one of the children of his parents who did not linger about the old parental home and devote his life to the state of his birth. He came in 1851 overland from Vermont to Texas, and made this state his home during the remainder of his life. The quiet, peaceful atmosphere of his parental home had scant attraction for him when young manhood woke within him, and he longed for the freedom and the untutored ways of the Western frontier. He roved about a considerable time in Texas before he stopped at old Tarrant, in Hopkins county, and there he spent two years, during a part of the time being occupied in the conduct of a small country store. He traded his stock of goods for a number of horses, his intention being to penetrate farther into the west, but his horses, all save a mule and a pony, were stolen by Indians the day following the trade, and it was upon the backs of these last remnants of his little fortune that the family and their remaining effects made their way into Waxahachie. For a few months Mr. French stopped there, being occupied during that time in selling out a stock of goods owned by another party, and accompanying them to Kaufman to assist in a similar performance when the work in Waxahachie was completed. It was in 1855 that they settled here, and when the sale had been consummated he profited by the few acquaintances he had made and found other employment as deputy county clerk. He was later appointed to the office of clerk of the county and served a short time. When he discontinued his public service, he again gave his attention to the merchandise business and opened a little store on the corner of the public square, where his son is still active in business and where he carried on a mercantile career, save during the period of the war, until death claimed him in January, 1873.

Allen Oliver French came into the South ten years prior to the war, and it pleased him to array himself on the side of the South on that question that separated the North and the South at that time. He said but little of his Yankee antecedents, and even dismissed the subject of family history, to the decided disadvantage of his own children. He was a man ever sincere and earnest in his communications with his new neighbors, and soon found himself to fit into the civic fabric so like the original threads that it would be difficult indeed to distinguish the boundaries of his individual personality. He was such a man as the public needed in those days for the collection and custody of its taxes during the chaotic period of the Civil war, and he was made tax collector and treasurer for Kaufman and Van Zandt counties while the war was in progress. While performing his duties as collector he did his work on horseback, kept his money in an old trunk, and carried it to Austin at intervals in that "strongbox" placed in a buggy. He was absent from his home many days at a time, and he carried on communication with his family through the medium of his son, Wesley Allen, of this review, who often carried money, as well as messages, and met his father at great distances from home and at cross roads where the elder man was expected to be at certain times. When Mr. French surrendered his commission and retired to his little store in Kaufman as a private citizen, no breath of suspicion attached to any of his transactions during his service, and no man before or since has served whose public or private life more nearly conformed to the principles of right between man and man.

In the political turmoil just preceding the outbreak of the war he saw more clearly than did his neighbors the results that must inevitably accrue from the threatened conflict. He knew full well the resources of the North and advised and voted against secession, but when it was accomplished by the convention of Texas, he acquiesced and loyally supported the government of the Confederate states. His store in Kaufman continued business while the war was in progress, and the "war widows" bought goods of him that were never paid for, and much goods were sold for which Confederate scrip was exchanged, the same yielding nothing in the end. But, in spite of these and other adversities, he persevered and came to the end of his life with comforts for his family, satisfied that he had done what he could to relieve suffering and toward the construction of a state.

Allen French married Miss Lucy Jane Ferris, a daughter of Rev. Philo Ferris, a Methodist minister of Racine, Wisconsin, and a sister of Judge Ferris, who spent his life in Waxahachie, Texas. The father was a native of Vermont and went to Wisconsin in early life. Mr. French and Lucy Ferris were married in 1845, and they came down the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Red river, on up to Jefferson, Texas. They were bound for California, but finding the climate of Texas beneficial to the health of Mr. French, they settled here, and thus was established in Texas a family that has been up and doing in the interests of the state since its location here. Judge Ferris, the brother of Mrs. French, was easily one of the foremost men of Ellis county and one who is properly deserving of mention in this connection. He was born on March 26, 1823, in the town of Hudson, on the Hudson river, in New York state, and received a good education as measured by the standards of that early period. He was twenty-four years old when he first made his way to Texas, having by that time become a full-fledged lawyer. From the beginning his career in law was spectacular. His briefs began to make their appearance in the Supreme Court reports as early as the Fourth Texas Report, and success attended him at every step. He was a Democrat, and during the presidential campaign of 1852 he served as editor of the Jefferson *Herald*, performing the duties of his task chiefly at night, so as not to interfere with his regular professional work. In that year he was elected to the Legislature for the counties of Titus and Cass, and the authorship of the common school system then adopted for Texas was directly credited to him, he having prepared the bill and followed it to its final passage. In 1854 he moved, for the sake of his health, to the town of Waxahachie, then a small village, beautifully located on the waters of the Waxahachie river, and here he soon found himself deluged in a practice that included seven counties. His progress from then up to the outbreak of the war was rapid, and during the war he served in the position of judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, a position in which he felt he could render better service, owing to the ill state of his health, than he could on the field of battle. His was a lawless district, but the judge with a firm hand maintained the supremacy of the law to the end of the war. At one time, in Parker county, his life was threatened in the event that he should attempt to hold court and organize a grand jury, and it is needless to say that the judge carried out his plans to the letter, afterward indicting the parties, who were in due time tried and convicted. Thus was the spirit of insubordination successfully quelled in his district. At the close of the war the judge retired to the duties of a practicing attorney, and in 1868 he associated himself in a banking enterprise with a Mr. Getzandaner. Judge Ferris withdrew from the bank some eight years later in favor of his son, and formed a partnership with a Mr. Rainey that endured for several years, and conducted some of the most important litigation that was carried on in the county. In 1875 Judge Ferris was chosen by the people to frame a new constitution for the state of Texas, and he rendered a most praiseworthy service in that important work. Later he was one of the five commissioners appointed by Governor Coke to amend and revise the statutory laws of the state, and this laborious task was carried to completion with great credit to the commission. The articles



Otis T. Bacon

in the revised statutes relating to "Public Lands," "Statute of Frauds," "Trespass to Try Title," "Forcible Entry and Detainer," "Registration," etc., were the work of Judge Ferris, and so well were they prepared that in a committee appointed in later years to re-digest and revise the laws, they were required not to change or alter any word or sentence, or even the punctuation, in the former revision.

Judge Ferris was one of the delegates from Texas to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1884, and that was his last act of participation in the public life of his district. He withdrew from all activities of a public nature, and devoted himself thereafter to a quiet private life, his closing days being passed in his fine home, surrounded by every comfort and luxury. He was for many years a consistent member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his daily works were of the most exemplary order, showing forth many of the gentler Christian virtues and the straightforwardness and integrity of a genuine manhood.

Mrs. French, whose brother Judge Ferris was, died in 1894, the mother of five children. Ella died unmarried; Ida is the widow of W. C. Hollenquist and resides in Terrell, Texas; Wesley A. is the subject of this review; Mary A. died in Kaufman as the wife of M. F. Porter, leaving two children; Anna married the late John C. Graves, one of the leading merchants and citizens of Kaufman, and has one son, June Graves.

Wesley Allen French was born at Tarrant, Texas, on December 9, 1853, and during his childhood was ever a valuable aid to the material welfare of the family. He was a part of the little store that his father conducted in Kaufman, and when his father died in 1873 he returned home from Waxahachie, where he had been attending school, and since that time has not strayed from Kaufman. He saw to it that the little store was conducted in such manner as to maintain in comfort the family and educate the younger sisters, and in the years he has devoted to it he has outgrown two business houses, and recently erected a third, which will permanently mark the spot upon which Allen Oliver French launched his business life in the county seat.

As success in the mercantile business followed Mr. French, he concluded to devote himself to activities in the cattle business, as an experiment, and so well did his experiment work out that for thirty-five years now he has been thus occupied. He has displayed a rare judgment and sagacity in perfecting shipments of beef for the markets, and his cattle rarely miss the top price for beef, while packers have come to know Mr. French through their long acquaintance with the products of his ranch. His fine farm of eight hundred acres in the vicinity of Kaufman, as well as his business house in the city, testify substantially to the character of his material progress in this community, as well as adding not a little to the appearance and wealth of the same.

Mr. French has been twice married. In 1889 he married Miss Emma Irvine, a daughter of Judge John Irvine, of Terrell, and she died in 1892, leaving a son and a daughter. William Allen was graduated from the A. & M. College of Texas in the class of 1913, and is now at the head of his father's business interests. Mattie Lee was born in 1890. In June, 1895, Mr. French married Miss Araminta Love, a daughter of John K. Love, a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Texas. He was a conspicuous character of Kaufman county for many years, and a Confederate soldier. The children of Mr. and Mrs. French are eight in number and are named as follows: Jane and Julia, who are twins; Ferris, named in honor of his maternal grandmother's family; Rachael, Thad, Katie, Dick and John Wesley.

Mr. French has never been a man to devote himself to fraternal or other social life, confining his attentions to his family and his business affairs. He has, however, been a member of the Methodist church, and served it as a steward for many years. He is one of the solid and conservative men of Kaufman who has reached a high place in material prosperity as a result of his own activities, and his place here in the esteem of the people is one that is undeniably secure and desirable.

Otis T. Bacon. Thirty years of residence and official activities have given Mr. Bacon a place of honor where he might properly be called the foremost citizen of Wichita Falls. He was chosen many years ago to fill the first term as mayor after the incorporation of the city and that distinction will be associated with his name as long as Wichita Falls has a history. Thus in an official and private capacity he has done much to promote the general improvement and upbuilding of this fine commercial center of Texas. For the past six years he has served as postmaster and his administration of that office has been productive of many changes and improvements in the service and he was the organizer of the first regular city delivery service in Wichita Falls and during his term has also been completed the splendid new postoffice building.

Otis T. Bacon was born at Paris in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 13, 1858. His father was Warren A. Bacon, a native of Massachusetts, born in the town of Dudley, September 18, 1816, moving to Kentucky in 1840 and becoming a farmer and banker and a very successful man in that locality. During his early years of Kentucky residence he taught school and was comparatively a poor man when he began his career in that state. In early life he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican and in religion was an Universalist. His death occurred at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 28, 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The maiden name of his wife was Belle Talbott, a daughter of Louis and Sarah Talbott, and she was born in Bourbon county, April 1, 1836, and died in August, 1898, at the age of sixty-two years. She was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom Otis was the third. The Bacon family has a long ancestral record, going back to the parish of Winston in Suffolk county, England, to the year 1600. The first ancestor of record was Michael Bacon, and Michael Bacon, Jr., was one of the founders of Dedham, Massachusetts, where he resided from 1635, the year in which he came from England. Many of the family in that and subsequent generations took part in the Indian wars and also in the Revolutionary struggles. An uncle of Otis T. Bacon was Edward Davis Bacon, eighth in descent from the original American settlers, and was a missionary in the cause of liberal Christianity, while his younger brother, William S. Bacon, was a preacher of the Universalist faith. The Universalist Society in Oxford was the third society of that faith in America being organized in 1775, and all the Learned and Davis families, who were ancestors of Mr. Bacon, were subscribers to the organization of the church. On the maternal side Mr. Bacon is descended from early Virginians of English descent who had lived in that commonwealth from before the Revolutionary war. Grandfather James Jones was a Revolutionary soldier and was in the Kings Mountain fight. He was also in the fight at Guilford Court House, in which he was taken prisoner, and died on a British prison ship. James Jones married Ariabelle Kennedy, whose father, Jesse Kennedy, was an official surveyor in Kentucky, and lived on Kennedy's creek where he was among the first settlers.

Otis T. Bacon was educated in the private schools of Kentucky and at the age of nineteen left home with limited resources and arrived at Taylor, Texas, in October, 1877, his first employment being as clerk in a store at that place. He lived there for six years and on August 10, 1883, arrived and became a citizen of Wichita Falls, which was then a small village. For a number of years he was successfully identified with the real estate business in this city and as a result of early and

continued investments in the city and adjacent country he has accumulated a large fortune, his holdings consisting of business and residence property. At the solicitation of Col. Cecil A. Lyon, chairman and national committeeman of Texas, Mr. Bacon consented to have his name presented to the president for the position of postmaster of Wichita Falls. On November 1, 1907, President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster and he has conducted the office from that time to the present writing. On January 1, 1913, the postoffice was moved into the new Federal building, a structure which is an ornament and credit to Wichita Falls and which was built at a cost of $67,868.50. This is said to be the finest office in a city of its size in the state of Texas. Fifteen clerks now compose the staff of the local postoffice and there are six city and six rural carriers. Mr. Bacon, among other things, has the credit for having established and supervised the new service of the parcel post at the beginning of 1913, and has inaugurated many other changes for the benefit of the citizens. The total business of the local office for the year ending March 31, 1908, was $18,036.13. Each year from that time forward showed a large increase and the total receipts for the year ending March 31, 1913, were $47,352.90. In 1908 the office had only four clerks, there were three rural carriers and no city carriers. When he became postmaster Mr. Bacon found the local office in a very unsatisfactory state and he accepted the office under protest. His management, however, soon cleared up all the disorder and for several years he has had a record as head of one of the best conducted postoffices in Texas.

In February, 1889, Mr. Bacon served as county road overseer and in that position graded the first road in Wichita county. He held the office for six months, until the fall of 1889. At that date Wichita Falls was incorporated, and Mr. Bacon was chosen the first mayor. He was re-elected in the following April and served two years and nine months. He was also president of the school board for two years, and for three years was a member of the city council. A Republican in politics, he has always been one of the leaders in the Texas party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Wichita Falls, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in this city, and is a member of the local chamber of commerce. He has membership in the Christian church.

On December 9, 1885, at Muir, in Fayette county, Kentucky, he married Miss Drusie Smith, a native of Fayette county and a daughter of John and Augusta Smith, old residents of that vicinity. The two children born to their union are Otis T., who died in infancy, and Benjamin B., born at Muir, Kentucky, June 20, 1892.

Mr. Bacon is very democratic in his tastes and relations, has been a friend of the laboring man and of labor organizations and many of his staunchest admirers are among what is often called the common people. He possesses very broad views, is a man of versatile accomplishments and has many delightful reminiscences of old-time days in Texas and Wichita Falls. During his conduct of the local postoffice he has never made a practice of keeping his door locked to the public and any one has ready access to his hearing and counsel.

WILLIAM JOHN YATES, tax assessor of Kaufman county, Texas, was born in Dallas county, this state, March 4, 1871, the son of a Dallas county farmer, Eli Yates.

Eli Yates was a native of Alabama, but he grew up and married in Scott county, Mississippi, and from there enlisted his services in the Confederate army. He participated in the battle of Iuka and other engagements of the Army of the Tennessee, and at the close of the war brought his family to Texas. In his youth he had no opportunities for schooling, and in the battle of life he was hampered by reason of his lack of an education. On coming to Texas he settled on the old Caruth farm, near Dallas, from whence, a few years after the birth of his son John, he removed to Kaufman county. His life was that of the quiet, honest farmer, and in his religious views he harmonized with the teachings of the Baptist church, of which he was a worthy member. He passed away in 1909. His widow, Angerona (Wiggins) Yates, survived him a few years and her death occurred in June, 1912. They were the parents of James A. and Willoughby E., of Forney, Texas; Mrs. George Deeds, of Arlington, Texas; Mrs. E. J. Ball, of Forney, and William John, whose name introduces this sketch.

William John Yates was reared on his father's farm. He attended the schools near his home and also for a session or two was a student at Baylor University. His first work away from the farm was as a clerk for the Conway-McCord Company, a leading mercantile establishment of Terrell, Texas, where he won several promotions, until he was made buyer in the shoe department, a position he held for fifteen consecutive years. He was with the firm from the time it opened its first goods in Terrell in January, 1893, until he resigned his place in order to enter upon his duties as a public officer of the county.

Mr. Yates made the campaign for assessor in 1912 in a field where five candidates were competing for the office, and he led the nearest competitor six hundred votes, winning the nomination and subsequent election, and in November, 1912, being installed as the successor of Ed Legg.

As a lodge man, Mr. Yates affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Yeomen. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Grand Lodge. He holds to the religious creed in which he was reared, that of the Baptist church, and he is noted for his genial good nature, his popularity being bounded only by his acquaintance.

October 23, 1896, at Terrell, Texas, Mr. Yates and Miss Eddie Clary were united in marriage, and they are the parents of two children, Fred and Gordon. Mrs. Yates' father, John Clary, died at Corsicana, Texas, when she was a child. Her mother, Mary (Redden) Hanson, is still living. There were two children in the Clary family—Mrs. Yates and John Clary, a resident of Crandall, Texas.

HENRY SPARKS, clerk of Kaufman county and a native son thereof, is one of the prominent public officials of these parts. He has been in the public service for a number of years, beginning his official career as a particularly young man, and has gained a wide prominence in these parts because of his many excellent traits of character and the high order of the service he has given to the public.

Born at Ables Springs, Texas, on November 18, 1874, Henry Sparks is the son of George W. and Sophia Adams Sparks, the latter a daughter of Ezekiel Ables. The father came to Texas as a child of three years, in company with his widowed mother and several children. They were from Tennessee, and there the father was born in 1849, a son of William Sparks, who passed away in the full vigor of manhood, leaving a widow and seven young children to battle with the world without a father's care. The widowed mother guided her little family to Texas, making the journey by wagon to Cherokee county, where she made her first stop, in 1852. She remained there until 1858, when she came to Kaufman county, and here spent her final years. She settled in the timber regions in the vicinity of Terrell and slowly accomplished the task of making a productive and self-supporting farm, which clothed and educated her children and maintained her in comparative com-

fort while she lived. She was denied an education, but she could read and write, and was a devoted student of her bible, and few of the laymen of the Free Will Baptists could cope with her in quoting from Holy Writ. She dwelt much in later life upon the things of the spirit, and her life was a blessing to all who came within the circle of her acquaintance. When she died in 1907 she was seventy-three years old. Those of her children who reached mature years were as follows: Martha, who became the wife of Carey A. McCracken, and resides on White's Prairie, Kaufman county; George W., of Ables Springs, the father of the subject; James M., of Terrell, Texas; Lucinda, the wife of T. B. Enochs, of Sulphur Springs, and Samuel, who died unmarried.

George W. Sparks reached manhood without gaining more than the rudiments of an education, and the mother's frugal home in the sandy land of the Terrell vicinity was his home until he married in 1872. His wife was Mrs. Sophia Adams, the daughter of Ezekiel Ables, who came to Kaufman county from Nacogdoches county, but was originally of Mississippi origin. He was a large land owner in the vicinity of Ables Springs, and the place was named in his honor. Mrs. Sparks was born in Nacogdoches county in 1838. When her first husband died he left her with six children, named as follows: Young, who died at the age of thirty-seven in Kaufman county; James, of Sulphur Springs, Oklahoma; John K., of Childress, Texas; Wade Hampton, of Royce, Texas; William, who died at the age of eighteen years, and Jasper, of Ables Springs. The issue of the marriage of George W. and Sophia Sparks were Henry, of this review, and Maggie, the widow of James Russell, of Kaufman county. Mrs. Sparks died in 1902.

Henry Sparks gained his early educational training in Ables Springs, and finished his studies in Hills Business College, Dallas, after which he spent a few seasons on the home farm, coming in 1902 to the office of the county clerk as his deputy, the incumbent of the office being J. E. Boykin. He served in that capacity for four years, and was then selected by the directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Kaufman as assistant cashier, where he passed the succeeding four years. Thence he went into the race for the office of county clerk and defeated all comers for nomination, succeeding Clerk Hindman in the office in November of that year. He was renominated without opposition in 1912, and he is widely regarded as one of the most efficient and capable men ever intrusted with the administration of the office in the county. He is familiar with the duties of other county officials through actual contact with them, and in the matter of public records his system is the embodiment of clerical perfection.

On May 13, 1897, at Ables Springs, Mr. Sparks was married to Miss Bessie Lord, the daughter of Samuel J. Lord and his wife, Emily (Hunt) Lord. They came from Florida to Texas, and Mrs. Sparks is one of the five children of the family, the others being William H., Ella, who married Robert Samples and died in Kaufman county, and Miss Mamie Lord. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks are William J. Bryan, Herman and Lucile, all of whom are exceptionally brilliant and give splendid promise for future achievement.

Mr. Sparks is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was secretary of the local lodge and of the Odd Fellows Association for several years. He performed a like duty for the Pretorians upon becoming identified fraternally with that order, and it may be further stated that he is a charter member of the Oakwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World, and was once clerk of that camp. He is a man who enjoys a deal of popularity with his fellows in and about the county, and is one of the genial, wholesouled men who ever find friends and continue to retain them through the years.

Henry Clifton Hicks, president of the Hicks-Kellam Company, a dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear establishment of Kaufman, Texas, ranks with the leading merchants of the city.

Mr. Hicks has been a resident of Kaufman since 1883, at which time a valise full of good clothes, a mercantile experience, and a little pocket change—less than a hundred dollars—constituted his capital stock, and he was only twenty years of age. Mr. Railey, at this writing president of the First National Bank of Terrell, stood sponsor for the young man and induced the firm of Muckleroy and Sons of Kaufman to give him a clerkship in their store.

A residence of three years here gave Mr. Hicks a wide acquaintance, won him a confidence in the community that he could coin into money under certain circumstances, and also won him a companion for life's pathway. Then he married and soon afterward faced the world as a merchant instead of a clerk.

In his early boyhood Mr. Hicks had become dissatisfied at home and fell a victim to the "call of the wild," as it were. So he ran away, or left without the permission of his parents, and started an independent career. In the community of Downsville, Louisiana, he found a hame with Maj. E. S. Pipes, a farmer and merchant, with whom he spent a year on the farm. The many good qualities of the boy, especially his alertness and his genial manner, marked him as possessing the requisites for a mercantile career, and his employer took him out of the field and placed him behind the counter. During the next five years he gained an experience at Downsville that proved the opening wedge to a business career of his own when the moment for real action arrived. When he married, Mr. Hicks had eight years' business experience to his credit, and he had a personal credit of which he was ignorant. His old employer at Downsville proposed a business partnership and furnished five thousand dollars with which to open the business at Kaufman. For eleven months Major Pipes gave the enterprise his presence, and during that time convinced himself that he had made no mistake in placing his money "on the boy," and he proposed to sell the business to his ambitious young partner "on time." This was done, and some of the personal notes given by the young merchant as the sole security of his benefactor still lie among the former's personal papers and are prized as a reminder of his first important successful transaction.

Mr. Hicks continued in business alone until September, 1912, when he incorporated as the Hicks-Kellman Company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. He is president of the company; J. S. Kellam, vice president; O. T. Kellam, secretary; and Joseph Kellam, treasurer.

During his long period of merchandising at Kaufman, business conditions have fluctuated with the rise and fall of the commercial barometer of the country and once or twice a grasping or miserly creditor could have plunged his enterprise into ruin but for the response of some loyal heart who knew his worth, his spirit and his pluck and carried him through the deep waters of obligation to where he could wade again and preserve his name untarnished. He never told his troubles to anyone but his creditors. He always faced persons he owed and sold his goods with a smile and a firm clasp and created more confidence and more credit. The fighting spirit of his father was mixed in generous proportion in his own makeup, and his motto was "Never Quit." If his task seemed hopeless, he stuck the closer to it, and he appreciated a victory more after it was won against the expressed judgment of men of business. When in a pinch for a large sum of cash for immediate use, he went to the source of money and pleaded his own cause successfully and made his financier proud of the transaction by paying the loan before it was due.

Henry Clifton Hicks was born at Downsville, Louisi-

ana, January 27, 1861. All the schooling he received was before his fifteenth year. His parental home was that of a doctor and preacher, for his father both practiced medicine and expounded the gospel as a Missionary Baptist during a long and effective career. Henry C. was the seventh of eight children of the family of which Dr. Dulaney L. Hicks was the paternal head.

Dr. Hicks was born in Alabama in 1824 and came into Louisiana in early life. He received his medical degree from Tulane University, New Orleans, and practiced his profession in Union parish, at Farmersville and Downsville, for more than sixty years. At the outbreak of the war between the states, he was commissioned Captain of one of the first companies that left northern Louisiana for the front in defense of the Confederate cause. In his church work he was active all his life, he proved himself an able and effective minister, and he actually "died in the harness" at Miles, Texas, in 1908. At one time he was State Evangelist of Louisiana for his church. He dealt always in truth and fairness; and he was peaceful and peace loving, but one had only to dispute his word to be knocked down for his trouble. His mental processes were of the highest order; his literary education came rather from observation and experience than from training in school. He made no history in politics, but he knew Masonic work and was given a Masonic burial. Before he reached his majority, Doctor Hicks married a school girl of his Alabama locality and moved to Louisiana, where they began their wedded life. She was Miss Elizabeth Forehand and was one of a family of nine children.

Henry C. Hicks has given of his time to affairs in Kaufman, as a member of the city council, in which he served for a period of eight years and during the time when important matters of urban life were being matured. When Kaufman's public school building was erected he was chairman of the finance committee. As a citizen he stands for temperance and sobriety and opposed to the saloon. He has lived in Kaufman with the saloon and without it, and the principle of prohibition has been demonstrated to his satisfaction as the proper one for his community. Legalizing a traffic in human lives through the liquor route merits, as he believes, the condemnation of every family man.

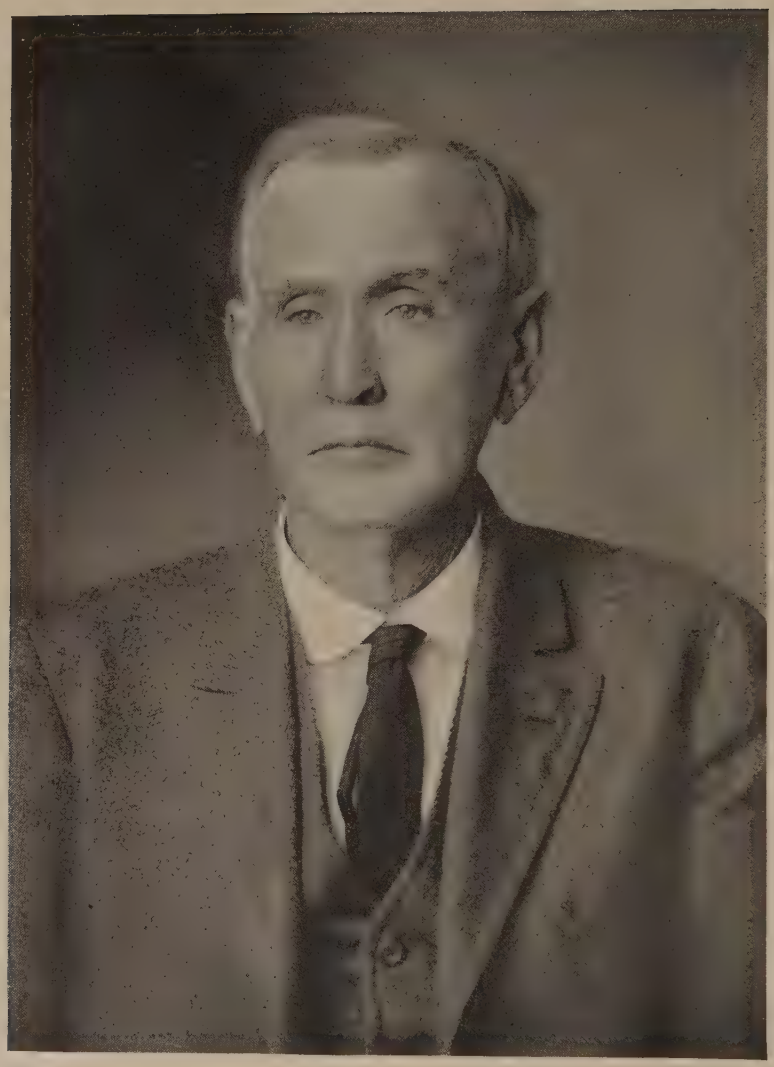
December 9, 1884, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Cornelia (Neely) Nash, a daughter of Charles Cornelius Nash, whose career as a citizen of Kaufman county reached its zenith the first dozen years after the war and ended prematurely in his death. Misses Robin and Patti Hicks are the children of this marriage. The former was educated in Hollins, Virginia, and the latter at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri.

PHILIP GORDON BACON has been engaged in the lumber business at Kaufman since 1897, and since early in the 70's has been a resident of Kaufman county. For several years he was engaged in making a farm west of the county seat and in exploiting the common products peculiar to Texas. Thus he belongs to the class of rural home-builders close upon the heels of the pastoral era on the prairies of Texas.

Mr. Bacon is a contribution of the north to the amalgamating civilization of the south. He was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, October 10, 1850, son of Henry Hiram Bacon, who migrated to that section of the country from Schenectady, New York, where he and his wife were born about the year 1820, and from whence they accompanied their parents to Michigan in 1833. The father of Henry H. Bacon was a farmer and his son clung to that line of work and also became interested in merchandising. He was a merchant of Ypsilanti at the time of his death in 1850. He married Eleanor Vought, a daughter of Philip Grandon Vought, of Pennsylvania-German family. Henry H. Bacon left an only son, and his widow became the wife of Milton Pettibone, who followed the westward course of empire in the latter 50's, and settled on a claim in Douglas county, Kansas, in 1858. He lived there through the period of promiscuous settlement, through the events of the Quantrell Raid, and through the era of railroad building which gave Kansas such an impetus and put her lands upon the market as securities and filled up her prairies with a cosmopolitan citizenship unlike that of any of the older states.

While the Civil war was going on, Milton Pettibone was in the Union army and was commissioned captain of the company he raised in the community of Black Jack where he lived. He remained in the army while the war lasted and with the resumption of peace returned to his family and the prairie farm. He continued his agrarian vocation until the weight of years pressed upon him, when he moved to Lawrence, Kansas, and there passed away at a ripe old age. His own children were Elmyra, now Mrs. Charles Mendenhall, of Colorado; Nellie, wife of Henry Wilkins, of Spokane, Washington, and Charles Pettibone, of Lawrence, Kansas.

Philip G. Bacon spent his boyhood among the pioneers of eastern Kansas and assisted his stepfather with the preliminary work of their new home. He acquired a fair education notwithstanding he was out of the fringe of settlement, but Kansas always provided for the education of her youth first, and he was a Kansas youth. He saw the railroad come through his locality, establish the station of Wellsville near his own home and got his first important employment away from the farm in the actual building of that branch of the Santa Fe road. He left the friends of his boyhood in 1879 and took a team to a railroad construction camp and went to work on the grade. He worked on the M. K. and T. railroad grade then being constructed from Sedalia to Fort Scott, on a part of the Missouri Pacific system from Holden, Missouri, to Paola, Kansas. Following this experience he traded for a claim in Elk county, Kansas, where he communed with primitive nature for a year and sighed as he missed the flow of the "yellow" which accompanied the force of railroad builders. So at the end of the year he exchanged his claim for an outfit and set out for a railroad camp, which he found at Newton, Kansas, where the Santa Fe had concentrated its material and started its line westward. He accompanied the slowly creeping artery of commerce across the plains to Hole-in-the-Rock, Colorado, where the work stopped. As a consequence many men were thrown out of a job. As a means of tiding himself over this crisis, Mr. Bacon made his first trip to Texas, journeying by wagon from Coffeyville, Kansas, and bringing with him three teams of mules. In Kaufman county he took a contract for breaking prairie not far from the county seat for Doctor Dashiell. Here he surprised the native population by dragging a plow with mules instead of the proverbial Texas "Longhorn," as had been done heretofore. When the financial sky cleared up so that railroad work was resumed he returned to that and abandoned, for a few years, the life of a farmer, but he looked forward to the date when he should become an actual settler on the prairie land he first helped to plow up. He then took a contract for the construction of a section of the extension of the "Waco Tap" between Hillsboro and Waco and had to take third mortgage bonds for his pay for the work. This left him in an embarrassing position, as he had no funds with which to pay his men. Next he took a contract on the narrow gauge road then being built from Jefferson west and built a segment of the line in Morris county, where he met his obligations to his help and then secured another contract, this time out of Denison on the Denison and Southeastern, from Greenville to Dallas. He then returned to Hole-in-the-Rock and continued with the Santa Fe line past Albuquerque, New Mexico, to the Arizona line, where



Lewis Meriwether M. D.

he left the Atlantic & Pacific, as it was then called. Whether in the exact order of their happening or not, these routings account for his time chiefly while he was a railroad contractor and when he finally abandoned it he came back to the black land whose sod he had turned over some years before. He then purchased a tract of land one mile north of Gastonia, and settled down to farming in earnest, and here for fifteen years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1897, when he bought his present lumber business.

May 2, 1878, in Kaufman county, Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Amanda Elizabeth Sheltman, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Still) Sheltman. Mr. Sheltman came to Texas from Pennsylvania previous to the Civil war and he and his wife were married at San Augustine, the Still family being among the pioneers of Texas. Mrs. Bacon was born in Kaufman county in 1857. Their children are: Perl, wife of James DeLacy, of Kaufman; Milton, of Crandall, Texas; Mary, Alice, Grandon and Ruth. Mr. Bacon's mother died at Lawrence, Kansas, in January, 1913, at the age of ninety-three years. Fraternally Mr. Bacon is an Odd Fellow.

Lewis Meriwether, M. D. A native of the Lone Star state and a scion of one of its distinguished pioneer families, Dr. Meriwether is here an able and successful representative of the exacting profession that was signally dignified and honored by the character and services of his father, who was one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Houston county, this state. In the active work of his profession he whose name initiates this review has well upheld the prestige of the family name, as has he also as a loyal and progressive citizen of Houston county, his residence and professional headquarters being maintained in the thriving and attractive city of Crockett, the metropolis and judicial center of the county. A succinct delineation of the personal appearance of this representative physician of eastern Texas has been given in the following words: "Well above the average height, straight as a pine, with his kindly features bronzed by years of exposure to sun and wind and rain, there is no more familiar figure upon the streets of the city of Crockett than that of Dr. Meriwether, and no citizen has more impregnable vantage place in popular confidence and esteem."

Dr. Lewis Meriwether was born near Marshall, the capital of Harrison county, Texas, on the 2nd of October, 1850, and is a son of Dr. Francis L. and Ethalinda (Dunlap) Meriwether, the former of whom was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, and the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Alabama. The Meriwether family was founded in America in the early colonial days and the lineage is traced back to the stanchest of English origin. Dr. Francis L. Meriwether was a boy at the time of his parents' immigration from South Carolina to Alabama, where he was accorded excellent educational advantages, his father having been a man of substantial means and a citizen of prominence and influence in his community, both parents having continued to reside in Alabama until their death. In preparing for the work of his chosen profession, Dr. F. L. Meriwether availed himself of the advantages of the Lexington Medical College, in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and he ably qualified himself according to the professional standards of that period. Concerning this sterling pioneer physician of Texas the following interesting record has been given and is well worthy of perpetuation in this publication: "It is significant of the character of Dr. F. L. Meriwether that while he was a man of extreme culture and refinement, coming of a family born to an appreciation of the best that civilization offers, yet an inborn love of nature and the primitive led the young pioneer physician to settle always just at the edge of the better known haunts of men. With his young wife he came to the state of Texas, bringing with him forty slaves, and he settled in the more or less primitive surroundings of Harrison county, where the fishing and hunting were good and where he could drink in the ruggedness and charm of the mighty woodland. He first practiced his profession in Alabama, chiefly among the Choctaw Indians, and in later years he related how he fixed in the Indian mind the time his prescriptions should be taken, indicating in turn certain points in the sky, calling attention to the sun and then pretending to swallow." He came to Harrison county, Texas, in 1845, and in 1850 he removed to Houston county, where he purchased a large tract of land and developed a productive ranch, besides giving his attention to the work of his profession, in which he ministered throughout a wide territory and with utmost self-abnegation and faithfulness, so that his name is held in reverent memory in the community that long represented his home. He passed the closing years of his life upon his old homestead ranch, where he died in 1881, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. Too advanced in age to enter the Confederate ranks at the time of the Civil war, Dr. Meriwether did all in his power to further the cause of the Confederacy, and he showed his loyalty as well as his deep human sympathy by providing for the widows and families of soldiers killed in conflict or those in active service at the front. He attended such families in a professional way without thought of making any demand for compensation and in many other ways he was kindly and helpful to those in adversity and distress during that climacteric period in the nation's history. He was a man of exalted character and his life and labors counted for much, as such a man could not be obscure, whether in the wilderness or in the centers of metropolitan activities. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1876, and both were devout members of the Christian church. Concerning their six children the following brief record is given: Huldah, who became the wife of Dr. Frank Rainey, of Dallas, Texas, is now deceased, as are also Frank and Willie Gertrude; Dr. Lewis Meriwether, to whom this article is dedicated was the third in order of birth; Fanny is the wife of Judge Anson Rainey, presiding on the bench of the court of civil appeals in the city of Dallas; and Jessie is the wife of Thomas H. Dailey, a representative real estate broker of that city.

In a retrospective way it may be noted that two distinct branches of the Meriwether family have been prominent in the annals of American history, one branch having made original settlement in Tennessee and Kentucky and the other having found representation in the early settlement of Georgia, Alabama and other southern states. Meriwether county, Georgia, received its name in honor of a distinguished member of this family, and of a collateral branch of the family was Captain Meriwether Lewis, one of the leaders of the historic Lewis & Clark expedition across the western wilds under the auspices of the Government and at the time when Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States.

Reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days in Texas, Dr. Lewis Meriwether, whose name is a transposition of that of his distinguished ancestral kinsman, Captain Meriwether Lewis, waxed strong in mental and physical powers and gained an abiding appreciation of and love for nature through his "communion with her visible forms." He was accorded the advantages of the local schools and also received most valuable instruction from his father, both along academic and professional lines, and the admonition of his father had much to do with his adoption of the profession in which he has achieved much of success and precedence. In 1870, after most effective preliminary discipline under the able preceptorship of his father, Dr. Meriwether was matriculated in the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1871 and from which he received his well

earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the age of twenty-one years he initiated the active practice of his profession at Grapeland, Houston county, where he served his novitiate and continued to maintain his residence until 1903, when he removed to Crockett, the judicial center of the county, where he has continued in active general practice during the long intervening years which have been filled with unwavering devotion to his exacting and humane vocation and by the attainment of unequivocal success. He has kept in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and has had recourse to the best of its standard and periodical literature, with the result that he avails himself at all times of the most approved remedial agents and the most advanced methods of surgical manipulations. His practice is of extensive and representative order and he is one of the leading representatives of his profession in eastern Texas, the while his success is the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that the stage of his activities has been the county which has represented his home from the days of his childhood, his high standing in popular confidence and esteem rendering impossible any application in his case of the Scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Dr. Meriwether has ever stood exponent of most loyal and progressive citizenship and has noted with the greatest satisfaction the magnificent development and growth of his native state. He is aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and he has been a member of the Christian church from the time of attaining to his legal majority. He is identified with the Houston County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in the lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons at Grapeland, of which he is Past Master, and he is now affiliated with Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, of Crockett.

In 1875 Dr. Meriwether wedded Miss Jennie Murchison, daughter of Dr. William F. Murchison, who resided near Daly, Houston county, and she passed to the life eternal in 1877, being survived by two children—Carrie Dunlap, who is the wife of William Hart, of Austin, this state, and Minnie Jane, who is the wife of Robert Hamby, a representative real estate dealer of that city. In 1879 Dr. Meriwether was united in marriage to Miss Martha Champion, daughter of the late William A. Champion, who served as clerk of the district court of Houston county. She died in 1891 and is survived by one child, Ethel A., who is the wife of William W. Waugh, of Duran, New Mexico. In 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Meriwether to Miss Fannie Keen, who was born and reared in Houston county and who is a daughter of the late Thomas J. Keen, an honored citizen of Daly, this county. The four children of this union all remain at the parental home and their names are here entered in respective order of birth: Lewis Keen, Willie Adelaide, Elwin and Yancy Daly. Mrs. Meriwether is a most popular figure in the social activities of her home city, is a devout member of the Baptist church and is a successful teacher of music in her home city, as she has received the best of cultivation in the "divine art," for which her natural talent was of high order.

William M. Garrett, M. D. The entire professional career of Dr. William M. Garrett, a leading physician of Crandall, Texas, has been passed in Kaufman county, where he entered upon his career as a practitioner of Forney, in 1886. His antecedents on both sides were among, or compatriots of, those who laid the foundations for Texas greatness and bared their breasts to the dangers incident to military strife or to the savagery of the native tribes opposing the advance of civilization. Doctor Garrett's father was Julius N. Garrett, who was born at Greenville, South Carolina, and grew up in North Carolina, whence his father moved when a young married man.

The paternal grandfather of Doctor Garrett was Matthew Garrett, whose father was an Irish immigrant to the Colony of South Carolina and subsequently joined the forces of the revolution and fought at Eutaw Springs and Cowpens, in which latter engagement he was wounded. He accompanied his children to North Carolina late in life and there passed away. Matthew Garrett was one of General Jackson's soldiers in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, where the backbone of the Cherokees was broken in 1814. He spent his life as a planter and died in North Carolina in 1868, when past ninety-eight years of age. He married a Miss Dill, and their children were: A. B., who died at Gatesville, Texas; Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Sarah Anthony; Julius; Mrs. Hight, and William, who left a family in North Carolina at the time of his death.

Julius N. Garrett was born in 1815, and in 1844 left Macon county, North Carolina, for Texas, going down the tributaries of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio river, and down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, the pioneer route to this far western country. He flat-boated it to New Orleans and made his way through the interior of Louisiana to Nachitoches, Louisiana, crossing the Sabine at the old "Military Crossing." Settling in Shelby county, Texas, he was there married to Miss Mary Minerva Truit, whose English ancestors spelled the name "Truitt." She was a daughter of Hon. James M. Truit, who came out of North Carolina in 1838 and entered actively and conspicuously into the affairs of the Republic.

The history of the American Truits starts with three brothers, who left England for the American Colonies and settled among the people of the south, where they seem to have amalgamated and their blood was mixed with the new race of men who inspired the contest for liberty and equality and whose posterity fought the battles of independence and laid the foundation for the first Republic of the New World. Col. J. M. Truit was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1790. Developing a strong mind in a strong body, he entered life with a liberal training, was elected sheriff of Buncombe county about 1830, and, therefore, brought with him a political experience to Texas. He served in the lower house of the Texas Congress and early in the history of statehood was elected to the Senate. He was a man of fire and spirit and his blood and that of his sons rose at the sound of military conflict. His family was mixed up in the East Texas feud known as the "Regulators" and the "Moderators," and Capt. A. M. Truit, one of his sons, was in command of a company of the "Moderators," which had for its object the regulation of the "Regulators," and which put an end to the neighborhood disturbance.

Captain Truit was subsequently elected captain of a company and went to Mexico with one of the regiments under General Taylor, operating along the Rio Grande. In the battle of Monterey he distinguished himself by disobeying orders and was commended by the commander-in-chief for his act, a fact hitherto unrecorded in the annals of that engagement. Being ordered to hold a certain position during that battle, Captain Truit saw it menaced by Mexican artillery, so threatened with destruction as to necessitate the capture of the battery or see his little command swept from the earth. He had no time to ask for other orders, so issued a command for the capture of the deadly battery, which was accomplished with no casualties, and when the incident was reported to General Taylor, the latter invited him to his headquarters and apprised him of his conduct in the face of specific orders. This the honest Captain admitted and said he was ready for his punishment. To his surprise and gratification, General Taylor stated that he had only to commend him for his foresight and bravery and complimented him upon the particular serv-

ice he rendered the army. His brother, J. H., who lives at Center, Texas, now in his eighty-sixth year, and Andrew J., who is deceased, were soldiers in that war, and all took part as Confederates in the war between the states, Captain Truit being a major, and dying in the service in 1863. The other children of Col. J. M. Truit besides the sons mentioned above and Mrs. Garrett were: Caroline, who became the mother of Congressman John H. Stephens, of Texas; Mrs. Clara Stephens, and Mrs. Cynthia Rushing, of Joaquim, Texas.

Julius Garrett passed an uneventful life as a farmer, and passed away in 1883, his wife having died ten years before. Their children were: Alfred M., of Logansport, Louisiana, died March 19, 1914; James A., who died unmarried at Center, Texas, in 1878; Dr. William M.; Julius T., who died in 1886, at Center, Texas, and left a family; Robert R., of Timpson, Texas; L. M., who served Shelby county, Texas, as sheriff, and died in 1898, with a family; John H., of Sego, Texas; Mrs. S. J. Harris, of Center; Mrs. Mary S. Fonville, also of Center; and Missouri M., wife of W. F. Price, of Nacogdoches, Texas.

William M. Garrett was born June 26, 1853, and came up in a home without the means to provide even the rudiments of an education, never learning the multiplication table until he came of age. He possessed a robust physique, a desire to know, and an ambition far and away beyond what his father believed could ever be realized. He was born with industry oozing from every pore, and early learned how to be useful at choring and common labor, and having heard of young men passing through college with just such a capital as he possessed, felt sure that what was possible for them was not impossible for him to accomplish. Accordingly, he entered school at Waco as a preparatory student of Baylor and made an arrangement to "work his way through school." He left home with sixty-five dollars, and the practice he secured while giving value for his tuition and board made him an expert at sweeping, wood-chopping and as a hostler and garden-maker. He made his grades with the class and passed his examinations with regularity, graduating in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His commencement day filled the parental heart to overflowing, and the ease with which he had acquired a college education made him feel a pardonable pride in himself.

Having finished his literary course, Doctor Garrett applied himself temporarily to teaching for two years while getting his bearings for a professional career. He chose medicine and read the subject with Dr. J. H. Rodgers, of Center, one year, and then entered the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After two years of work he passed successfully the examination required for a certificate to practice and did his first work as a doctor at Center, Texas. After a few months he returned to college and graduated in 1883. He opened an office in Overton, Texas, at that time and practiced for three years, and then came out to Forney, and was there located from 1886 to 1912, when he moved to Crandall. During his practice, Dr. Garrett has visited post-graduate schools for eleven courses, chiefly at Tulane Polyclinic, New Orleans, and has maintained himself in harmony with the Regular school by the society affiliations of the county and state. For forty years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist church.

On August 15, 1882, Doctor Garrett was married to Miss Laura V. Dodson, a daughter of John M. and Harriet J. (Doyle) Dodson. His wife died at Forney, Texas, July 3, 1901, without issue, and on September 16, 1903, Doctor Garrett was married to Miss Mary D. Reading, of Mineola, Texas. Six children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Garrett: Mary L., a promising and intellectual student and book-lover of the grades in the public schools; Eunice B.; William M., Jr.; Julius R.; Arthur R., who died January 19, 1914; and Alfred P., who was born February 23, 1914. Doctor Garrett has been a Mason since 1885, when he joined the order at Overton, Texas, and is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, at Forney. He has no record in politics save as he stands for Democracy unhampered by politicians. He has neither held nor aspired to office.

GEORGE N. GIBBS. In the history of Kaufman county, the Gibbs family has figured conspicuously from the earliest days. It is of interest to know that James W. W. Gibbs, father of the above named, assisted in the erection of the first house in Kaufman, and his license to marry was one of the first issued after the organization of the county. George N. Gibbs, who represents the third generation of the family in this section of Texas, has for many years been prominent as a planter and business man, and is now cashier and active manager of the Citizens National Bank of Crandall.

The Gibbs family was settled on the bleak prairies of Kaufman county in the winter of 1846, when Stephen O. Gibbs, grandfather of George N., brought his wife and children to this locality. Stephen O. Gibbs, who became one of the early sheriffs of Kaufman county, was born in Tennessee, and afterwards left his native state and settled in the state of Mississippi. He married Lurana Wells, and about 1848 continued his journey toward the Rio Grande with a colony of Texas settlers comprising forty-six families for the Mercer colony. All of these colonists, it is declared, returned to Mississippi, because of dissatisfaction with the conditions confronting the settlers. The history of the Mercer enterprise shows that there were many sound reasons for dissatisfaction, on every hand. Stephen O. Gibbs had attained prominence by service in the legislature of Mississippi. He made arrangements with the Texas authorities, on the basis of so much land for every settler, to bring a company of immigrants to the state. Stephen O. Gibbs and wife were the parents of: James W. W.; John G.; Newton; Donnie; Mrs. Sarah Hill of Kaufman, Texas, and Mrs. Frazier Hatch of the same city. Stephen O. Gibbs died at Jefferson, Texas, during the war.

James W. W. Gibbs, who was a stockman and successful farmer, was born in August, 1831, acquired only a meagre education, and on coming to Texas, in early youth, selected his half section of land, given him as a member of the Mercer colony, east of Kaufman. This tract he subsequently traded for land one mile west of Crandall townsite, where he continued to make his home and where his material achievements as a farmer and stockman were perfected. His thrift led him to the accumulation of one thousand acres of land, which he distributed among his children, after having extended a life of effort in bringing the broad prairie into productive fields, and dotting the landscape with modest homes for his industrious men in the field. During his earlier career he served as Confederate soldier, as a member of Captain Michaux's company of Texas cavalry. He participated in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, and went through the war without personal injury or capture. The late James W. W. Gibbs assisted in promoting the Citizens National Bank of Crandall, which ranked twenty-ninth among National Banks with a capital of less than fifty thousand dollars. He was a director of the institution until his death. He expended no energy in politics, and yet was always esteemed a useful factor in his community. He was a Methodist. His death occurred in September, 1911, and his wife, who was born in December, 1831, died in 1909. James W. W. Gibbs was married during the fifties to Miss Mary Augusta Sawyer, a daughter of George Sawyer, a native of Northboro, Massachusetts. To this union were born: William N., a merchant of Crandall, Texas; Lucy, wife of John DeVlaming, of Kaufman, Texas; Stephen O., who died at the age of twenty-four, and who married Julia Crandall, leaving no children; and George N., the youngest.

George N. Gibbs grew up on the farm where he was

born in 1866. He completed his schooling in the Ben Allen high school at Kaufman, and then continued with his father dealing in stock and farming until ten years after his marriage. Among his first services after leaving school he was engaged in teaching, his several terms being spent at Black Land, Crandall, Prairie, Chappell, and New Hope schools. He then engaged in farming, but left off his active work in that direction in November, 1901, in order to become cashier of the Citizens National Bank. However, his interests in farming have not fallen off since he became a banker. He owns at the present time, six hundred and seventy acres of land, of which five hundred and seventy-five acres are under plow, and highly improved. He is a progressive farmer, and has done much to reclaim his land from the seasonal overflows. He has some two hundred acres protected with dam and levee, and the fertility of this is now subject to reliable and constant cropping.

The Citizens National Bank was organized in August, 1901, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its officers have been: J. K. Brooks, president; J. A. Crawford, vice president, and George N. Gibbs cashier. The surplus and undivided profits are fifty-two thousand dollars, with furniture and fixtures of the bank charged off.

In January, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gibbs to Miss Lizzie Crawford, a daughter of J. A. Crawford. The one child born to their marriage, Owen Crawford, died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are active church people, he a Methodist and his wife a Presbyterian.

William Furneaux. Although nearly thirty years have passed since the labors of William Furneaux were cut short by death, the work which he founded and to which he gave the active years of his career is still being carried on, remaining a monument to his industry and business prowess. As an agent for foreign interests, he was most active in successfully guiding the affairs of large corporations, and his complete and rapid comprehension of business propositions as they were presented to him seemed to be intuitive and marked him as one of the able men of his time. Mr. Furneaux was a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1840, a son of John and Maria (Hamlyn) Furneaux. His father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith, labored long in the service of his Master, and died in his native England. The mother survived and lived in Texas for many years, whence she had come some years after the arrival here of her son, William. She died on the ocean on her return trip to England and was buried at sea. There were five children in the family: Samuel, who was educated for the medical profession, but died when but twenty years of age; William; John, who still resides in England, where he is connected with a large woolen mill, and Eliza and Mary S., who are both deceased.

William Furneaux was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States, having at that time just completed his education in the English schools. Locating in Dallas, Texas, he took up the vocation of farmer, subsequently engaged in stock-raising operations, and eventually began negotiations for foreign capitalists in handling and developing land. A shrewd understanding of men and their probable motives made him strikingly successful in his chosen field, and during his career he accumulated in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres of land. Throughout his life he was a man of marked liberality and public spirit. He was ever looked to by his associates for counsel, leadership and guidance, and his word had a value above parchment or legal formalities. In his death, which occurred in 1884, his community lost a man who in no small degree had assisted in the development of the great Southwest. He was a Democrat in his political views, but, while he took an active interest in public matters as they affected his community, he was no politician. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, and he ever lived according to its teachings. During the war between the South and the North he served as an enrolling officer.

Mr. Furneaux was married in Texas in 1861, to Miss Fannie Jackson, also a native of Devonshire, England, and a daughter of John and Mary (Amery) Jackson. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser in his native country, and on coming to the United States, in 1848, settled on land which he had purchased before leaving London, and which was located fifteen miles north of the present site of the city of Dallas, which place at that time boasted of one small store and a blacksmith shop. A man of more than ordinary business ability, Mr. Jackson was successful in his ventures, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome property and in becoming one of the leading stock raisers of his section. His death occurred in 1866. During the Civil War, all of his sons enlisted in the Confederate service, and all emerged therefrom with gallant records. His children were as follows: John, who is now deceased; William, deceased, who rose to the rank of captain in Colonel Darnell's regiment in the Confederate service; George, deceased; Frank, who was wounded while serving as a soldier, and now is the operator of the old homestead fifteen miles north of Dallas; Mary Ann, who is deceased; Fannie, who is now Mrs. Furneaux, and Susan, the wife of James H. Mathis, of Dallas, an active member of the Confederate Veterans of Texas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Furneaux there were born four children: Joseph H., of Dallas; William C.; Mary Maria, and John L.

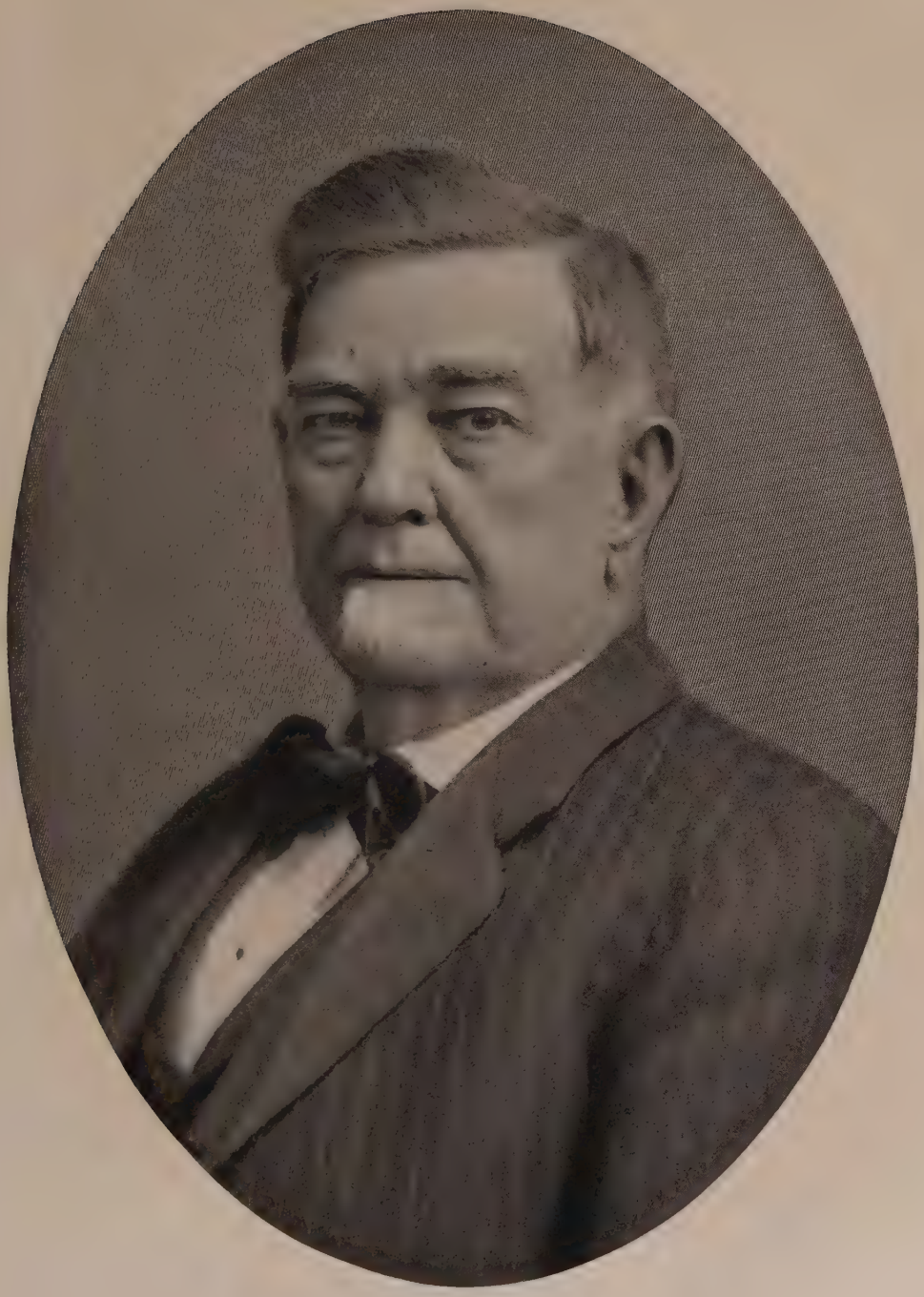
Mrs. Furneaux, who still survives her husband, resides at No. 3905 Worth street, Dallas, and presides over her beautiful home with dignity and capable execution.

Judge W. J. Oxford. Judge of the twenty-ninth judicial district of Texas, an office which he has capably administered for the past fourteen years, Judge Oxford represents the pioneer citizenship of Erath county, of which he is a native son, and has been a member of the bar at Stephenville upwards of twenty-eight years. As district judge he has tried all kinds of cases, both civil and criminal, and the Bench and Bar of Texas give him credit as one of the ablest trial judges in the state. While his record proves his successes as a judge and lawyer, it should also be mentioned that in personal character he represents some of the best ideals of American manhood, has lived a life of exemplary sobriety and honor, and has guided his entire career on the principles which are the most fundamental and necessary to the continued physical and moral health whether of state or nation.

W. J. Oxford was born on a farm nine miles northeast of Stephenville, Erath county, May 11, 1861, and the first twenty-one years of his life were spent on a farm and ranch. His parents, Brink and Mary A. Oxford, were substantial farming people, and both consistent Christians, members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were among the early settlers in what was at the time the western frontier of Texas, and they not only suffered the hardships common to all frontier communities, but also had to fight the Indians and struggle with the forces of both nature and man in order to maintain a home. Judge Oxford himself has a vivid recollection of dodging and hiding from Indians when they came in the vicinity of his father's home on raids for the purpose of stealing horses.

His early education was quite limited, owing to the dearth of schools in Erath county, and he took two years of study in the old Add-Ran University at Thorp Springs in Hood county. One source of his livelihood came from teaching country school two years, and he then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Stephenville October 18, 1886. As a young man he was sober and industrious, and his life on the

Mrs R. F. Campbell.
And Irene Campbell
Grand daughter.



R. F. Campbell

ranch and farm until he reached his majority was the means of hardy physical training which has proved extremely useful in his busy professional career. In his earlier years Judge Oxford could ride a bucking bronco on the range along with the best of horsemen of that day, but along with his interest in outdoor life, which has never left him, he also combined a fondness for the reading of good books, and his practical work as a lawyer and judge has always been characterized by an exceptional intellectual interest and breadth of culture.

His public career began with his election as county attorney of Erath county in 1888, and re-election to the office in 1890 and in 1892 gave him abundant opportunities for experience in the courts and in connection with a great variety of litigation. After his six years as county attorney he made an unsuccessful race for the office of district attorney of the twenty-ninth judicial district, and then engaged in a general practice of law at Stephenville. In 1900 he was elected judge of the twenty-ninth district, and by re-election in 1904, 1908 and 1912 is now in the midst of his fourth consecutive term. A Democrat both by training and principles, Judge Oxford in 1892 was one of the loyal supporters of James Stephen Hogg for governor against George Clark. In his politics he has always combined an unqualified opposition to the liquor traffic in any form, and believes that the government of both state and nation should use its powers to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor and should protect the rising generation from its contaminating influence. In 1911 he went out over the state in an active campaign for the cause of state-wide prohibition, and is now supporting Tom Ball for governor on the Prohibition-Democratic ticket. In government as well as in private life he stands for good moral ideals, and believes in the rigid enforcement of all laws.

For more than twenty-five years Judge Oxford has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias for more than twenty years, has been a member of the Rebekahs ten years, and of the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen's Circle for six years. His membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, covers a period of twenty years, and Judge Oxford is a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible and the Christian religion. In religious matters he holds that this life is only a preparatory stage for the next, and holds that the Christian doctrine and the church are the greatest forces in the universe for the suppression and lessening of crime and for the elevation of society.

In 1883 Judge Oxford married Elizabeth B. Hale of Stephenville. She was the daughter of a poor widow, and proved a most capable and faithful wife during the twenty years of their married companionship. At her death on June 4, 1903, she left four children: Nape B., a son, born October 14, 1884; Edith, born September 15, 1886; Ina, born in August, 1888; and Esta, born in June, 1890, and died May 3, 1911. The other children are all living and well established in the world. On May 28, 1909, Judge Oxford married Lulu G. Dalton of Palo Pinto, who died thirty days after their marriage. On December 28, 1911, he married Myrtle Martin of Palo Pinto county. The one son by this marriage is W. J. Oxford, Jr., born December 26, 1913.

ROBERT FULTON CAMPBELL. Until death claimed him May 24, 1905, in the sixty-ninth year of his life, Robert Fulton Campbell was one of El Paso's citizens whose names have been most prominently associated with sterling civic qualities and large achievements in affairs. A resident of this city since the early railroad era, he had contributed much to the upbuilding and growth of early El Paso, and to the end of his life was not only recognized as one who had done much for the material city, but also as one whose personal character and influence were invaluable factors to the community.

Robert Fulton Campbell was born in Memphis, Tennessee, May 16, 1836, a son of Duncan and Nancy (Anderson) Campbell, both natives of Tennessee. The mother was descendant of an old family of that city. The father served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and then for many years was a large planter in Tennessee. In 1840 Duncan Campbell brought his wife and their son, Robert F., to Texas, locating in Bastrop county, where he bought a large amount of land and was extensively engaged in its cultivation up to the time of his death. He also had a large store and harness and saddlery factory at Bastrop.

Robert F. Campbell received his education in the country schools of Bastrop county and when he was seventeen years of age began his practical experience in the saddlery business conducted by his father. He learned all the details of the trade in making saddles and harness, and at the end of his apprenticeship found that the business was not in the line of his inclinations. He therefore directed his attention to other lines and his enterprise from that time forward was in a continually larger circle and he gained a place in business affairs. From Bastrop, where he held many important political offices, often holding two and three at one time, as was permissible in those days, he moved to Austin, where he was appointed revenue collector by President Garfield. He held this position for four years, when he came to El Paso.

It was in 1882, about the time the first railroad had been built into El Paso, that Mr. Campbell located here. He was one of the early settlers, who recognized the possibilities and the almost inevitable development of this city, and fortified by that confidence he bought a large amount of real estate which he improved and developed and a large amount of which is still owned by his family, some of it being located in the very heart of the modern city of El Paso. Mr. Campbell's foresight and taste in thus taking hold of a country whose value at the time was only potential must always be regarded as his chief contribution to the early development of this city. During the remaining years of his life he gave all his attention to the care and management of his realty interests in El Paso.

At the same time he manifested his splendid public spirit by accepting various offices of responsibilities in the community and served in the office of United States revenue collector, as postmaster of El Paso and for one term as mayor. It is said that he was the only Republican mayor ever elected in the state of Texas on a Republican ticket. In the early years he was the largest individual owner of real estate in the city and most of his business consisted in trading and buying and selling, but never as a broker, always dealing for himself and with his own resources. He was a man of large acquaintance in public life, was an influential man in the Republican party and was personally acquainted with many of the leaders of the party. Among his personal friends was the late President McKinley, and Mr. Campbell was always a welcome visitor at the White House during the administration of Mr. McKinley. Both in his private and civic life, the late Mr. Campbell manifested the best qualities of charity and was never known to refuse aid to a worthy cause, and his name was associated with a great many movements and undertakings which were important in the institutional and benevolent life of the city. He had no affiliations with fraternities or clubs and was a devout member of the Christian church. The best qualities of his affection he reserved for his home and family and among them his memory is most secure. Mr. Campbell married Miss Thebe Irene Wallace, whose father was James P. Wallace, of Bastrop county, known as a Texas pioneer, Indian fighter and a prominent factor in state politics and official affairs. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and the five now living are mentioned as follows: Lum F., a resident of Denver, who married Elizabeth Cody; Adele, now a resident

of New York City and widow of Parry Wright; Stafford, a resident of El Paso, who married Miss Edith Dedrick; Edgar E., of San Antonio, who was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Flora Bugh; and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, wife of Captain Aloe of the United States army, now stationed at Galveston.

The late Mr. Campbell began life without financial aid or influential assistance and through his own efforts created a generous prosperity for his family and used his resources for the substantial benefit of his community and humanity. His body now rests in beautiful Evergreen cemetery at El Paso. Mrs. Campbell resides in a beautiful home at 701 Masa street. The late Mr. Campbell was a member of the Texas Pioneer Society. A short time after his death the home suffered another bereavement in the death of Mr. Edgar E. Campbell's first wife. She left a beautiful baby daughter christened Irene, who was legally adopted by her grandmother, Mrs. Campbell, and in her care and companionship Mrs. Campbell has found her greatest joy, the two being inseparable in their devotion to each other.

JAMES A. DRANE. It is not often that a man goes into a community and wins personal popularity and public respect as rapidly as has James A. Drane of Pecos, Texas. He has only lived in this city a few years but he is already one of its well known men, and in 1912 was elected to the office of county attorney. Mr. Drane has received a splendid education, is a conscientious worker and endowed with a legal cast of mind, his success was, therefore, to be expected, but that it has come so soon is owing as largely to his ability to make friends as to any of his other qualities. He has made a fine record in his present office and has won the confidence and respect of his brother lawyers as well as of the public.

James A. Drane was born in Chester, Mississippi, on the 2d of May, 1883. His father was James Drane and his mother was Belle (Hemphill) Drane. His father was also a lawyer and was a prominent member of the Mississippi bar, being a member of the Mississippi legislature just prior to his death.

Much attention was given to the education of James A. Drane and after completing his elementary education he was sent to the French Camp Academy at French Camp, Mississippi, where he received a fine literary education. He then entered the University of Mississippi, where he spent three years and then took the law course at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating with the class of 1907.

After being graduated from college he went to Oklahoma and in 1908 established himself at South McAlester where his first position was that of deputy clerk of the county court. He filled this position for a year and a half and then began the practice of law. He followed his profession for two years in South McAlester, and then removed to Kiowa, Oklahoma, where he remained a year, engaged in the practice of his profession. In October, 1910, he came to Pecos and became a member of the firm of Buck and Drane, and they have conducted a successful business since that time. In 1912 Mr. Drane was elected county attorney on the Democratic ticket, and he is now serving in this office. He has always been an active worker in the Democratic party.

In the fraternal world Mr. Drane is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, and he is an active member of the County Bar Association.

Mr. Drane is the owner of forty acres of fine irrigable land in Reeves county, near Pecos, and here he intends to make his permanent home. He believes that Reeves county and this section of Texas has a fine future.

WILLIAM F. WEEKS. A young attorney who has made a brilliant beginning in his profession at Wichita Falls, and whose future looks exceedingly bright to his friends, William F. Weeks belongs to one of the old families of North Texas, and has spent practically all his career in this section of the state.

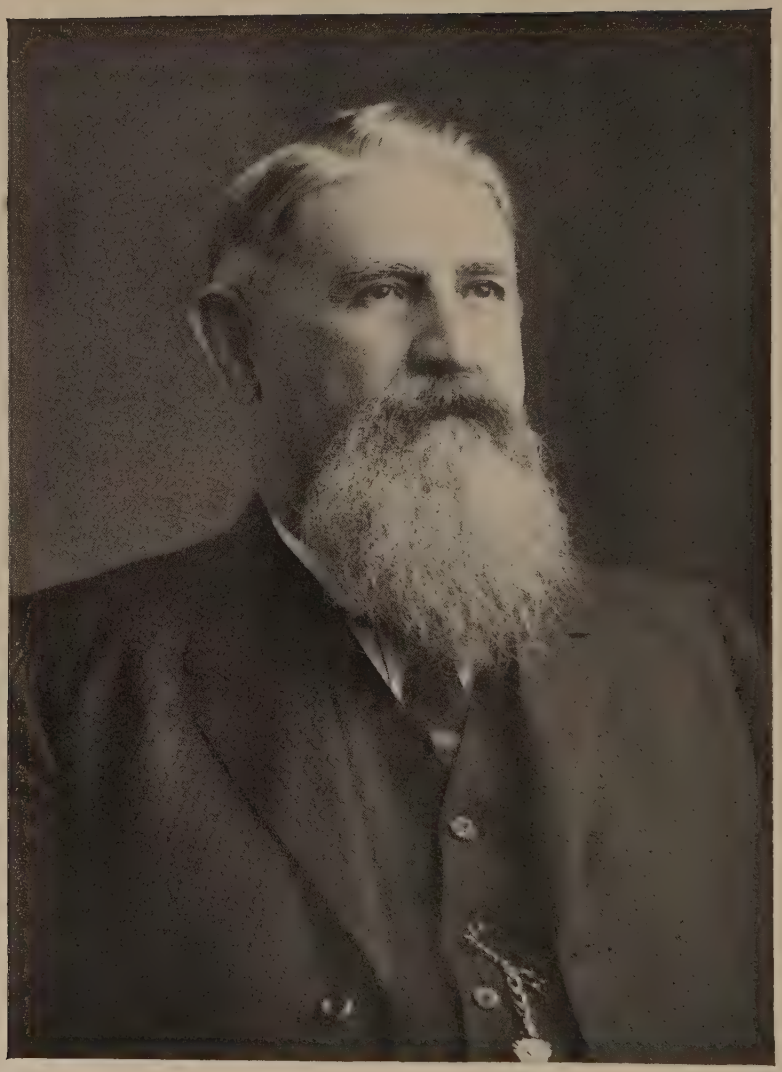
William F. Weeks was born at Fort Worth, September 13, 1888, a son of William Curtis and Ella (Potter) Weeks. Both parents were born in Texas in Cooke county, and the grandparents on both sides came to this state in the early days from Georgia. Grandfather John W. Weeks died in 1895 at the age of sixty years, and his wife was Idris Louise (Sparks) Weeks. Grandfather Captain C. C. Potter was an Indian fighter and pioneer of North and West Texas, and one of the splendid old pioneers of Cooke county. William C. Weeks, the father, has for many years been in the brick and contracting business at Arlington, and has also been prominent in the light and water works and in road building in Tarrant county and elsewhere. He served as mayor and in other public offices at Arlington, where he now resides at the age of fifty-three. The mother who was educated and was married at Bowie, Texas, died July 6, 1912, at the age of fifty-one. There were two sons and two daughters in the family, of whom the Wichita Falls lawyer was the second in order of birth. While growing up he was given the best advantages of school, and attended the Carlisle Military Academy in Austin, and White's Academic School of that city and was graduated in the law department of the University of Texas. He took his bar examination in 1908 at the age of nineteen and then went east to Yale University, where he graduated in June, 1909. With this excellent equipment for practical life he returned to Texas, and opened his office in Wichita Falls, where in the past four years he has built up a good clientage and is regarded as one of the attorneys who can best be trusted with important litigated interests.

Mr. Weeks is a Democrat in politics, is a member of Alpha Sigma Phi College Fraternity, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Presbyterian. At Wichita Falls on April 14, 1910, Mr. Weeks married Miss Katherine Louise Avis, who was born in Wichita county, a daughter of J. D. and Minnie (Bush) Avis. Her parents both reside at Wichita Falls, and were old settlers of North Texas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are: Katherine Avis Weeks, born at Wichita Falls, August 23, 1911, and Ella Potter Weeks, born January 25, 1913. Mr. Weeks and family occupy a beautiful home in Wichita Falls, and stand high in the social circles of the city. He is fond of all outdoor recreations, and is popular both in and out of his profession.

HENRY C. ZIMMER. Among the men to whom Texas has spelled success should be mentioned Henry C. Zimmer, of Pecos, Texas. One of the oldest and best known residents of Pecos, Mr. Zimmer began his life here in a humble way, but has prospered with the growth of the town until he is now one of the influential business men of the city. He is the owner of the largest exclusive hardware and farm machinery business in Pecos and his success has been entirely due to his own efforts, for he came to Pecos with practically nothing.

Henry C. Zimmer was born on the 10th of January, 1864, in Saint Francis county, Missouri, the son of John and Mary Anna (Mazer) Zimmer. Both of his parents were born in Germany and were married in the old country. Upon coming to this country they located in Saint Francis county and there they lived until they died. John Zimmer was a farmer and died at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died in 1866. They reared a family of nine children and two of their sons, John and Joe, gave their lives for the cause of the Confederacy.

Henry C. Zimmer was the youngest of his parents' children and is the only one who has settled in Texas. He attended the public schools of Saint Francis county



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until he was fourteen years of age, when having been left an orphan, it was necessary for him to go to work. He first found employment in a brick yard in Saint Francis county, spending one summer in this work. He then decided that he would learn some trade and selected that of blacksmithing and horseshoeing. He learned this trade thoroughly at Farmington, Missouri, and at the age of twenty-one determined to go to California. He made the long journey but did not find the country to his liking and so started on his way back. Upon his arrival in Dallas, Texas, he determined to locate here for a time and worked as a journeyman in Dallas for three years. At the end of this time, having saved his earnings, he came to Pecos, this being in 1886. Here he went into business for himself and as the years rolled by he became prominent and prosperous. The business which he founded was a blacksmithing and wagon manufacturing business and for twenty-two years he managed this with much success. During this time he was widely recognized as a man with a big store of common sense and with an especial adaptability for public affairs. Consequently he was placed in public offices many times and would still be serving in office, very likely, were it not that he refused to accept any more political honors. In 1909 he sold the business which had won him prosperity and in April of that year he opened a general hardware store on the best corner of the main business street of Pecos. This business has been very successful and Mr. Zimmer carries a modern and well selected stock.

Mr. Zimmer owns large real estate interests in Pecos and his own home should be included among these.

In politics Mr. Zimmer is a member of the Republican party. He has held the office of county commissioner for three terms, and that of justice of the peace for one term, but his work during his five years as mayor of Pecos brought him the most renown in a political way, for he was one of the best executive officers that Pecos has ever had.

Mr. Zimmer is a member of the Homesteaders and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Woodmen of the World. In religious matters he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

On the 5th of April, 1891, Mr. Zimmer was married to Miss Fannie Mitchell, who was born in Wise county, Texas, the daughter of Mark and Eliza (Pope) Mitchell. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer. Anna and Frances, who are twins, Elizabeth and Ethel. Anna is a teacher in the public schools of Pecos, Frances is a bookkeeper and stenographer and assists her father in his business, Elizabeth is also a stenographer and Ethel is still in school.

Hon. T. J. Hefner. One of the most prominent lawyers and influential men of western Texas is Judge T. J. Hefner, of Pecos. He has been engaged in the practice of law for many years in this section of the state, and has not only gained a reputation for being one of the most successful attorneys in the district, but also for being one of the most upright and distinguished citizens this section of the state may claim. He is himself a native of Texas and practically his whole life has been given to the study and administration of her laws. He is widely respected and liked and with his splendid character and broad intellect he has ever been a good influence in the life of the town.

T. J. Hefner was born near Lagrange, in Fayette county, Texas, on the 29th of April, 1858. His father was Balser Hefner, and he was born in Virginia. He married Cynthia Dixon Slack, who was a native of Texas and in the early fifties settled in Fayette county, Texas. Here he became a stock raiser and farmer and was also the owner of a prosperous mill. During the Civil war Balser Hefner served in the Confederate army, serving most of the time in Galveston. He died at the age of sixty-nine, in Weimer, Colorado county, Texas. His wife now resides in Weimer, with a son and daughter, having reached the age of seventy-five years.

Nine children were born to Balser Hefner and his wife, two of whom are deceased. Of these children Judge Hefner is the eldest. William J. Hefner, the next son, is a prominent merchant and banker in El Campo, Texas. Jennie Hefner married James H. Gillespie, who is a man prominent throughout the state. They now reside in Dallas, and Mr. Gillespie was for many years superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum at Austin. Mary is now the wife of George Herder, a leading merchant of Weimer, Texas. Lorena is Mrs. James Halloway, her husband being a merchant in Waco, Texas. Samuel Hefner is a prominent farmer and stock man of Dewitt, Texas. Maud Hefner and Balser Hefner reside with their mother in Weimer. Emma Hefner is now Mrs. Wolf of Houston, Texas.

Judge Hefner received his early education in the public schools of Fayette county, Texas, and was then sent to Trinity University. He left the university when he was twenty-two years of age and his first work was as a school teacher. He taught school in Hunt, Lavaca, Eastland and Stephens counties, remaining a year in each county. He did not, however, intend to make pedagogy his life work and as soon as he left the university he began to spend all of his spare time delving into law books. He saved what money he could during his years as a teacher and at the end of this time he entered the law offices of Timmins and Brown in Lagrange, Texas. Here he spent one year in study and in 1885 was admitted to the bar.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Hefner began the practice of his profession in Pecos, then one of the frontier towns of the state. He has been in active practice in Reeves county ever since that time but his practice has not been confined to one county, but has extended over this whole western section of Texas. For fourteen years he served Reeves county as county judge and for three terms he was county attorney for this same county. His entire time has been given to his profession and neither politics nor business have interested him. Four years ago Judge Hefner met with a serious accident which has necessitated his taking care of himself and part of the time he is compelled to remain at home. This would be a great hardship for so active and energetic a man as the judge were it not that he has a delightful family and also a fine library in which he delights to spend his leisure time among his books.

In politics Judge Hefner is a member of the Democratic party and in religious matters both the judge and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a Royal Arch Mason, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On Christmas Day, 1883, Judge Hefner was married to Miss Ann Eliza Morgan, who was a native of Colorado, Texas. She is the daughter of William I. and Sallie (Holman) Morgan, both of whom are natives of Alabama. Mr. Morgan is a prominent farmer and stockman, and her parents were pioneers of Texas. Nine children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Hefner, of whom one is deceased. Ettie May, the eldest, is the widow of Whalen Medaris and now makes her home in Pecos. Clara married Joseph A. Dean and lives in Deming, New Mexico. Thomas C. Hefner is employed in a clerical capacity in a wholesale grocery house in Dallas. Robert L., of Deming, New Mexico, Charles N., George Burette, Wycliffe, and Balser Dixon, all live in Pecos with their parents.

Llewellyn Coons, M. D. In the medical fraternity of Wichita Falls, only one other physician has been longer in practice in the city than Dr. Coons, but from point of time engaged in the profession he is the dean of the local doctors, having been practicing medicine for forty-five years, twenty-five years in Fayette county,

Kentucky, and in Wichita Falls since 1892, the oldest practicing physician in this city. His standing and success as a physician and surgeon have been proportionate to the length of his activities.

Dr. Coons was born at Lexington, Kentucky, May 27, 1847, the youngest of seven children born to George W. and Evelina (Johnson) Coons. His father, a native of Kentucky and a son of Joshua Coons, who was a pioneer farmer and a large slaveholder, died in 1889 at the age of seventy years. He was a Democrat in political faith and a Baptist. The mother was born in Virginia, a daughter of John J. Johnson, of Culpepper county, Virginia, and an early settler of Kentucky where he was a planter and large owner of slaves. The mother died in 1866, and has seven sons. The paternal ancestry of Dr. Coons came from Germany before the Revolutionary war and on the maternal side he is a descendant of an English family.

In his native county of Kentucky he attended the common schools and completed his education at the University of Louisville where he graduated in medicine in 1867. He as once took up active practice near Lexington and remained there until 1892, in which year he removed to Wichita Falls, Texas, where he is now the second oldest physician in the city. He has general practice and is regarded as one of the men of exceptional ability. He has for the past twelve years served as an United States pension examiner, and for many years served as city and county health officer. Dr. Coons has membership in the county and state medical society, having served as president of the County Society. He is assistant surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and is chief examiner for a large number of old-line insurance companies. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Coons had assistance from his father while attending school in his native state, but since leaving home has depended always upon his own efforts and ability. He believes Wichita Falls has a finer future than any city in Texas, and is glad to co-operate with any movement for the improvement of this commercial center.

In Fayette county, Kentucky, December 1, 1870, Dr. Coons married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Kentucky in 1853, a daughter of John Smith. Her mother died when the daughter was two years old. Mrs. Coons died in Wichita Falls in 1897 at the age of forty-four, and the four daughters born to their union are mentioned as follows: Llewella, the deceased wife of C. D. Keyes; Cora and Dora, twins, both unmarried and living at home; and Bessie B. Coons, now deceased. Dr. Coons resides at 1508 Burnett street, and his offices are at 718 Ohio street.

William A. Hudson. One of the ablest lawyers in Pecos, Texas, is William A. Hudson, a man of broad intellectual powers and years of practical experience with the intricacies of the law. He has been a resident of Pecos since 1906 and during this time has built up one of the largest practices in Reeves county. He is a thorough student, gives his cases much study and careful preparation, and when he is in the court room his opponents never find him unprepared on any point in the case. He has taken a prominent part in the political and business world of Pecos and has the respect and friendship of a very large circle, not only on account of his ability but also on account of his strong character and the charm of his personality.

William A. Hudson was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, on the 27th of March, 1865. He is the son of Commodore Perry and Caroline (Hill) Hudson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They both moved to Wilson county, Tennessee, and there grew to maturity and were married. In 1868 they moved to Texas and located in Johnson county, where Mr. Hudson engaged in farming. Here they lived for ten years and then moved to Thorp Springs in Hood county, where Mr. Hudson continued to farm until his death in 1884. He was buried near Aledo, Parker county, and afterwards Mrs. Hudson moved with her son to Dallas where she died in 1905. She now lies buried in Greenwood cemetery in Dallas. During the Civil war Commodore Hudson served as a scout in General Bragg's army. He was taken prisoner at one time and narrowly escaped with his life, being exchanged at the last minute. He served through the whole four years.

William A. Hudson was the only child of his parents, and he received a good education. He attended Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs, this institution having since become Texas Christian University and now being located in Fort Worth, Texas. Owing to illness he was compelled to leave college when he lacked but one year of graduation. He came to Dallas prior to his father's death, at the age of seventeen and there secured a position as deputy county clerk under W. M. C. Hill. After serving six years in this position he secured the position of deputy clerk of the District court, in which he served three years. During these years he had begun the study of law and now he entered the office of Senator Culberson in Austin, Texas, where he read law for eighteen months. He was admitted to practice in 1892 and then returned to Dallas. He was appointed clerk of the court of criminal appeals, where he served eight years. He then began the practice of his profession in Dallas. At this writing Mr. Hudson is a candidate for Judge of the Seventieth Judicial District of Texas.

He remained in Dallas until 1906 when he came to Pecos and became associated with T. J. Hefner, one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers in the county. This partnership continued for two years and a half and then was dissolved. Later Mr. Hudson became associated with E. C. Canon, the firm being known as Hudson and Canon. This firm has continued to the present day and is widely known throughout west Texas, having been very successful in a number of important cases, and doing a large business throughout the section.

Mr. Hudson is a member of the Democratic party and has always been an active member of the party. He has served the party as chairman in this county for the past three years. In religious matters he is a member of the Christian church. He has taken much interest in the affairs of the Citizens State Bank at Barstow, Texas, being a director of the instituton. In the fraternal world Mr. Hudson is a member of the Masons, belonging to the Chapter and to the Royal Arch. He is a prominent and active member of the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor and present worthy master. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Hudson has been twice married. His first marriage to Miss Fossie Rowen occurred in 1888, and she died in 1897. Two children were born to this union, Willie Fay Hudson married Judge J. E. Starley of Pecos, and Harl Rowen Hudson lives in Pecos. The second marriage of Mr. Hudson occurred in 1898, his wife being Miss Stella Bullard of Waxahachie, Texas, a daughter of I. H. Bullard. One son, Hill Davidson Hudson, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

Mr. Hudson owns an attractive home in Pecos, and he is also the owner of the finest private library in the town. His books are his chief enjoyment, and he is a great student. He believes thoroughly in this section of the state, believing that the outlook and conditions in the Pecos Valley district are remarkably good for people of moderate means, for land is plentiful and cheap and when irrigated big returns may be expected, especially since the climate is excellent.

Miss Willie-de Woods. The woman question is certainly to the fore today and whether we may believe that there is such a thing as a woman question or not, we must face the fact that women are playing a different part in the economic scheme than they did a century ago. When, therefore, we meet a woman who is doing a man's work and doing it well, we must stop and give her our admiration, not only for the fact that she has proved that there is at least one woman capable of competing with men, but also for the moral courage that enabled her to enter the lists. In Reeves county, Texas, the county clerk and district clerk is a woman, Miss Willie-de Woods, and since her election in 1912, she has proved extremely efficient, winning the praise of all who know of her work, and the admiration of business men for the efficient way in which she handles the work of her office.

Miss Woods was born in Pearsburg, Virginia, the daughter of Oscar F. and Sallie (Dennis) Woods, both of whom were natives of the state of Virginia. They lived in Pearsburg for many years, coming to Texas in 1903. In September of that year they settled in Pecos, where Mr. Woods engaged in merchandising. He later met with reverses in his business and then it was that Miss Woods showed the courageous stuff of which she was made. She had received a splendid education in her native city and determined to put it to some use and thus aid in the family finances, for she was the eldest of the five children. She therefore secured a position as deputy in the county clerk's office and remained here during 1909 and 1910. She next entered the office of the Pecos Abstract Company, remaining here during 1911 and up to October, 1912. She has displayed unusual ability in both these positions, and has become extremely popular with the men who come in contact with her, for she is genial and gracious to every one, and, in spite of her undeniable attractiveness, always puts everything on a business basis, a thing which business men appreciate and which women are so prone to forget. Her success in her work at the court house, together with the fact that she liked the work so much, determined her in offering her services as county clerk and district clerk for Reeves county. She became a candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1912 and made a determined fight for the office against one of the ablest men in the county, and a man who had had much experience in the office, H. M. McKeller, her predecessor in office. She made a very thorough canvass, going from house to house and town to town throughout the county, and her record, together with her determined fight, turned the tide in her favor. She was successful and was elected by a handsome majority over Mr. McKeller, who was later appointed county judge. Miss Woods has the honor of being the first woman elected to office in Reeves county, and when one pauses to think that she is a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, one can see whence her independence and ability in public matters may come.

Jefferson Davis Bartlett was born June 27, 1870, at Water Valley, Mississippi, and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Sitton) Bartlett.

Josiah Bartlett was born in Kentucky and as a young man moved to Neshoba county, Mississippi, where he became widely known and served in the capacity of sheriff for fifteen years. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, faithfully discharging his duties and becoming captain in the commissary department. Some time after the close of hostilities he removed to Water Valley, Mississippi, and there the remainder of his life was passed, his death occurring in December, 1892, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was married in Mississippi to Miss Elizabeth Sitton, a native of South Carolina, and she died at Water Valley, in 1888, aged sixty years, having been the mother of four sons and two daughters, of whom Jefferson D. was the youngest.

Jefferson D. Bartlett received his education in the public schools of Water Valley, and as a lad was introduced to business life as a clerk in a grocery store of that place. There he remained until September, 1890, when he went to De Leon, Texas, and accepted a position as bookkeeper for Higginbotham & Co., becoming a member of the firm five years later. At the end of another period of like duration he disposed of his interests in De Leon and came to Amarillo, arriving in this city September 10, 1901. On December 10, 1902, having secured a location to his liking, he founded his present business. He is a member of Amarillo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 731, and the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 196. He is also a member of the Polk Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1895, Mr. Bartlett was married at Water Valley, Mississippi, to Miss Amma Harmon, daughter of George and Mary Elizabeth (Anderson) Harmon, of Mississippi, the former a Confederate veteran under General Forrest and still living in Amarillo. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett—Harmon, born in 1896 at De Leon, Texas, now attending Lowry Phillips School at Amarillo; Louise, born in 1898 at De Leon, and Davis, born in 1905 at Amarillo, both attending the public schools of this city.

James Isaac Kendrick. As a business builder few men in northwest Texas have had so progressive and successful a career as James Isaac Kendrick, now head of a large furniture establishment at Amarillo. Mr. Kendrick gained his early experience as a clerk, and on starting business for himself opened a very small stock of goods in one of the central Texas towns. From small beginning he has extended his enterprise until he would now easily rank among the leading merchants of the state. His career has also been successful from the point of view of his relations with civic affairs, and he has always been a leader and a worker for organized movements which would benefit his local community or the state at large.

James Isaac Kendrick was born in Scott county, Virginia, August 15, 1865, and comes from a family which in its several generations of American residence has been characterized by the best qualities of citizenship and business ability. Of Scotch-Irish stock, the paternal grandfather, J. Q. Kendrick, was the founder of the American branch of the name. He was in his time one of the wealthiest men in southwest Virginia. He took up his residence in America prior to the Revolutionary war, and, settling in southwestern Virginia, became owner of large tracts of land there. These lands are today worth millions of dollars on account of their mineral resources and are largely controlled by eastern capitalists. On the maternal side, Mr. Kendrick's ancestry goes back to his great-grandfather, Draper, who was the founder of the Draper family in this country in the colony of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Jonathan Draper was a Methodist preacher, but belonged to a Quaker family, and was born in Philadelphia, of Scotch descent.

The father of the Amarillo business man was James P. Kendrick, who was born in Virginia, and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well spent life at Wheeling, West Virginia. From 1876 to 1891 he was a resident of Texas, and while in this state was engaged in merchandising and in the lumber business at Ennis, subsequently moving to Plano, in Collin county, where he continued business as a merchant. During the Civil war he had been captain of a company in the Confederate army, going throughout the struggle and being wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. He was a member of Stonewall Jackson's command during the early years of the war. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Methodist church. The maiden name of his wife was Annie Draper, who was born in Virginia and was married in Lebanon, Russell county, that state, in 1858. Her death occurred at Plano, Texas, in 1887, at the age of forty-six. There were nine children in the family, of whom James I. was the third. Two of his brothers, M.

R. and A. S. Kendrick, are residents of Texas, the former at Plano, where he is a merchant, and the latter at Dalhart, in the real estate business.

James I. Kendrick attained part of his early education in the Emory and Henry College, near Abingdon, in Washington county, Virginia. He also attended school in Ennis for a short time, and on leaving school entered the employ of his father in the store, where he remained until 1885 and gained a thorough knowledge of business details. On embarking in business on his own account, he chose the town of Gatesville, in Coryell county, where he opened a stock of hardware and furniture, and proceeded with characteristic vigor to build up a trade. He transferred his operations to the Panhandle country in 1891, first locating at Quanah, and he conducted several branch stores at different points in this part of the state. In 1904 he moved his headquarters to Amarillo, and in the past ten years has created the largest store and stock in furniture and house furnishing goods at this city. His store is sixty by one hundred and ten feet in dimension, and there is a large warehouse for storage of additional stock.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Kendrick is not now active in party affairs, but before coming to Amarillo was honored with a number of places of trust at the gift of his party. Mr. Kendrick is now a director and the only official in this section of the state of the Fish and Game Association of Texas, an organization whose purpose is the protection of game within the borders of Texas, and composed of leading citizens throughout the state. Mr. Kendrick some years ago took a very active part in having passed by the legislature the law regulating the undertaking and embalming business. He is one of the oldest undertakers and embalmers in the state, although now retired from active practice. He still retains his membership and was at one time president of the State Association of Embalmers. During his residence in other Texas cities he has held such offices as alderman, mayor, school director, but has declined official honors since coming to Amarillo. He holds membership in the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On June 27, 1887, at Waco, Mr. Kendrick married Miss Maggie Kendrick, daughter of Capt. B. J. Kendrick, one of the pioneers of Texas, who died in April, 1912, at Waco, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Captain Kendrick was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Waco, having come to Texas at the close of the Civil war. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army from Georgia, serving in General Morgan's command. Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick are the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Texas. The Kendrick residence in Amarillo is at 1110 Harrison street. Mrs. Kendrick takes an active part in church work and the activities of the Woman's Club at Amarillo.

Sim Florence. A resident of Grand Saline, Texas, since the early eighties, Sim Florence has a wide acquaintance in and about the county and as the leading insurance and real estate man of the city and proprietor of the *Journal and Sun*, a weekly newspaper, his reputation and standing is most secure. Possessing none of the more showy qualities, he manifests in his daily walk those more sturdy and quiet traits that mean so much in their possessor and never fail of producing excellent results in the better interests of the community wherein their owner resides. Mr. Florence is well known among the newspaper men of the county, having engaged in the work soon after his advent to the county as the founder of the Grand Saline *Sun*, which printed its first issue in 1893, with Sim Florence as proprietor and Jud Riley as editor.

Born in Lincoln county, Georgia, on September 13, 1841, Sim Florence is the son of Seaborn Florence, who spent his life in farming. He was born in Georgia, of slaveholding parents, and he was reared under that influence. He came to Texas in 1869 with his family and settled in Smith county, where he died in 1893, when he was seventy-three years of age. His ancestors were French people and his wife was Eveline Blaylock, who died in Alabama in 1853. They had children as follows: David, who died in Dallas county, Texas, leaving a family, he having been a Confederate soldier; Gibson, Martha and Lucinda did not reach mature life; Wilson died in Smith county, Texas, in 1912, and he had served in the Confederate army also, and, like his brother, he left a family at his death; Thomas B., another Confederate soldier, died in Henderson county, this state, leaving one son, Dudley; John, who died in Van Zandt county in 1893, leaving a son and a daughter; Hamilton died in the Confederate service; and Virginia died in childhood. Seaborn Florence married in later years and reared another family. He was a member of the Baptist church and the tenets of that church were effectively instilled into the minds of his offspring.

Sim Florence spent several years of his boyhood in St. Clair county, Alabama, whither the father settled after the birth of the boy, and there he acquired his education in the country school of the district as well as in similar schools in Texas after they took up their residence in this state. Like his brothers, he entered the service of the southern army, and when he returned from the war he taught school for a short time in Henderson county, no certificate being required at that time, the principal element that entered into the making of a successful teacher being the courage to approach the task. He later engaged in farming here, which he followed until 1876, and in that year he moved to Wills Point, where for some time he was engaged in cotton buying. He came to Grand Saline in 1888 or 1889 and here continued for a time in the same enterprise, leaving it to enter the newspaper field and the insurance and real estate business.

The Grand Saline *Sun* was the first vigorous and permanent periodical given to the readers of this industrial center, and its literary and editorial success was the result of the efficiency of Mr. Riley, mentioned in a previous paragraph, while its business success lay with Mr. Florence. They continued in control of the paper for a time, then it was sold, and the *Journal* of Edgewood was purchased. In 1908 it was moved to Grand Saline, and it now occupies an ideal newspaper home, built by its owners after many years of experience in familiarizing themselves with the needs of a country office such as theirs. A concrete building, with concrete floors, amply lighted and ventilated and equipped in the most thorough manner, is now the home of the *Journal*, a Democratic paper which aims to instruct and entertain the home folk rather than to dispense political opinions and prejudices.

In February, 1914, Mr. Florence bought the Grand Saline *Sun* and consolidated it with the *Journal*, discontinuing the name *Journal* and keeping that of the *Sun* as it was the oldest paper. After the consolidation he sold a half interest to Roy Walton who now has charge of the best paper in the best field in all East Texas—the Grand Saline *Sun*.

With the *Sun* firmly founded and its editorial department well provided for, Mr. Florence turned his attention to the development of a business where his own superior talents might be displayed. He found this in the writing of fire insurance and in the exploitation of real estate enterprises, a combination for which he has displayed and demonstrated an aptitude and ability wholly equal to his hopes. His business connection has served to ally him with the vital affairs of the town and his hand has been seen in much that has taken place in the development of it and its enterprises.

When Mr. Florence first came to Grand Saline he was placed in charge of the mercantile affairs of Dr. J. C. Austin, the pioneer merchant of the place. As permanent administrator of the doctor's estate, he wound up its affairs and himself remained in the merchandise business and in cotton buying until he saw an opportunity to engage in newspaper work.

Sim Florence

In 1861 Mr. Florence enlisted in Company K of the Third Texas Cavalry, with Captains Gaines and Johnson and Colonel Greer in command of the regiment. He participated in the battles of Oak Hills and Elkhorn and went with his command across the Mississippi river and fought at Corinth and other engagements in which the Tennessee army was active, leading up to the fall of Vicksburg, then going with General Johnston's army on the retreat from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was with General Hood's army when it made the last Tennessee campaign, after the fall of Atlanta, and after the battle of Nashville Mr. Florence furloughed home, where he was when the war ended. He was wounded in the hand with a poisoned bullet at Newnan, Georgia, on the Atlanta campaign in July, 1864, but otherwise passed through the war without injury.

As a Democrat, Mr. Florence has participated in state politics to some extent and he was in the state convention when "Charley" Culbertson was nominated for governor of Texas. He has always been a factor in Baptist affairs in Grand Saline and as one of the older members of the church here he has attended state conventions and missionary associations of the church as a delegate.

Mr. Florence was married in Talladega county, Alabama, in September, 1864, to Miss Fannie E. Curry, a daughter of Allen K. Curry and Elizabeth (Hogan) Curry, both Irish people. The children of their union were Elizabeth, who died in Grand Saline as the wife of Jud Riley, without surviving issue, and Jennie, who married Walt Smith of Grandfield, Oklahoma, and has one son, Sidney.

DeWitt C. Priddy. Beginning his independent business career with only fifty dollars of capital, and having from early boyhood relied upon his own efforts to promote along the line of his ambition, Mr. Priddy is now one of the foremost real estate men of Amarillo, and, besides possessing a large brokerage business, he is the individual owner of a large amount of property and one of the successful men and influential citizens of the Texas Panhandle.

DeWitt C. Priddy was born near Booneville, Mississippi, March 4, 1875, and was a son of Dr. Racy Priddy, who was born in Alabama and later moved to Mississippi after the close of the war. The paternal ancestry was from Ireland, and its members were early settlers in Virginia, and the family furnished several soldiers to the Revolutionary war. The founder of the American branch of the family was James Priddy. For services rendered during the early wars one of the ancestors received title to one hundred and sixty acres of land, including the site of the present courthouse of St. Louis, Missouri, and this property has never been relinquished or deeded away. Dr. Racy Priddy was a carpenter by trade, and during the Civil war enlisted in the Twelfth Alabama Infantry at the beginning of hostilities, and went through the entire command as a soldier in Lee's army in Virginia. He was never taken prisoner, but was twice wounded and fought in every important engagement that took place on the great Virginia battlefield. He was one among those who stacked arms at Lee's surrender and helped take the last two pieces of artillery secured by Lee's army. He is now living at the age of seventy-six in Quanah, Texas, being retired after a long and successful career. He came to Texas on December 15, 1880, first locating in Gainesville, in Cooke county, at the time the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was first being operated through that section of the state, and removed to St. Joe, Texas. For a number of years he was engaged in merchandising at that place. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Cornelius Osborne, who was born in Alabama, of a family which settled in this state many years ago and before the war were planters and large slave owners. The mother died at Quanah on November 19, 1912, at the age of sixty-eight years. Of the twelve children in the family, DeWitt C. was the ninth.

As a boy he lived in Montague county and attended school in that vicinity, at Liberty Chapel, Montague county, and completed his education in the St. Joe high school of Montague county. At the age of nineteen he left home and started to make his own way. His first independent undertaking was in the confectionery business near Wichita Falls, where during four and a half years he built up a good trade and made considerable money, at the end of which time he sold his business at a profit and then entered the employ of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company, of which Mr. Frank Kell was proprietor. He continued for several years to work in the milling business, and after resigning engaged as a grain buyer for E. R. and D. C. Cobb, who were wholesale grain dealers. At the close of three years in that line of business he came out to Clarendon, where he established a real estate office and made the beginning of what has proved a very successful career as a real estate man. After six years at Clarendon he came to Amarillo and has since been in business in this city.

Mr. Priddy is an active worker in the Democratic interests. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World in Amarillo. Mr. Priddy is an active member in the Polk Street Methodist church at Amarillo and was formerly secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

At Claude, in Armstrong county, on April 25, 1903, Mr. Priddy married Miss Nancy Dora Rambow, a daughter of J. K. Rambow. Her father came to Texas and settled in Milam county more than half a century ago. The two sons of Mr. Priddy and wife are Horace Peyton Priddy, born at Clarendon, October 19, 1905, and DeWitt Clinton Priddy, Jr., born at Amarillo, April 5, 1912. Mr. Priddy, while gaining success for himself, has been noted for his helpfulness and charity to others who were struggling along in the harder roads of life. He is an enthusiastic advocate of Amarillo, which is destined to be at some time in the not far distant future one of the great cities of Texas.

Daniel Farrington Buckmaster. Among the former citizens of Dallas, Daniel Farrington Buckmaster was a resident from 1885 until his death in 1900, performed services of quiet usefulness as a worker, and left an honored name among his family and friends.

Daniel F. Buckmaster was born in New York city in 1826. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother was a French Canadian. He was one of seven sons, all of whom are now deceased. In his native city he started to learn his trade as brickmason, and when he had completed his apprenticeship he pursued his vocation as a journeyman in thirty-six different states of the Union. He was in the South during the fifties and entered the Confederate army during the war, serving four years as a wearer of the gray. After the war he located at Shreveport, Louisiana, and followed his trade there until 1885, when he moved to Dallas. He was still active in his work until a short time before his death. In politics he was a Democrat and was a member of the Catholic faith. He belonged to the Bricklayers' Union in Dallas.

Daniel Farrington Buckmaster was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Murphy, a native of New York and a daughter of Mathew and Rose (Murphy) Murphy. Both her parents were born in Ireland. Mrs. Buckmaster, who still lives in Dallas, at her home at 4924 Bryan street, is the only one living of five children born to her parents. She herself has been the mother of six children, namely: Daniel, who died in infancy; Rosa, the widow of Clinton Tucker, of Dallas, and the mother of one child, Lueva; Lawrence, a brickmason at Dallas and unmarried; Gertrude, who is a stenographer, and she and her brother reside with their mother; Annie, also at home, and Stella, a teacher in the public schools.

JUDGE J. J. STOKER, a Confederate soldier in the war between the states, an educator of ability, serving his country in official capacity, always achieving success, and maintaining a high standard of citizenship, was born June 24, 1841, in Coosa county, Alabama. His father, Allen Stoker, was married to Harriet M. Myers in 1839, and J. J. was the oldest of six children, four sons and two daughters.

Judge Stoker is of Scotch-Irish-German descent. His great-grandfather, Robert Stoker, immigrated to America just after the Revolutionary war, settled in North Carolina, and had seven sons, from whom the Stokers are descended.

J. J. Stoker was educated at Wewoka Academy, in Coosa county, and in 1861 enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment, Alabama Infantry, Col. T. Lomax; was at Norfolk, Virginia, in Billy Mahone's Brigade, Huger's Division, until after the naval battle in Hampton Roads; was at Drury's Bluff, below Richmond, when the Federal fleet ascended the James River, in May, 1862; was at the battle of Seven Pines, where his regiment lost heavily, Colonel Lomax being killed.

After this battle the army was reorganized. His regiment was put in General Rhodes' Alabama Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division, and when Gen. Stonewall Jackson joined Gen. R. E. Lee in his attack on Gen. George B. McClellan, in front of Richmond, with General Jackson's corps, he was in the battles of Cold Harbor, White Oak Bottom and Malvern Hill, in the last of which he was wounded in the left wrist and permanently disabled from active service.

He was at home one year, and after the battle of Gettysburg was assigned to hospital service, but later detailed to guard Stanton River Bridge, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and when Wilson's cavalry attempted to raid and burn said bridge, he, with sixty others, withstood the assault and saved the bridge. A battalion was then sent to guard this bridge; he was relieved, and on October 19, 1864, retired from active service.

He then returned home, and, his father being a slaveholder, he took charge of the farm, and on April 4, 1865, was married to Emma Asenath Rawls, who died in 1871. They had three children, two of whom died, and one, Annie V., became a teacher of fine ability, now the wife of George Carmichael, president of the Citizens National Bank of Hillsboro, Texas.

At eight years of age he became a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors. A comrade said of him after the war: "I never knew him to use an oath, take a drink of whisky, play cards or gamble in any way, in the army." Being a total abstainer, it is easy for him to be a prohibitionist of the liquor traffic, local, state, nation, world-wide.

Judge Stoker is a Democrat, was a secessionist in 1860, but accepted the arbitrament of the sword as to the right of a state to secede from the Union, and with genuine patriotism and true Southern chivalry has devoted himself to the upbuilding of his own beloved Southland, while not trying to tear down any other section of our great country.

In 1868 he accidentally shot off his wounded arm, and in the spring of 1869 came to Texas, arriving at Waco, and later went to Hill county. He taught school ten years and, while teaching, he strove earnestly to prepare his pupils for the duties of life by giving them proper instruction and inculcating the highest moral and true Christian principles, both by precept and example.

In 1878 he married Sarah E. Crook, a sister of Mrs. T. S. Wade, of Grandview. In 1880 he was elected district clerk of Hill county, Texas, and served six years. He then engaged in the abstract business for several years and in 1893 removed to Foard county, Texas, and engaged in farming, and in 1896 was elected county judge. The county had been organized six years and was $14,000 in debt. By rigid economy and good financiering he started the county on the way to prosperity, and in 1900 removed to Weatherford for the benefit of her splendid schools, having six daughters to educate. Five of these have graduated from the high school. The oldest, Clara May, now the wife of William Block, of Wynne, Arkansas, is a graduate in music; Sula is remarkably successful and popular as a teacher; Margaret is a graduate of South West Texas Normal, at San Marcus; Frances is a successful stenographer; Ruth and Esther, twins, are soon to graduate from Texas Fairemont Seminary; the only son, James Allen, is in Los Angeles, California. They were all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the union with the Presbyterian Church, of which they are all hearty supporters. They are all workers in the Sunday School and other institutions and departments of the church.

JAMES N. BARTHOLOW. A former newspaper man and editor who is well remembered in different sections of Texas, and who possessed more than ordinary ability in literary matters, James N. Bartholow followed his profession in Dallas for a number of years, and died there about eighteen years ago.

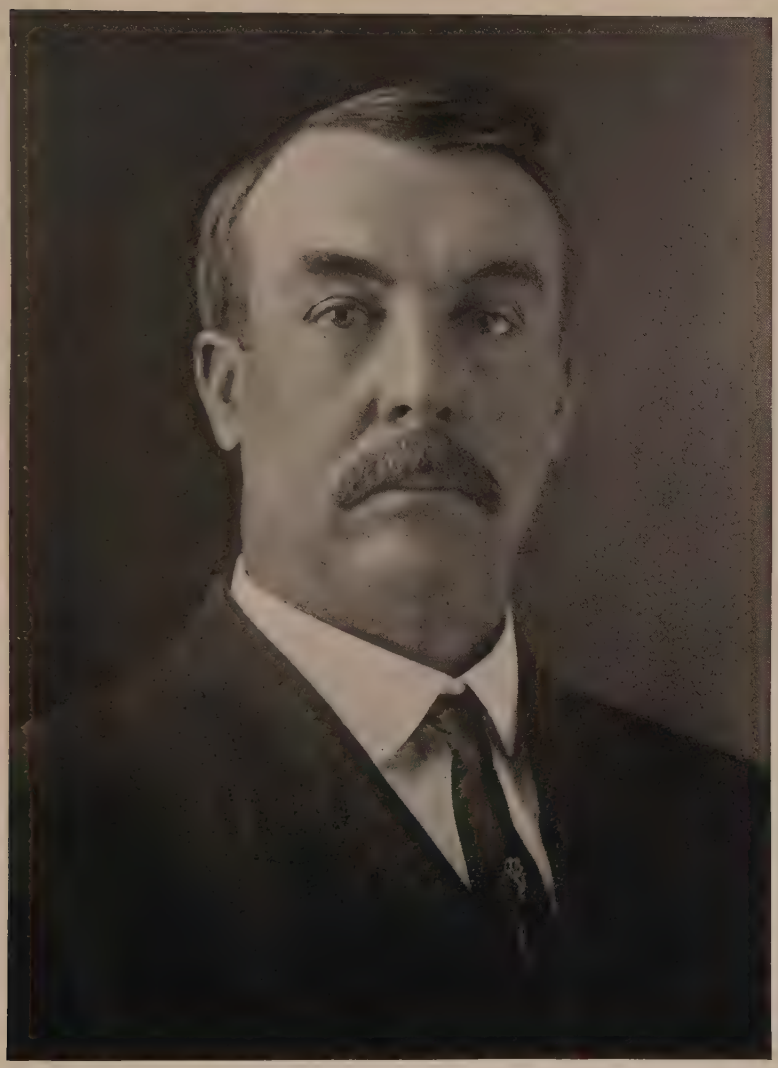
He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1850, a son of Elijah and Mary (Given) Bartholow. His father was an attorney, and was also a jewelry importer, and at one time was associated with the firm of Tiffany, of New York City. Both parents are now deceased. The other children in the family were: John, deceased, and Fannie, widow of C. Dyer, of Williamsburg, Kansas.

James N. Bartholow grew up in his native state of Maryland and was educated for the law, but never practiced the profession. He also studied medicine, but the pursuit of that was also not attractive, and so far as known he never had a case. All his tastes and inclinations were for literary work and for books, and it was this which led him into newspaper work. He came to Texas, and during his active career was identified with several journals as editor in different sections of the state, and was still writing and following his profession at the time of his death, in 1895. He was a Democrat in politics and belonged to the Episcopal church. His widow now owns business and residence property in Dallas and resides in a comfortable home at 1321 Canton street.

The late Mr. Bartholow was married in 1867 to Miss Mary A. Field, a native of Missouri and a daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Yancey) Field. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Kentucky, and the former was a planter, a wholesale merchant and contractor, and possessed exceptional business ability and gained a modest and comfortable fortune. There were five children in the Field family, as follows: John W., deceased; Joel Y., deceased; Martha, wife of William H. Sells, a custom house employe in San Francisco, California; Mrs. Bartholow, and Thomas, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bartholow had only one son, Yancy Bartholow, who was one of the foremost business men of Dallas. He was the originator of the Wholesale Texas Drug Company and is now president of the Southwestern Sundry Company, of Dallas. He is unmarried, is a man of large resources, and lives at home with his mother.

ALFRED M. NEWMAN, M. D. No character comes in closer or more earnest touch with frontier life than does the pioneer physician. His very presence at the bedside of the isolated homesteader is often a potion as powerful as his pills and his powders, and his sympathy and advice are far reaching factors for good in the various phases of development of any new locality. Dr. Alfred M. Newman, of Canadian, Texas, belongs to this class of pioneer physicians. More than two decades ago he was the only doctor in a territory including nine counties, and he has been in continuous and successful practice here ever since. A review of his life is of interest in this connection, and, briefly, is as follows:

Alfred M. Newman was born in Adams county, Ohio, August 29, 1861, and has in his veins a mixture of



A. W. Newman, M. D.

Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch blood, the former from the paternal side and the latter from the maternal. His father, John Newman, was born and lived and died in Ohio. His life was that of the successful farmer and his age at death was that of seventy-one years. He passed away in 1885, and his good wife, Ann (Herdman) Newman, in 1898. She was born in Ohio in 1819 and her age at death, therefore, was seventy-nine years. In their family were ten children, of whom Alfred M. is the youngest.

In the public schools Alfred M. Newman received his early training, and up to the time he was sixteen he worked on his father's farm when not attending school. Then for several years he alternated school teaching and attending college. He pursued a course of study at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati. Following his graduation from the latter institution in 1884, he further prepared himself for his profession by taking special work under the guidance of one of the leading surgeons of Cincinnati. That same year, 1884, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Burden, Kanas, where he remained for nine years. In 1891 he came down into Texas and took up his residence in Hemphill county. Since that date Canadian has been his home and the surrounding country for many miles his field of practice. In the early days here he was the only physician in nine counties. For fifteen years he was physician and surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He is a member of the District Medical and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. The former organization covers the counties of Hemphill, Roberts, Liscomb, Ochiltree and Wheeler, and its members have honored Dr. Newman with the office of president. Also he served as president of the Canadian school board, filling the office four years, at all times showing a progressive public spirit. A local public utility put in operation by him was the long distance telephone. He organized the Canadian Long Distance Telephone Company, of which he was president and treasurer and his son secretary and manager. They built and equipped this concern and operated the line two and a half years, at the end of which time they sold out to the Bell Telephone Company. During his residence here Dr. Newman has acquired large real estate interests, his holdings including both farm and town property.

July 16, 1884, at Glenn Springs, Lewis county, Kentucky, Dr. Alfred M. Newman and Miss Zora E. Jones, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of S. S. and Mary Jones, were united in marriage, and they are the parents of two children, a son and daughter, O. Ross Newman and Miss Bertha May Newman.

O. Ross Newman was born at Burden, Kansas, January 2, 1886. He is a graduate of Armour Institute of Technology and as an electrical engineer is connected with the Bell Telephone Company, having charge of twenty-seven counties in Kansas. He married Miss Mary Brooks, and is a resident of Wichita, Kansas. Miss Bertha May Newman is a native of Canadian, Texas, and was born May 8, 1892. She is a graduate of the Canadian High School, the Canadian Academy, Baylor University, and of the State University. She won a two-year scholarship from the academy which gave her entrance to the university. Miss Newman was married to C. C. Shaller on May 21, 1913. Mr. Shaller is a graduate of the legal department of the State University of Texas.

B. F. Cherry. Manager of the Weatherford Water, Light and Ice Company, and also head of a large drug company of the city, Mr. Cherry is an alert and enterprising young business man, still in his thirties, and has a record of accomplishment that might well be envied by many older men.

B. F. Cherry was born March 24, 1876, at Lawryville, Hardin county, Tennessee, a son of H. J. and Sarah E. (Alexander) Cherry. The Cherry family is of Scotch descent and had numerous representations in the state of Tennessee, where most of them were planters and slave holders. Many of the name were Confederate sympathizers, and several served on the Confederate side in the war. H. J. Cherry, who is now living retired in Parker county at the age of seventy, was a courier for Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in the battle of Shiloh and carried the news of his commander's fatal wound to General Beauregard. One of his brothers, W. H. Cherry, of Savannah, Tennessee, was a personal friend of Gen. U. S. Grant, and General Grant spent the night of April 5 in the home of W. H. Cherry just before the battle of Shiloh. Thus one brother was entertaining the Union commander, while another was in the army of the South and serving under General Johnston. Later this brother interceded through General Grant for the release of H. J. Cherry, who was at the time a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Illinois. In 1895 the Cherry family moved from Tennessee to Weatherford, Texas, where the mother died in September, 1904. There were nine children in the family and the fifth in order of birth was B. F. Cherry.

His early education was in the Tennessee public schools, and for two years he was a student in Hardin College, at Savannah, Tennessee. While living in Tennessee he began his career as a school teacher, and on coming to Texas, at the beginning of young manhood, he found a place as clerk in a drug store. For more than seven years he has been independently identified with the drug business and is now president of the Sherry-Akard Drug Company of Weatherford. For the past three years Mr. Cherry has successfully managed the Weatherford plant for the supply of water, light and ice to the citizens of this community. The water supply of Weatherford is probably unexcelled by that of any Texas city. The source of supply is in the Trinity sands, at a depth of four hundred feet, and the plant has a capacity of furnishing three hundred thousand gallons per day. During the three years of Mr. Cherry's management the water plant has been maintained equal to the demands made upon it, and for the first time in twenty-five years there has been no shortage of water in Weatherford, notwithstanding some protracted spells of dry weather have occurred in this time.

Mr. Cherry in politics has always voted the Democratic ticket. His fraternal connections for sixteen years have been with Lone Star Lodge, No. 4, of the Knights of Pythias, and he also belongs to the Columbia Camp of Woodmen. He belongs to the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce in Weatherford, is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a very popular citizen.

On October 25, 1900, at Weatherford, Mr. Cherry married a Miss Heiprin, a daughter of G. N. and Jennie Heiprin, both of whom were born in Texas. Mr. Heiprin is now engaged in the real estate business at Weatherford, and was one of the first land surveyors in this part of the state. Both Mrs. Cherry's parents were reared in Parker county, and during their lifetime witnessed practically all the changes marking the development of this country from the pioneer period to the modern present. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cherry was born, December 22, 1901, a son, George Franklin Cherry.

Mr. Cherry is an ardent advocate of the possibilities of Parker county and speaks with enthusiasm of many things that indicate the resources of this part of the country. The production of watermelons has given Parker county a well earned fame, and at the St. Louis Fair a few years ago ten melons were exhibited whose aggregate weight was eleven hundred pounds. These melons are shipped to all parts of the United States and several carloads have been sent to Europe.

William D. Cowen. As is usually the case with the leading business man of a place, William D. Cowen, who

occupies this position in Pecos, Texas, grew up in the hard school of experience and his early years were full of hard knocks. He started in life as a rancher, in the same way that hundreds of men have started, but he succeeded where many men have failed, through the qualities which he possessed of being able to work early and late and of possessing perseverance enough to cling to a thing until it was accomplished. He is now one of the most influential men in the whole of west Texas, influential not only on account of his wealth, but also on account of the strength and force of his personality.

William David Cowen was born on the 25th of July, 1851, in Gonzales county, Texas. His father, John Cowen, was a native of Ireland and his mother, Elizabeth (Nations) Cowen, was born in Mississippi. When a young man John Cowen emigrated from Ireland to this country, settling in South Carolina. He later moved to Mississippi and there in the fall of 1849 he was married to Elizabeth Nations. He came with his wife to Texas and they located in Gonzales county, near Belman, where they lived until 1852, when they moved to Fayette county. Here Mr. Cowen died in 1886. He spent all of his life as a rancher and stock raiser. Mrs. Cowen died in 1892, and of the seven children born of this union five grew to maturity. Of these Robert B. Cowen is a prominent farmer near San Marcos, Texas, and Willis Cowen is a teacher in San Marcos. William D. Cowen was the eldest of the children.

Owing to the fact that William Cowen was the eldest and that his father's family was large, he received only a limited education, attending the country schools in the winters and assisting his father or working on the neighboring ranches during the summers. When he was old enough to start out for himself he went into cattle raising on a very small scale in Fayette county. His herds grew and he later transferred them to Gonzales county, where he remained until 1883. Then he moved to Brewster county, and in 1884 came to Reeves county. During these eyars he had been continuously successful, everything that he had undertaken had turned out well, and this was not due to good luck, but to careful management and the use of good sense. In Reeves county he operated on a large scale, owning a ranch of thirty thousand acres, and his herds had become immense. After making so fine a success of ranching, he turned to other fields, and is now the leader in all of the important business enterprises in Pecos.

Mr. Cowen became the president and is the principal owner of the Pecos Valley Bank, in 1901. He is a prominent member of the Pecos Land Company and was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the growth and development of Pecos. He is president of the Pecos Valley and Southern Railroad Company and is one of the largest stockholders in this enterprise. Financial enterprises have claimed the larger share of his time of late, and he organized the Bank of Barstow, at Barstow, Texas, and is vice president of the Toyah Citizens' Bank, at Toyah, Texas. He is actively interested in the welfare of these various institutions and spends much of his time looking after their affairs.

Mr. Cowen was married on the 3d of January, 1870, to Miss Josephine Darling, a native of Texas and the daughter of Socrates Darling, who was one of the early pioneers of Texas, having settled here in 1834, and also being a veteran of the Mexican war. Mrs. Josephine Cowen died in 1889 and is buried in Toyah. Six children were born of this marriage, as follows: William Cowen is a prominent rancher of Culberson county, Texas; Lou married J. L. Duncan and lives in Jeff Davis county, Texas; John Cowen is a successful ranch owner of Reeves county; Frances is the wife of J. B. Pruett, a merchant of Pecos; Sidney Cowen is also successfully engaged in ranching in Reeves county, and Myrtle is the widow of Judge Ben C. Thomas and now makes her home with her father in Pecos. Mr. Cowen was married for the second time in 1891 to Lethia Porter Phillips, the widow of John Phillips, Mrs. Cowen being a native of the state of Missouri. One son, Marvin Cowen, has been born to this marriage, and he is at present a student in Baylor University, at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Cowen has taken especial care in seeing that all of his children received a fair education.

In speaking of the leading business man of a town, a picture always comes to mind of an arrogant, domineering sort of a man, who considers himself not only the owner of the land and buildings of a town, but also of the people living therein, but one must draw a very different picture of William D. Cowen. He is a plain, simple business man, modest and of retiring disposition, prone to consider what he has accomplished in life as being possible of accomplishment by any man who works hard enough. He is highly respected and heartily liked by his fellow citizens, which is sufficient evidence that he does not stoop to take an unfair advantage of his influence and power.

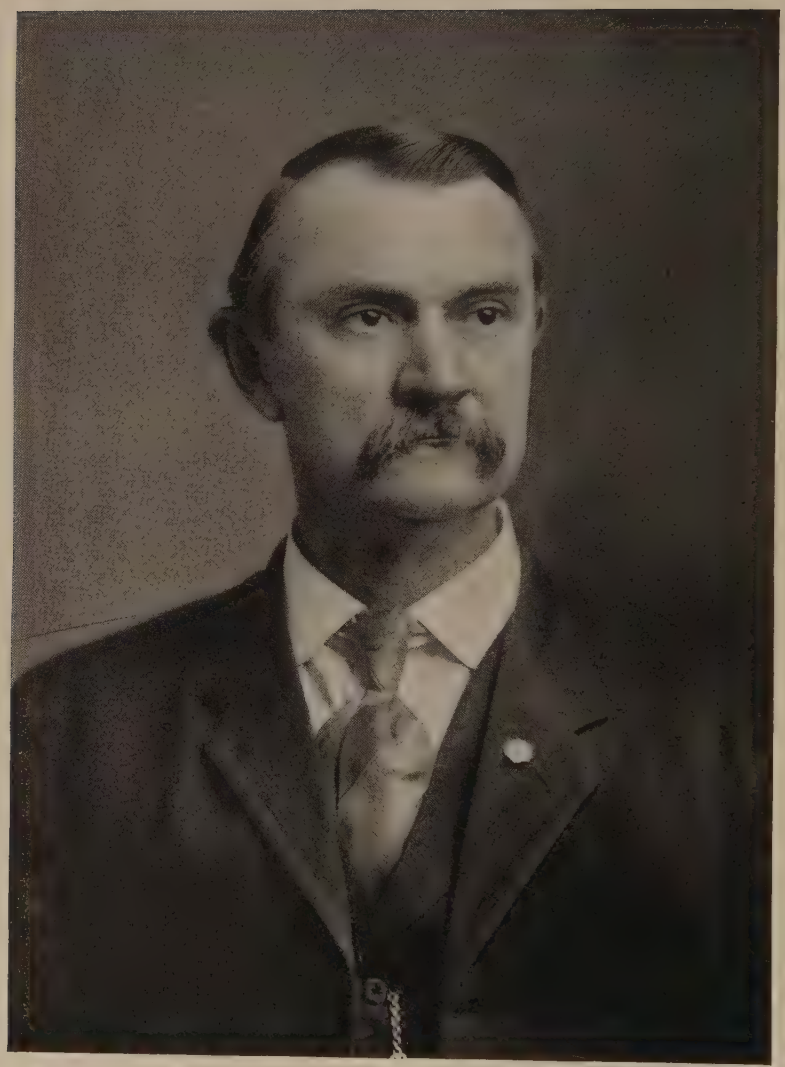
WALTER CARUTH. The history of settlement at Dallas and vicinity begins about the middle of the forties. A few years later, in 1852, the late Walter Caruth arrived in Dallas county and began a career of activity in business and as a good citizen, which continued with increasing esteem from his community until his death, which occurred at the old Caruth homestead near Dallas, February 3, 1897. The late Walter Caruth was one of the pioneer merchants of Dallas and had a store there for a great many years before the first railroad was built. He was a veteran of the late war and, though he never figured in political affairs, was always ready to help out any worthy cause, whether of civic or benevolent nature.

Walter Caruth was born in Allen county, Kentucky, February 1, 1826, and was past seventy years of age at the time of his death. He was the oldest in the family of John and Catherine (Henderson) Caruth, who were natives of Virginia, and at an early day settled in Kentucky, where the father was a farmer and merchant. The father came out to Dallas county, Texas, in 1858, and died there in 1868. His wife survived some years.

Walter Caruth was reared and educated in his native county and his merchandising experience began early in youth. After his arrival in Dallas, in 1852, he established a store and was active in its management until 1881. In that year he became owner by purchase of a large farm of nine hundred acres, partly improved, the previous owner of which had been Judge Patterson. Mr. Caruth during the succeeding years gave much of his attention and personal management to the improvement of his place, and made of it one of the finest rural homesteads in Dallas county. At the same time he owned and occupied with his family a beautiful residence in the city.

In 1861 Mr. Caruth entered the Confederate army, in Col. N. H. Darnell's regiment, holding the office of commissary for one year, after which he was quartermaster in Colonel Stone's regiment. In 1865 he became quartermaster at Tyler, Texas, and held that post until the end of the war.

In 1865 Mr. Caruth was married in Dallas to Miss Anna Worthington, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Hort) Worthington. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, but settled in Mississippi at an early day, and afterwards moved to Texas, where her father owned several stores. Her father died in Mississippi, and the widow afterwards came to Dallas county, where her death occurred. In 1892 Mr. Caruth took up his residence on his farm near Dallas and lived there until his death. At the time of his death he was also owner of a mercantile establishment and possessed a great deal of land and stock. The children are mentioned as follows: Mattie, wife of N. A. McMillan, who is president of the St. Louis Trust Company of St. Louis; Walter died at the age of twenty-seven and had been in the mining business in Nevada;



Robert E. Sluff

William is a mining man at Joplin, Missouri, and is married; Raymond P., a real estate operator, is married. The late Mr. Caruth, who was a Democrat, was often offered political honors, but never accepted. With the aid of his brother, William Caruth, he built the Caruth Chapel, on the Caruth farm, for the benefit of his tenants. He was always devoted to his home and was a good man in every sense of the word.

GREGORY OBERLY. Among the men who have contributed materially to the advancement of Dallas as a great commercial center of the Southwest may be mentioned the late Gregory Oberly, who will perhaps be remembered only by the older generation of business men, but whose activities left their impress upon the life of the community. For many years Mr. Oberly was the directing head of the Oberly Cooperage Company, an enterprise which he built up from modest beginnings to become one of the largest business ventures of its line in the state, and to which he gave the active years of a long and useful career. Mr. Oberly was a native of Switzerland and was born in 1831, a son of John and Mary Oberly, both born in that country. In their native land the parents of Mr. Oberly were prominently known as large wine growers and had an extensive and profitable business, but in 1848 decided to try their fortunes in the United States, and accordingly disposed of their interests and embarked for this country. First settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, they remained there until 1851, and in that year made removal to Missouri, where they located near Commerce, in Scott county. After coming to America, the elderly Oberly was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued to be so employed to the time of his death. He was a man of industry and integrity, laboring faithfully to make a home for himself and family, and ever displaying a commendable spirit of loyalty to his adopted land. He and his wife became the parents of sixteen children.

Gregory Oberly received his early education in the schools of his native land, and was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents to this country. He began to learn the trade of cooper in Cincinnati and, after serving his apprenticeship, worked at that vocation for some time, although while a resident of Missouri he was also engaged in mercantile lines. Having heard of the wonderful opportunities for business success in the Southwest, Mr. Oberly came to Texas and in 1876 founded the Oberly Cooperage Company, of which he was directing head during the remainder of his life. It was not surprising that Mr. Oberly's career proved a successful one, for he had all the essential characteristics which go to make for success in the commercial field. Far sighted, possessed of acumen, judgment and inherent ability, he also had the somewhat contradictory traits of conservatism and courage in the grasping of opportunities. Those who had business dealings remember him as one in whom the utmost faith could be placed, and to whom many of his contemporaries in the business field went to for advice and leadership. His success never made him forgetful of the days when he was fighting his way step by step over the numbers of obstacles which harass the young man seeking financial independence, and he was at all times ready to lend a hand to aspiring youth. Having served in the Union army during the Civil war, he was a member for many years of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the work of which he ever took an active and helpful interest, and he also belonged to the Pioneers' Association. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and lived up to its teachings through life. A stanch Republican, he earnestly supported the candidates of his party, and, although never a seeker for public preferment, was sincere in his desire to assist in the development and advancement of his city. In his death, December 19, 1890, Dallas lost one of its best citizens.

On June 20, 1856, Mr. Oberly was united in marriage in Missouri with Miss Sophia Heisser, who was born in France, one of the ten children of Michael and Monica (Stobler) Heisser, who came to this country when Mrs. Oberly was a child of eleven years. They became farming people of Missouri, and in that state passed the remainder of their lives. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oberly, as follows: Mary L., who is deceased; Victoria, who is also deceased; Mary Magdalen, who has also passed away; Pauline, who is single and resides at the old home, at No. 3116 Ross avenue, Dallas; John N., who is deceased; Carrie E., who is the wife of Wiley T. C. Jones, of Los Angeles, California, and has one child, Claud T.; Joseph M. and William J., both single and residents of Dallas, and Hattie, single and a music teacher, living at the old home place in Dallas.

ROBERT E. HUFF. President of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, and one of that small group of men who in every city are controlling factors in business affairs, Robert E. Huff is a lawyer by profession and has practiced law and has been closely identified with civic and business affairs in Wichita Falls for more than thirty years. He was one of the pioneer members of the local bar, and it has been his privilege to witness and to bear an important part in all the development of the town from its village days until it is now one of the best and most vigorous commercial centers of the northern section of the state.

Robert E. Huff is a native of Virginia, born at Lebanon, January 31, 1857, a son of William and Martha (Johnson) Huff. His father was born in Virginia and after the Civil war moved to Tennessee, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in Bedford county of that state in 1898 at the age of seventy-four. During the war he was chaplain in a Virginia regiment. By profession he was a minister of the Baptist church and was devoted to the cause of religion and humanity. The mother, a native of Tennessee, in Carter county, was reared and educated in that state and after her marriage accompanied her husband to Virginia. She is now living at the age of seventy-five with her children in Wichita Falls. There were seven in the family, of whom the banker and lawyer was the oldest.

As a boy he had the privileges of the country schools of Tennessee, in which state he was reared from about the time he was eight years old. He afterwards entered Cumberland University in the law department and was graduated in 1879. His first practice was in Shelbyville, but after two years he determined to seek a new field in Texas. In following out this resolution he arrived in Wichita Falls on May 2, 1882. Thirty years ago Wichita Falls was a very small town, situated on the newly constructed railroad, and the railroad and the fact that it was the prospective county seat were the chief advantages and promises of great things for the place. In a short time Mr. Huff became one of the leaders in the local bar, and for many years has been notable for his ability and success as a civil lawyer. He has confined himself entirely to civil practice and has never accepted a criminal case in all the years he has practiced in Wichita Falls. The success which he gained as a lawyer in its material reward he converted largely into bank stock, and in 1888 became interested in the First National Bank of Wichita Falls. He was elected president and has managed the affairs of this bank to the present time. The First National Bank was organized in 1884 and its present capital stock is $100,000.00, with surplus of $140,000.00.

In the earlier years of his residence, Mr. Huff was especially active in Democratic politics, and was elected and served for a term as county attorney when Wichita county was organized. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1904 and in 1912. He is a member of the County Bar Association, belongs to the Baptist church and since 1908 has been president of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. This chamber of

commerce is regarded as one of the strongest aggregations of live business men in Texas and Mr. Huff has given much of his time as president to the broad work planned and carried out for the greater development and betterment of the city.

On May 13, 1885, at Bowie, Texas, Mr. Huff married Miss Elizabeth Burroughs, a daughter of Rev. H. M. Burroughs, a well known Baptist minister, whose home was in Montague county. Her mother is deceased. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Huff are: William E. Huff, born in October, 1888, at Wichita Falls; Arthur Huff, born in 1889 at Wichita Falls and is now married and lives in Wichita Falls; Robert E. Huff, Jr., born in 1893 at Wichita Falls and attending the Northwestern University in Chicago, Illinois; Marshall Huff, born in 1902 at Wichita Falls and attending school. Mr. Huff during his boyhood was not surrounded by affluent circumstances and has had to work his way and gain his success largely through his own efforts. He has accomplished much more than the average man either in the law or in business and occupies a very important and influential place in his home community.

Louis S. Floteau, Jr. The death of Louis S. Floteau, Jr., which occurred December 25, 1912, cut short a career of brilliant promise in the field of business. During the comparatively short time that he had identified himself with the affairs of Dallas, Mr. Floteau had gained a wide reputation and high standing among realty men of the Southwest, and his early demise was sincerely mourned by those who had been associated with him in every walk of life. He was born at Pittsburg, Camp county, Texas, July 31, 1876, and was a son of Louis S. and Ella (Potts) Floteau, the former a native of France and the latter of the Lone Star state. He was one of a family of seven children: Kate, who became the wife of T. T. Ratcliffe, of St. Louis, Missouri; Louis S., Jr.; Lotawona, who is the widow of Mr. Ellis, of Dallas; Lula, the wife of Thomas C. Gooch, of Dallas; Winnie, the wife of G. C. Long, of Hartford, Connecticut; Henry C., of Dallas, and Sadie, who is single and resides with her mother.

Louis S. Floteau, Jr., attended the public and high schools of Pittsburg, Texas, and when sixteen years of age took a post-graduate course in the latter institution. Following this, he went to Louisiana, where he took charge of his uncle's sugar plantation, but after two years came to Dallas, where he entered the employ of a large implement house. Starting in the capacity of office boy, his ability and faithful application gained him such rapid and steady promotion that at the end of two years he found himself in charge of the buggy department of this great concern. He continued in the employ of this enterprise for nine years, and then embarked in business on his own account in the line of real estate, and at the time of his death owned extensive properties in various parts of Texas, as well as a large orange grove at Redlands, California, the latter, however, having been since sold. His career was one of constant industry and rapid advancement, and his operations at all times were marked by the most conscientious devotion to the strictest integrity. His contribution to the growth of Dallas is found in the modern Floteau Building, one of the city's handsome business structures, and in various ways he assisted in the development of the varied interests of his adopted place.

In 1903 Mr. Floteau was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Bryan, a native of Texas and daughter of J. H. and Sophia (Clark) Bryan, the former a native of Texas and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. Floteau was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Democrat in his political views, but found no time to enter actively into the struggles of the political arena. For some years he was a member of the State Militia, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but pressing business obligations caused his resignation. His widow, who survives him, resides at No. 2620 Maple avenue, Dallas, and is well known in social circles of the city. She is a member of the Apostolic faith.

Charles Augustus Bohny. A former business man of Dallas, Charles Augustus Bohny lived in this city for a number of years, and his family, consisting of widow and children, have their home here at the present time.

Charles Augustus Bohny was born in Germany in 1854, a son of Joseph and Caroline (Hauck) Bohny. The father, who was a winegrower and manufacturer, died in Germany when Charles Augustus was a child, and the mother brought her family to America when he was six years old, first locating in Nashville, Tennessee, where the mother died. Of the six children in the family only one is now living, namely, Josephine, the widow of Paul Melms, of San Diego, California. The late Charles Augustus grew up and received a public school education in Nashville, and his mother died when he was fourteen years old. At the age of nineteen he began an apprenticeship in the pattern- making trade, and followed that for a few years. He worked in that line at Dallas when first arriving here, and from this city moved to Denver, Colorado, where he spent four years in the employ of a large furniture house. Returning to Dallas, he established himself in the liquor business, and followed that until his death in 1911. He was a good business man and left a large property, now owned by his widow. She and her family reside in a large house at 2727 Live Oak street, and she also owns a dwelling which she rents and a ranch of one hundred and forty acres near San Antonio. The late Mr. Bohny was a member of the Catholic faith, belonged to the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and was a Republican in politics.

In 1883 he married Miss Catherine Hamberg, who was born in Marshall, Texas, and was of German parentage. Both her parents are now deceased, and Mrs. Bohny is the only one now living of their six children. The six children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bohny are mentioned as follows: Otelia, wife of L. S. Davidson, a traveling salesman of Dallas, and they have one child, Katherine; Viola is unmarried and lives at home; Frances is a business woman and also lives at home; Leontine, Charles J., and Laura Marie are all attending school.

Arthur Geen. The journalistic world of Texas has never been called upon to suffer a more severe loss than that occasioned by the death of "Major" Arthur Geen, who for practically a quarter of a century was a valued member of the forces of the Galveston-Dallas *News*. While not known to the public at large as a contributor to the daily news sheets, it is doubtful if there was an employe of the *News* in either Dallas or Galveston who did not hold him in the greatest esteem and affection, and the memory of his kindly disposition, his great-heartedness and his whole-souled devotion to what he believed to be the right will long remain as a cherished memory wherever Texas newspaper men foregather. He was born November 2, 1852, at Topsham, England, a son of William H. and Elizabeth Geen, natives of that country. Mr. Geen's father, a florist by vocation, died in England, while his mother still survives and makes her home at Stoke-on-Trent. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Arthur; John, of Galveston, Texas; Emily, unmarried and a resident of England; Fred, who is mayor of Stoke-on-Trent, England; William, who is deceased; Elizabeth, single and living in England; Annie, who is also unmarried and lives in her native land, and Alfred, who is deceased.

Arthur Geen received ordinary educational advantages in the schools of England, and as a youth of fifteen years emigrated to the United States locating at once in Galveston, Texas, where he secured employment with J. Reymershoffer, a wholesale dealer in crockery, in whose home he resided. He subsequently became an employe

of the Galveston postoffice and rapidly rose in the service through various positions in the money order department to the office of assistant postmaster, and at one time was acting postmaster. He was assistant postmaster under J. S. Witwer in 1885, when he resigned his position to accept that of chief bookkeeper and cashier of the Dallas *News*, a capacity in which he acted up to the hour of his death. In 1906 he was elected a director of the corporation of A. H. Belo & Company, publishers. In an article written at the time of his death by one who had labored with and loved him, the writer said of Mr. Geen in part as follows: "Men who work long together in a newspaper office grow to have an affection for each other not commonly appreciated. And of all those who have had a part in the history of the *News*, none emjoyed to a greater degree than Mr. Geen the respect and esteem of his associates. In their affection they called him 'Major,' and all his younger associates were 'Sonny' to him. Always cheerful and courteous and never under any circumstances indulging in criticism of others, he made and kept many warm friends. The authority he exercised over those subordinate to him was more paternal than otherwise. He had been with the *News* practically a quarter of a century and his affection for it extended beyond the men who helped make it to the very furniture in his office. When the *News* left the old building on Commerce street and moved into its present quarters, he declared that it was with a genuine pang that he parted with the desk at which he had worked daily for many years. Since the removal he had become attached to another desk, principally because the lock of this one, like the one on that in the old building, did not work well."

On September 12, 1874, Mr. Geen was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Kirkaldy, Scotland, whom he met while on a visit to his mother in England. She was a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Watson) Smith, of Scotland, whose other children were: Robert, Wilhelmina and William, all of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Geen were the parents of eight children: William, who is deceased; Arthur H., employed in the *News* composing room, Dallas, who has one child, Helen; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Robert S., secretary of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, who has two children, Elizabeth and Robert; Douglas H., who is single and engaged in the banking business at Houston, Texas; John, who died in infancy; Emily, who is single and resides at home; Alfred H., a graduate of Texas University, and now a student at Yale College, studying electrical engineering.

Mr. Geen was a Republican in his political views, but aside from his positions in the postal service, never sought official office. He was a very faithful worker, not only for the Central Congregational Church, but for the Colonial Chapel, and his life was in keeping with the teachings of this faith. His death caused universal sorrow in that those who had known him realized that from their midst had gone one whose place it would be almost impossible to fill. One of his ex-employes wrote of him: "As a valued employe of the *News* he was truly incomparable. His efficiency, his winsome smile, his pleasant voice, his nobility of character, are now a thing, or memories, of the past. Never will I forget Major Geen's hearty handshake and pleasant conversation on my return from a trip on the road during the five years of my work with the *News*. As an ex-employe and as a friend of Major Geen I extend to the *News* sincere sympathy. They have sustained a loss which I know is and will be felt by every member of the force. I never saw the Major angry. I never heard him speak a sharp word, and I never heard any one speak anything but good of the Major. This is the greatest tribute I can pay to his memory."

On the day following his death the Employes' Association of the Dallas *News* met and adopted these resolutions: "Bowing to the will of our Heavenly Father, we, the members of the News Employes' Association, mourn the loss of our departed brother and fellow-worker, Mr. Arthur Geen, a lovable Christian character and one who combined in his personality many virtues and the noble attributes of his race. A man of splendid business ability in his field, he was conspicuous for his sterling integrity, his fidelity to duty, his loyalty to his employes and fellow-workers, notably so as to those who had long been connected with the *News*, from the lowest to the highest station. A model of faithfulness, of courtesy, of kindness, of cheerfulness, whatever the difficulties, and withal modest, it can be truthfully said of him that he was one who would 'Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil.' For the erring brother he found excuse; of him no one that we can recall spoke evil. His was an example of good which has left its impress and will endure. Sensible of our great loss in his removal, we tender to his bereaved family, so much more losing, these expressions as a weak token of our heartfelt sympathy."

In closing this all too inadequate review of a man who so lived as to win the love of his fellows, the biographer will quote from the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Dallas Press Club: "We have lost a good friend in Arthur Geen, we members of the press, and with his going has gone what has always seemed a cheery ray of sunshine, brightening us when we were sad and making us even happier when we were happy. Others may have been influenced by the worries or various troubles that come in the newspaper profession, but not Mr. Geen. To us always he was cheerful, kindly and considerate, and although he was modest and retiring almost to the point of self-effacement, those of us who knew him felt the cheer of his presence when we would chance to meet him, and had grown to count upon it.

"The youngest boy, the oldest writer, the young reporter and the veteran newspaper man were all one to him in his greeting. The Press Club, realizing these things and feeling the loss to the press as it must, can form some idea of the grief of his family, and to them it extends its heartfelt sympathy, and asks them from the hearts of its members to share this one thought: He was content always with what God gave him, and now he has been called to receive the reward the Creator bestows on those who have done his will on earth, and his joy must now be complete."

Harry L. Kyle, M. D. For many years prominent both as a physician and farmer at Frankfort, in Dallas county, Dr. Harry L. Kyle died at his home there February 7, 1898.

He was born in North Vernon, Indiana, in 1845, being one of a family of four children. The sister Kate is deceased, his brother Thomas lives in California, and his brother Edward in Cincinnati, Ohio. In his native state of Indiana he grew up and received his education, starting out when young to make his own way in the world. He paid his own way while studying medicine, and soon after his graduation moved to Texas and settled in Dallas county, at the village of Frankfort. There he combined medical practice with farming, and after twenty years moved into the city of Dallas. He was there only six years, and in that time acquired and looked after a good practice. A distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Kyle was his love for country life and farm activities, and it was this which caused him to give up his city residence and practice and return to his old home at Frankfort, where he remained until his death. He was very prosperous both as a farmer and doctor, and left his widow an ample competence. She still owns the farm of two hundred and fifty acres, considered one of the model country estates of Dallas county, well improved and all in cultivation. Dr. Kyle was a Democrat in politics, was a liberal contributor and a worker in the Methodist church, and was affiliated with the Masonic Order. Outside of these interests, he spent

practically no time away from home and family and was devoted to the charms of his own domestic circle.

In 1877 Dr. Kyle married Miss Carrie M. Harper, who was born in South Carolina, a daughter of John E. and Hattie A. (Harkness) Harper. Both her parents were natives of North Carolina. Her great-grandfather Harkness came from Ireland when her grandfather was three weeks old, and settled in South Carolina. John Harper, her father, grew up in South Carolina, and at the age of fifteen found a position in a store, and for many years was engaged in merchandising. He later moved to Homer, Georgia, where he had a store and lived there until the war broke out. He then joined the Confederate army in General Cummins' Brigade, and went through the entire struggle. At the close of the war he returned to South Carolina and engaged in business there until 1874, when he sold out and moved to Texas, settling in Denton county. For seven years he farmed there and then moved to the town of Pilot Point, where he was in the grocery business until his death, September 29, 1899. His widow still lives at Pilot Point. Mrs. Kyle was one of a family of ten children, mentioned as follows: William J., deceased; Mrs. Kyle; John B., who died, leaving a family of four children; James F., a druggist at San Antonio; Hattie, wife of W. B. Montgomery, of Pilot Point; Robert N., who died in infancy; Pearl, deceased; Hugh H., a druggist, of San Antonio; Annie Lee, who died in infancy, and Catherine, unmarried and living with her mother. Mrs. Kyle has her home at 3416 Cole avenue, in Dallas.

Richard P. Pinson. President of the City National Bank of Forney and the owner of extensive tracts of land near that town, Richard P. Pinson is an old-time Texan, a survivor of the Confederate veterans, and has made what many would regard as a remarkable material success, chiefly through the avenue of Texas farming. His agricultural operations are now considered the largest in his part of the state. Mr. Pinson has lived in Texas since 1862, when he came with his father's family from Jasper county, Missouri, settling in Falls county, Texas.

Richard P. Pinson was born in Allen county, Kentucky, on August 29, 1835. The Pinson family originally come from England, settling along the Atlantic coast, and finally emigrated to North Carolina, living in the Spartansburg district. From that district Aaron Pinson and his seven sons entered the Revolutionary army, Aaron Pinson was the great-grandfather of the Forney banker and farmer. Some years after the war, Aaron and the sons moved into Kentucky, taking up land near Bowling Green. The family scattered from there, Aaron and six of his sons going into Tennessee, where they spent the rest of their lives. The oldest son, Gephaniah, remained in Kentucky, and it is from him that the Texas family have all descended. Aaron Pinson married a Miss Wells. Gephaniah married a Miss Venable, and among their several children was Rev. Josiah F. Pinson, father of Richard P.

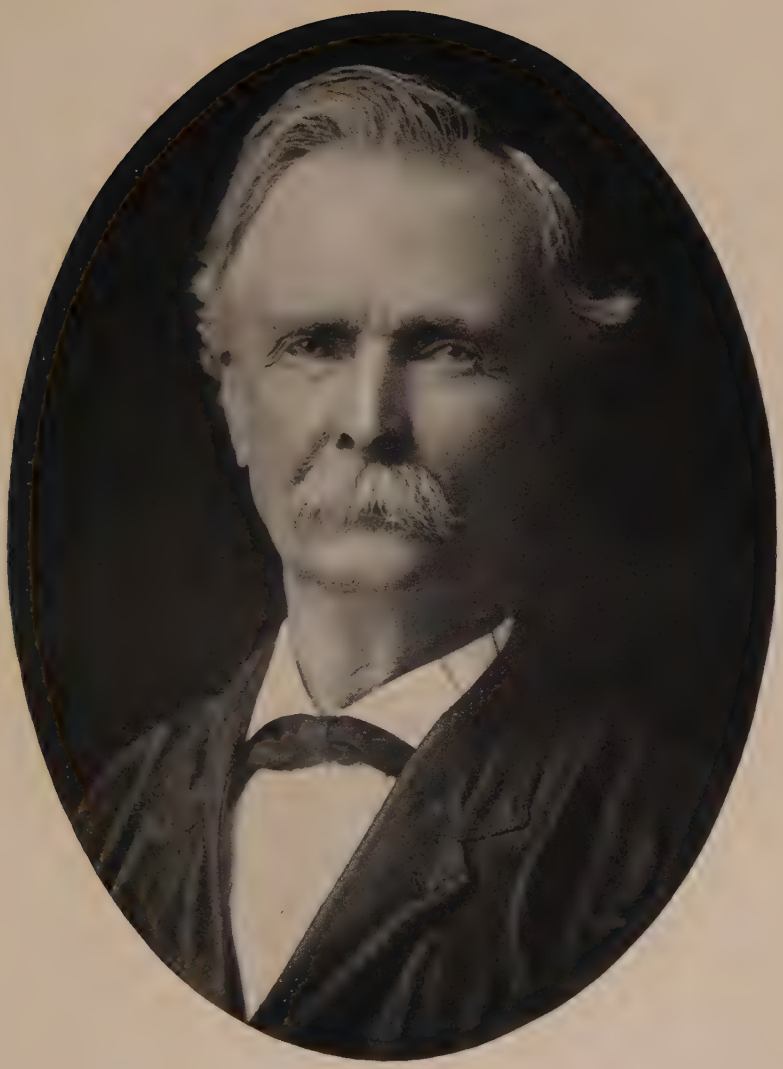
Josiah F. Pinson moved to Missouri in 1841, making the journey with ox teams and buying a home in the country near Joplin postoffice. The location was on Center Creek, about twelve miles east of the postoffice, and there the family lived until the events of the Civil war caused it to seek a home in a country where there was greater uniformity as to political sentiment. Josiah F. Pinson was a Baptist preacher and was born in Allen county, Kentucky, in 1807. He was in every way a southern man and two of his sons became Confederate soldiers. Rev. Josiah F. Pinson married, first, Miss Drusilla Burton, a daughter of Drew Burton, a slaveholding planter of Kentucky. Mrs. Pinson died in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1849. Their children were: Martha, who married Rafe Scott and died in Carroll county, Missouri; Jerry, who died of wounds received in the engagement at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, while a Confederate soldier; Eliza J. married Robert De Graffenried and spent her last years in Hill county, Texas; Richard P.; Helen, who became the wife of Jo Hailey and resides at Quanah, Texas; Virginia, who married John Joyner and died in Taylor county, Texas; Sallie, who married Phil Hailey, of Forney; and William H., a farmer near Forney. Aaron Pinson married for his second wife Millie Hunt, of Cooper county, Missouri, but they had no children. The home of Rev. Pinson continued in Falls county, Texas, until 1865 when he bought land near the Orphans' Home in Dallas county. There his career for a number of years was that of farming, with which he combined his active work as a preacher. He is remembered as a plain man of fair speech and good business ability and had no ambition to accumulate wealth. In 1884 he sold his estate and came to Forney to be near his son, and died here in 1900.

Richard P. Pinson was reared to man's estate in Jasper county, Missouri, which was his home from the time he was six years of age. Schools were poor and widely scattered in that section of Missouri before the war and his educational privileges were therefore limited. He was well trained in the practical affairs of life and has never suffered any particular handicap when competing with his fellow men. In September, 1861, his services were offered to the Confederate militia of Missouri and he saw six months of service in southwest Missouri under General Raines, in Livingston's Guards, whose business it was to watch the Kansas Jay-Hawkers and prevent inroads into the state. He was on the battlefield of Oak Hills, or Wilson Creek, the day after the battle was fought and witnessed the great destruction of life and property in that vicinity. He was also in hearing of the battle of Carthage at a later date.

On March 25, 1862, Mr. Pinson left Missouri with the Pinson family and drove across the Indian Territory with the stock and other property, finding eventually a place in Texas well removed from the hostilities of war. Here he became identified with farming and continued that vocation in Dallas county until 1874. In that year came his first purchase of land in Kaufman county, and his home has been in the locality of Forney for nearly forty years. For his first land he paid sixteen dollars an acre and it was considered an improved farm. His capital when he came to Kaufman was barely sufficient to pay for this land and the success of his life has been attained by concentrating his energies and keeping his faith centered on farming. He soon started to buying and dealing in land, and some of the fine black land in Kaufman county was bought by him at a price as low as four dollars an acre. Farming and farm making have been the chief industry of Mr. Pinson for forty years and he has been responsible for the turning of hundreds of acres of prairie grass into fertile and productive fields. Miles of fences have been built under his supervision, modest homes have been erected on his land for the use of his tenants, and with the accumulation of many hundreds of acres of uplands and bottom along the east course of the Trinity he has come to be regarded as the largest farmer of this locality. Mr. Pinson remained in the market for land until it reached fifty-five dollars an acre, the highest point to which he believed it possible for land values to go, and since then has practically ceased to add to his land capital.

Mr. Pinson was one of the organizers of the City National Bank of Forney in 1902, and has since served as its president. The vice president is A. F. Duke and its cashier is James Rhea, with Ed D. McKellar as assistant cashier. Besides the bank, Mr. Pinson assisted in promoting the establishment of the oil mill at Forney and is vice president of the company operating that local plant.

The only political service of Mr. Pinson has been as alderman of Forney, having been one of the first after the incorporation of the town. He is a Democrat and



R. R. Parsons

has attended a few political conventions. His church is the Baptist.

In August, 1874, was solemnized in Dallas county the marriage of Mr. Pinson with Miss Alice E. Widman, a daughter of Thomas Widman, who came to Texas from South Carolina before the war. Mrs. Pinson died in 1902 at the age of forty-two. Her children are: Pearl, the oldest child, who died at the age of fifteen; Thomas, of Forney, who married Ione Gaston; Alice, wife of Dr. Hudgins, of Forney; Cora, who married E. A. Stallings, of Terrell—Alice and Cora being twins; James, of Forney; and Miss Vesta.

Clyde S. Karkaeits. A young business man whose ability has secured him rapid promotion and who is now identified with one of the largest mercantile establishments of Midland, Clyde S. Karkaeits was born in Eastland county, Texas, January 18, 1884. His parents were J. A. and Amanda Karkaeits. His father, who was of an Austrian family, came to Texas about 1878, locating in Eastland county, where he was engaged in farming until 1890. He then moved to Cisco, where he entered the firm of John T. Creech as clerk in the drug and grocery business. In 1894 he was elected county clerk of Eastland county, and that election caused his removal to the county seat in Eastland. In 1897 he returned to Cisco and engaged in the grocery business there until 1901. He then went on the road as traveling salesman, and has continued one of the Texas commercial men ever since. The mother of Mrs. Karkaeits is of an American family.

Clyde S. Karkaeits received his education in the public schools of Texas, and his first employment was with the Wells-Fargo & Company express. Four years of that experience prepared him for his next work, and in 1906 he took a position with the Rockwell Brothers & Company at Cisco. This business is one of the largest mercantile houses in west Texas, and in 1907 Mr. Karkaeits was promoted and given charge of the branch house at Midland, having the management of the bookkeeping for the next two years, and in 1911 became the sole manager of the business at Midland. Much of the success of this firm in Midland is due to the capable management of Mr. Karkaeits. In politics he is a Progressive Democrat and expresses much pleasure at the present national administration of the party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. At Midland he is especially prominent in church work as a member of the Baptist church. He is deacon and treasurer of the church and is superintendent of the Sunday school. The Baptists have the largest and most flourishing congregation and the finest church edifice in Midland, their membership being over four hundred, and the Sunday school enrollment being over two hundred and fifty. There is also a vigorous Baptist Young People's Union of the church.

Mr. Karkaeits was married on September 12, 1905, to Miss Ethel Patterson, of Cisco, Texas, a daughter of John F. and Sarah Patterson, her father being now a retired business man at Cisco. The four children of Mr. Karkaeits and wife are named Louise, Burette, Clyde S., Jr., and Jules.

Frank C. McCorkle, who has recently identified himself with the citizenship and business affairs of Midland, has spent most of his life in this state and is a young man of much enterprise and successful accomplishment. He was born June 5, 1880, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, being the second in a family of five children born to Henry and Emma B. McCorkle. His father is a master mechanic in the railway shops at Tyler, Texas, and has lived in this state since 1881. He has followed his trade at Tyler for twenty-three years and has a place of esteem in the citizenship of that city. The mother is also still living. The McCorkle family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the great-grandfather having immigrated to America from the north of Ireland, and during the Civil war having served as a member of the Home Guards in the Confederate army. He was prominent in politics and for three terms was county attorney of Catawba county, North Carolina.

Mr. McCorkle was educated in the public schools of Tyler and his first business after leaving school was as clerk in a grocery store at that city. He subsequently served an apprenticeship in the Southern Pacific Railway Shops at Houston as a blacksmith, and later studied embalming at the Barnes School of Embalming. He first followed his profession in Tyler, then moved to Oklahoma, where he was in the undertaking and furniture business, and, selling out his interests there, he located on January 1, 1912, at Midland, where he is now engaged in the undertaking business with Mr. T. J. Powell. He is a Democrat in political faith, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Yeomen, the Knights of the Maccabees, and is associated with the business men of the city in the Commercial Club of Midland. He and his family worship in the Baptist church.

On Christmas Day of 1906, Mr. McCorkle was married to Miss Mamie E. Justice, of Chappell Hill, Texas, a daughter of John J. and Mary E. Justice, her father being a pioneer settler of Washington county. Her father was a planter and also a merchant at Chappell Hill. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle are the parents of two children, a daughter and a son, namely, Martha Mae and Francis Marion.

David W. Brunson. Among the thriving cities of west Texas which have grown up and gained prosperity since the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad through this country some thirty years ago, Midland undoubtedly could present as many substantial proofs of prominence and solid prosperity as any of its cities along that route of transportation. There have been a number of progressive and enterprising families and individuals in Midland, who during the past years have contributed largely to this present rank and standing of the city, and of these probably none has done more in a business way and in public-spirited citizenship than the Brunson family. Mr. David W. Brunson, president of the Midland National Bank, is one of the vital forces in the progress of this community, and Midland owes much to his public-spirited leadership. The Midland National Bank, of which he is president and of which he was one of the organizers, is the strongest financial institution in Midland county, has a capital stock of $75,000 and a surplus of half that amount, and is a United States depository.

David W. Brunson was born in Lee county, Georgia, October 1, 1856, a son of Almorane and Eliza (Woodard) Brunson, natives of Georgia, his father having been a prosperous planter and slave owner. Prior to the war he lived on a generous scale and in true Southern style. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and some years after the war moved out to Texas, locating in Stephens county in April, 1877. He engaged in stock raising in that vicinity and lived there until 1887, at which time he came to Midland county, which continued to be his home until his death in 1898, at the age of eighty-six. His wife had passed away in 1890, and both now rest in the Midland cemetery. The father, although he had suffered reverses, especially during his early career and during the war, recouped his fortunes and gained a considerable degree of success as a stockman in Texas. Of the seven children in the parents' family the following are now living: D. T. Brunson, who is a prominent farmer at Rosboro, Arkansas; Nancy, wife of J. G. Pollock, of Rome, Georgia; Mary, wife of William Barnes, of Olkahoma; Susana, widow of T. A. Wright, of Midland; W. H. Brunson, and David W., the Midland banker.

Mr. Brunson attained his early education in private schools in Georgia, and in that state learned all the duties of farming as conducted on a Georgia plantation. He was about twenty-one years of age when he came with the family to Texas, and here became associated with his father in stock raising. He continued that partnership actively until his father's death, at which time he disposed of most of his ranch interests as conducted jointly, and then located on a ranch of his own and became very successful and prominent as a stock raiser. He and his brother, W. H. Bronson, are the owners of several large ranches in Glasscock county. Mr. Brunson became one of the organizers of the Midland National Bank, and he took a prominent part in the erection of the Llano Hotel, Bank, Office and Store Building, a structure which cost $140,000 and is a building which would be a credit to a city twice the size of Midland. It is a handsome modern structure of five stories, and is by all means the most conspicuous landmark in the business district of Midland. Mr. Brunson is one of the principal owners of the company which put up and still owns this building. Mr. Brunson and family also reside in one of the finest homes in Midland, and is a director in the Home National Bank at Stanton.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Masonry, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. His family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Brunson was first married in 1880 to Miss Elizabeth McCarver, who was born in Floyd county, Georgia, and died in 1882. Their one son was William W. Brunson. In 1890 Mr. Brunson married Miss Lulu Veale, a native of Texas and a daughter of Carroll and Amanda (Abel) Veale. The six children born to their union are named as follows: Lawton A.; Susie L., a student in Simmons College; Gilbert C., Lula May, Henry W. Brunson, and David W., Jr.

Mr. Brunson is first and foremost a friend of education. He himself had no opportunity to secure anything more than a common school training, but does not for that reason think his own children should be thus limited, and has spent his means liberally in providing the best early training for his family. As to Midland county and this section of west Texas in general, Mr. Brunson believes its prospects are such that in the course of a few years this section will rank as one of the most prosperous in the entire state. From fifty to one hundred feet below the surface there exists an unexhaustible supply of water, and that fact alone is one of the best assets of the country, and with such an abundance of water Midland county will become a garden spot, blessed with one of the finest climates to be found anywhere. This belief concerning the fertility and possibilities of Midland county on the part of Mr. Brunson is not a vain assertion by any means. He has himself planted an orchard, and twenty years ago at that, and from his trees and vines has obtained such yields as would convince almost any one of the great possibilities of this region. His grapes in particular are remarkable, and single bunches of the Tokay variety frequently weigh from three to four pounds. He also raises many fine peaches. As an example of the public spiritedness of Mr. Brunson, it should be stated that he presented the city of Midland with the land from which is derived the present municipal water supply.

CHARLES A. TAYLOR. Among the merchants and business men of Midland, Mr. Taylor holds a distinctive position by reason of his being the pioneer and by many years the oldest druggist in the city. He came to Midland only a few years after the Texas and Pacific Railroad was constructed through this region, and when all the country around about was devoted entirely to stock raising. He has been with the town from almost its beginning, and along with every stage of progress has been willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and advance, not only his private prosperity, but the general welfare of the entire community.

Charles A. Taylor was born July 10, 1852, at Oxford North Carolina, and comes of an old and honored Southern family, with the best characteristics and culture of the Southern lineage. His parents were Dr. Leonidas and Fannie (Worthington) Taylor, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Virginia. As a citizen and physician Doctor Taylor has a place of peculiar esteem in Oxford, where he was engaged in practice for sixty years. He lived to the age of eighty-nine, and besides his splendid work as a doctor, he was also prominent in politics and in Masonry, having been a member of one lodge for sixty years. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-two, and both are now interred at Oxford, North Carolina. They were the parents of five children. The first born was William R., who was a farmer; Charles A.; Lena, who married I. B. Hines; James Archibald, who was a merchant at Oxford and is the father of thirteen living children; Richard Pelham Taylor, another son, is in business at Oxford, North Carolina.

Charles A. Taylor completed his preparatory education in Professor Horner's College, in his native town of Oxford. He left school when seventeen, contrary to his father's wishes, which were that he should pursue a university course. Instead he entered a drug store in his native town, and by practical methods acquired a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. He was subsequently located in Petersburg and Danville, Virginia, and spent ten years as a drug clerk. In 1879 he acted on his determination to come west, and, after arriving at Waco, his first job was on a sheep ranch in that part of the state. Two years later he left the ranch and became employed as pharmacist at Colorado, where he remained for five years. Mr. Taylor in 1886 came to Midland and opened a stock of drugs, his being the first exclusive drug business in the town. He has kept his store in advance with all the progressive stages of progress, and his establishment is not only the largest and best of its kind, but is in a manner one of the landmarks of the city, and practically everybody in the county knows Taylor's Drug Store. Besides this prosperous business he is the owner of valuable real estate, including a comfortable residence for himself and family.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and an active worker for his party's interests in Midland county. He served as chairman of the Central Committee for two years, but himself has never aspired to any public honors. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1872 and his church is the Methodist. In 1882, at Colorado, Texas, he married Miss Irene Wood, who was born in Erath county, a daughter of I. T. and Elizabeth (Hooper) Wood. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of the state and Mrs. Taylor was a cousin of Hon. Thomas Hooper of San Antonio. Mrs. Taylor, now deceased, was the mother of five children, namely: Thomas W., who is associated with his father in the drug business; Hayes, who was accidentally shot and killed while hunting in Midland county in 1908; Fannie Bess, who is a high school graduate and is now in charge of her father's home; Cordelia, and Lena, who died when three years of age. Thomas Wood Taylor, the oldest son, and the partner of his father, was married on June 3, 1909, to Miss Leta Fair, daughter of William J. and Carlie (Ferguson) Fair. Thomas W. Taylor is an active member of the Commercial Club and the Woodmen of the World, and also a Democrat. His wife belongs to the Methodist church. The Taylor family represents the best citizenship and social qualities of Midland, and their home is a center of social activities and pleasures.

D. J. YOUNG. The men who control the monetary institutions of the Lone Star state have been recruited

from almost every section of the Union and have received their training under varied conditions and in various walks of life. It will be found, however, that almost invariably these masters of finance resemble one another in at least one particular—they have the point in common of having been the architects of their own fortunes. In this respect, D. J. Young, president of the First National Bank of Canadian, is no exception to the rule. A Chicagoan by birth, he cast his fortunes with the developing southwest when still little more than a lad, and subsequently has worked his way up the difficult self-made road to prosperity, sturdily surmounting the obstacles which have appeared in his path. His career is but another instance furnished by Texans of well-directed and persevering effort culminating in deserved success. Mr. Young was born October 24, 1865, in Chicago, Illinois, and is a son of David S. and Mary (Short) Young, natives of Canda. The father came to Chicago from his native Dominion during the days of the Civil war and took up the grain business, but in 1867 removed to Wyandotte, Kansas, and was there engaged in farming until 1880. In that year he established himself in the real estate and loan business at Kansas City, Kansas, and he was so engaged until his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was seventy-six years of age. Mrs. Young was reared and educated in her native country and still survives her husband, living at Kansas City, Kansas, at the age of seventy-seven years. She and her husband were the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, and of these D. J. was the third in order of birth.

The early educational training of D. J. Young was secured in the public schools of Wyandotte and Kansas City, Kansas, following which he prepared for a business career in Spalding Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri. When but sixteen years of age he left the parental roof and embarked upon a career of his own, going to a Colorado ranch as cowboy. It was while thus employed, in 1888, that he was sent with two thousand three hundred head of cattle to Texas, for the John W. Prowers Estate, and after completing the transaction was so favorably impressed with the appearance of the country that he decided to remain. Accordingly, he took up ranching in the vicinity of Canadian, and also opened a drug business at this place, and these two enterprises occupied his attention until March 7, 1892, when he completed the organization of the Canadian Valley Bank, in partnership with Mr. Robert Moody, who was the first president of the bank, Mr. Young being cashier. In May, 1903, this was changed to a national bank, with a capital stock of $100,000.00, and since that time Mr. Young has acted in the chief executive capacity. His wise counsel, his firm control, his farsightedness and his cool judgment have placed the institution upon a firm and substantial footing. He combines the sane and conservative qualities of the master banker with the courageous, quick-acting characteristics of the financier, and his associates look to him unquestionably for leadership in all matters of an important nature.

On June 30, 1890, Mr. Young was married at Canadian, Texas, to Miss Mary A. Moody, daughter of Robert Moody, an early settler of Texas, who came from England in 1858. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young, namely: John S., born April 29, 1891, at Canadian, a graduate of Canadian Academy and now a clerk in the First National Bank of Canadian; Kenneth Moody, born November 27, 1893, at Canadian, a graduate of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, and now assistant cashier of the First National Bank; Robert Ralph, born February 14, 1897, at Canadian, attending Culver Military Academy; and Florence Edith, born January 11, 1904, at Canadian, attending Canadian Academy. Mr. Young has expressed his confidence in the future of Texas by investing in numerous business interests here, among which is the Canadian Water, Light and Power Company, of which he is a director. His politics are those of the Democratic party, but he has not cared for public life, and his only fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows, having become a charter member of the local lodge in 1892. With his family, he is a consistent attendant of the Presbyterian church.

C. Homer Wileman, general manager of Draughon's Business College, at Amarillo, owes his present position to no happy chance or circumstance, but to well directed effort, constant industry and persevering ambition. His education was acquired through the medium of hard and laborious work on an Oklahoma farm, and from the start of his career he has exhibited self-reliance and never-failing diligence that have steadily and surely brought him to the front. Mr. Wileman is a Missourian, born at Springfield, July 30, 1889, the eldest child of Joseph H. and Cassie (Stowe) Wileman. On his father's side he is descended from an old Tennessee family, while his mother's people, supposedly of French extraction, were early settlers of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Wileman's father was born in Indiana, moved to Missouri about 1878, and is now a resident of Beckham county, Oklahoma, where he is a moderately successful farmer and prominent politician, having filled a number of local offices. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and have been the parents of seven children, of whom six survive.

C. Homer Wileman attended public school at Springfield, Missouri, and subsequently became a student in the Southwestern Normal school at Weatherford, Oklahoma. Following this he entered Draughon's Business College, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, from which he was graduated in 1908, and at that time adopted the profession of educator, teaching in the common schools of Oklahoma and the high school at Erick, in that state. On October 31, 1910, Mr. Wileman came to Amarillo to take charge of the commercial department of Draughon's Business College, which was opened on the following day with an attendance of twelve pupils. On May 1, 1911, Mr. Wileman was made general manager of this institution, which now has an enrollment of 287 pupils, and employs two regular teachers. Draughon's Business College operates fifty schools, and the one at Amarillo had advanced as rapidly in every department as has any in the country. Mr. Wileman, while still a young man, is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the work, and aside from his abilities as an educator is an excellent business man, handling the affairs of the college in an able manner. The college is located at the corner of Third and Taylor streets, and although established in Amarillo for only a comparatively short period, has become well and favorably known among educational institutions of the Lone Star State.

Mr. Wileman has been an Amarillo "booster" ever since coming to the city, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce has associated himself with other earnest and hard-working citizens in forwarding movements for the advancement of the city's interests. In political matters he is independent, believing it the right of every individual to support those men and movements which he deems best suited to the public good, but, being of a progressive nature, has inclined toward the new party of that name. He has not, however, had any personal aspirations, being satisfied to devote his energies to his business. His religious belief is that of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wileman is unmarried.

John R. Trolinger. Among the younger generation of business men of Amarillo, John R. Trolinger holds prestige as one who has within a few short years fought his way from obscurity and humble circumstances to an acknowledged place in the commercial world. His career is an exemplification of the fact that opportunities still await youths of ambition, determination and courage, and that neither influential connections nor

financial advantages are necessary at the start to the man who is willing to work with his hands and be content to travel the difficult self-made road. Mr. Trolinger was born at Whitesboro, Tennessee, October 15, 1878, and is a son of Andrew M. and Josephine T. Trolinger, both natives of the Big Bend State. His father, who was for years a successful merchant and subsequently became a farmer, served eighteen months during the latter years of the war between the states, in a company under the command of the Federal General Johnston, and was discharged with the rank of captain. His death occurred at Amarillo in 1908, when he was sixty-seven years of age, while his widow still survives him at the age of fifty-five years and makes her home in this city. They were the parents of ten children, of whom John R. was the third in order of birth.

John R. Trolinger acquired his educational training in the public and high schools of Tennessee, and upon the completion of his latter course came to Texas, in 1897, and for one year was engaged in farming in McLennan county. He then came to Amarillo, where he received his introduction to the sheet metal business as an apprentice, and after a full course of three years established himself in business in association with Mr. Britt of the Britt Sheet Metal Company. Desiring to embark upon a career of his own, he disposed of his interests at the end of three years and bought the shop of the Morrow-Thomas Hardware Company, of which he has been the proprietor since the spring of 1909. This business has been developed into one of the leading enterprises of its kind in Potter county, and five mechanics are now employed. While the greater part of his attention has been given to the handling of his business interests, Mr. Trolinger has also found time to discharge the duties of citizenship, and at the present time is serving as city alderman, to which office he was elected at large on the citizens' ticket, April 1, 1913. He has for some time been an honorary member of the Amarillo Volunteer Fire Department, of which he was formerly assistant chief. Mr. Trolinger is a member of the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows, and in the last-named has passed all the chairs of his lodge and is a member of the Encampment. With his family he attends the Christian Church, in which Mr. Trolinger is an officer and has been for the past twelve years. Personally, he is a man of genial personality, and during his residence in Amarillo has drawn about him a wide circle of sincere friends.

On December 30, 1903, Mr. Trolinger was married at Amarillo, to Miss Mary Agnes McDonald, daughter of F. T. and Blanche McDonald, and to this union there has come an interesting son, Ralph McDonald, born at Amarillo, April 23, 1904, who is now attending the public school.

Samuel P. Vineyard, M. D. Junior member of the firm of Vineyard & Vineyard, physicians and surgeons, Dr. Samuel P. Vineyard has been associated with his brother George in practice at Amarillo for the past ten years, and has been equally successful in professional affairs, and in his business activities. He was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, son of George S. and Mildred C. (Drummond) Vineyard, who now reside in Armstrong county, Texas.

Dr. Vineyard while a boy in his native state attended the public schools, and completed his early education in the high school at Claude, Texas. Like his brother, he relied upon his own efforts to put him through medical college and he equipped himself thoroughly for practice. He was a student in the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, the University Medical College of Kansas City, and graduated in 1900 from the Medico-Chirurgical College, an institution which in 1901 became the medical department of the University of Kansas. For one year after graduation he served an interneship in the Kansas City General Hospital, and began his practice at Electra in Wichita county, Texas. He has post graduated from the Chicago Polyclinic, New York Post Graduate and New Orleans Post Graduate schools and attended the Mayo clinic a number of times. After eighteen months there he came to Amarillo and became associated with his brother in the present firm, which is rapidly branching out into surgery. They do most of their operation work at St. Anthony's Sanitarium. The brothers have offices in the Amarillo National Life Insurance Building, and Dr. Samuel P. resides at 120 Polk Street, where he owns a beautiful residence.

Dr. Vineyard is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies, and is associated with his brother as an examiner for the board of Federal civil service. He is associate medical director of the Amarillo National Life Insurance Company, and is now serving as county physician for Potter county. In politics he is a Democrat, and is an active member of the Baptist church, being assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He also takes interest in civic rights being one who took most part in driving the saloons from Amarillo.

Dr. Vineyard was married October 13, 1902, to Miss Nelly L. Black, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of George Samuel Black of Franklin, Kentucky. Their three children, two daughters and one son, are Guydelle born in Electra April 24, 1902; George Samuel, born at Amarillo October 27, 1903, and Mary Mildred, born at Amarillo January 6, 1909.

George T. Vineyard, M. D. With a large general practice in medicine and with varied relationship with the business and civic community of Amarillo and Potter counties, Dr. George T. Vineyard is one of the successful and prominent men of the Texas Pan Handle. He paid his own way through college and university and entered upon his practice with an excellent equipment which has stood the test of real practice, and he deserves rank among the ablest physicians and surgeons of the state.

George T. Vineyard was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, January 30, 1870. Since Civil war times the name has been modified in its spelling to Vinyard, but the correct spelling is as above given, as shown by the name as spelled on the tombstone of Grandfather Alex Vineyard and in early legal documents belonging to the family. Dr. Vineyard and his brother are now making application to the court to have the correct spelling re-established. The father of Dr. Vineyard was George S. Vineyard, who was a native of Georgia, and now living in Armstrong county, Texas. He is a ranchman and has lived in this state since 1890. During the Civil war, while living in Georgia, he enlisted in the Twenty-Fourth Georgia Infantry in Warfield's Brigade, in Cashaw's Division and Longstreet's corps, going through the entire struggle until Lee's surrender. The maiden name of the mother is Mildred Drummond, a daughter of William Drummond and a native of Georgia. She is still living and of her ten children, eight survive. Dr. George T. was the second in order of birth, and his brother, Dr. Samuel P., associated with him in practice at Amarillo under the firm name of Vineyard and Vineyard, was the fourth in order of birth. Dr. R. L. Vineyard, youngest of the six boys and the tenth child in his parents' family, is also associated with his brothers. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Texas in 1913, after which he served a year as house surgeon in the Santa Hospital of Temple.

Dr. George T. Vineyard attained his early education in the public schools of Georgia, and also in Mercer University at Macon. By the earnings of his work in various occupations, and by much self-denial, he was graduated from the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis in 1894, and after graduation returned to the family home in Texas, and began practice at Crafton in Wise county. He spent nine years in Wise county, and then came to Amarillo, where he has enjoyed a comfortably increasing business as a physician. He is a member of the Potter County and the Texas State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and has

served one term as president of the Potter County Society. Dr. Vineyard is a progressive physician, who believes in keeping up with the times, and has taken post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic, the New York Polyclinic, and the New Orleans Polyclinic. He also took a course of lectures and practical hospital experience in the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Vineyard is medical director of the Amarillo National Life Insurance Company, an office which he has held since the company's organization, and is examiner for a number of the old-line life insurance companies. He is also a member of the board of pension examiners at Amarillo, and on the board of civil service examiners in the Federal service. Politically he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in party affairs. His church is the Baptist.

Dr. George T. Vineyard was married December 6, 1894, at Sunset, Texas, to Miss Clemmie Armstrong, who was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Texas. Her father was William Armstrong. Two children have been born to their marriage; Frank, the older, is now deceased and Truman is the younger.

Dr. Vineyard and family reside in a beautiful home at 1700 Tyler Street. The doctor is also a director of the Brady-Neely Grocery Company, a director of the Amarillo National Life Insurance Company, being on the finance committee of this company, and is a hard worker for every enterprise calculated to advance the general welfare of Amarillo and vicinity.

MICHAEL M. WALKER, M. D. A representative of a family identified with Texas since the time of the Republic, Dr. Walker graduated in medicine six years ago, and in the meantime has built up an excellent practice as physician and surgeon of Wichita Falls.

Michael M. Walker was born in Lavaca county, Texas, September 20, 1883. His paternal ancesters came from Scotland. His father, Samuel W. Walker, was born in Texas, a son of Thomas Walker, a native of Georgia, who came to Texas about 1838, was a pioneer, and among the first American settlers in Lavaca county, where he was a farmer and stockman, and owned a number of slaves. He had an influential place in that county, and enlisted and served from this state as a soldier in the Mexican war. His death occurred at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1870, at the age of sixty-five. Samuel W. Walker, the father, was reared and educated in Lavaca county, and on reaching manhood took up the occupation of farmer and stockman, and was fairly successful as a business man. He was a Democrat in politics and is now living retired and enjoying the fruits of a well spent life at Wichita Falls. His church is the Baptist. The wife of Samuel W. Walker was before her marriage, Miss Mary Muckleroy, who was born in Colorado, Texas, a daughter of Charles L. Muckleroy, a pioneer of that county, and a slave-holding planter, and veteran of the Civil war. Great-grandfather Michael Muckleroy came from Scotland. The mother is still living, and of her seven children six are living, among whom Dr. Walker is the oldest.

As a boy he attended the public schools of Wichita Falls and graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen. On leaving the public schools he spent two years in the drug business, and in 1907 graduated M. D. from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Missouri. For six months after graduation he served as interne in the Jefferson Hospital at St. Louis, and in the spring of 1908 began his active practice at Wichita Falls, where he has since gained a large clientage in the general practice of medicine and surgery. In 1913 Dr. Walker took post-graduate work in the improvement of his ability in Tulane University at New Orleans. Dr. Walker is medical examiner for a number of the old-line insurance companies, is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and is a Democrat in politics, but not an active party man. He is affiliated with Masonry through the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. As a local factor in the business and civic affairs of Wichita Falls he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association.

Dr. Walker was married at Wichita Falls, January 12, 1909, to Miss Vella Rainey, a native of Texas, and a daughter of J. T. Rainey. They have no children. Dr. Walker owns his comfortable home at 1502 Bluff Street, and his offices are in the Kemp-Kell Building.

BERT J. BEAN. At the head of the oldest retail and wholesale grocery concern of Wichita Falls, Mr. Bean has proved a worthy successor to his honored father, who was the father and gave prosperity to the business. During a period of nearly thirty years the family of this name has been closely identified with the welfare and progressive business interests of Wichita Falls, and the grocery house of O. W. Bean & Son may properly be considered as one of the foundation stones of Wichita Falls' greatness in the commercial life of north Texas.

Bert J. Bean was born November 18, 1868, at Jackson, Michigan. His birthplace is historic. The home in which he was born was located on the tract of ground near the "Old Oaks," under which was organized in 1853 the Republican party in Michigan, that convention having been the first formal movement which later broadened out over all the states and became the Grand Old Party. The land on which this historic political episode occurred was owned by the father of Bert J. Bean, and in later years a large and imposing monument has been erected on the site to commemorate the event. The Bean family was founded in America in 1610, by Sir John Bean, who came from Scotland and settled in one of the Atlantic colonies. All the subsequent descendants of that first ancestor had been on the frontier line of civilization, each generation moving further westward, and practically all of them had been farmers, and accumulators of substantial material prosperity. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Bean came from Reading, England, first settling at Niagara Falls on the American side, and afterwards moving across to the Canadian banks. The late Otis W. Bean, father of the Wichita Falls business man, was born in New Hampshire and was two years old when his parents moved to Michigan, in 1834. The grandfather was Sinclair Bean, and a pioneer in southern Michigan, locating in the vicinity of Jackson, when it was a village in the wilderness. Otis W. Bean was a merchant, for a number of years was engaged in the tanning industry in Michigan, and in 1884 moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, where in 1889 he founded and established the grocery concern which has grown to such large proportions under the name of the O. W. Bean & Son. Otis W. Bean, who died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1900, was never active in politics, though he supported the principles of the old Greenback party and later the Populists. He married Jennie Butler, who was born on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls, and is now living in Wichita Falls. Of their three children, Bert J. was the second, the others being: Charles W. Bean, and Mrs. Nina Butler, widow of Charles W. Butler of Wichita Falls.

Bert J. Bean up to the age of sixteen years attended school at Tecumseh, Michigan, and the first work for which he received wages was as clerk in a retail grocery house. This was after his removal to Texas, and he was actively associated with his father when the present business was organized in 1889. Since the death of his father he has succeeded to the controlling interests and management of the concern, and still conducted under its old firm name. Mr. Bean is also vice president of the Wichita Falls State Bank, and owns considerable stock in other local corporations.

A Democrat in politics he takes no active part in public affairs as a politician, though for seven years he served as a member of the city council, and is always

willing and eager to advance the best interests of his home locality. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and formerly one of its directors. For a number of years he served in the Texas State Militia, and was second lieutenant in the organization known as the Wichita Rifles. He is a director in the Texas Retail State Merchants Association. Fraternally Mr. Bean is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Wichita Falls. In this city in March, 1896, he married Miss Bessie M. Bean, a first cousin, and a daughter of Lorenzo Dow Bean. Mrs. Bean died in Wichita Falls April 20, 1911, leaving one son, Walter L. Bean.

James B. Marlow, of the firm of Marlow & Stone, Wichita Falls, Texas, has been engaged in real estate and other business here for the past ten years and is a factor to be considered in connection with the representative business life of the city.

James B. Marlow was born in Grayson county, Texas, December 4, 1873, and on his mother's side is descended from early Texas pioneers. His father, P. M. Marlow, was a native of Missouri, who came to this state at the beginning of the 60's and who spent the rest of his life here as a farmer and stock raiser. During the Civil war he served as a private in Shelly's brigade, his service covering the entire four years of the war. He died in 1878, in the prime of life, being only thirty-seven years of age. Politically he was a Democrat. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Carrie Whittaker, was born in Red River county, Texas, daughter of Washington Whittaker, whose identity with Texas dated from 1831. He settled at Austin that year, and later, during the Mexican war and the Indian fighting, acted well the part of a soldier and frontiersman. By trade he was a gunsmith, and he furnished the army with his own make of guns. He accumulated a large amount of property, including many slaves, and he lived to the ripe old age of ninety-eight years. His death occurred in September, 1900. His wife, Martha (Lawthorne) Whittaker, is still living in Grayson county, Texas, at the age of ninety-five years. She came to Texas with her parents and settled at Austin in 1826. Mrs. Carrie Marlow is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living, James B. being the fourth in order of birth. His mother resides with him.

James B. Marlow attended the public schools of Wichita Falls up to the age of sixteen years. Much of his early life was spent on the range and farm. About 1903 he engaged in the real estate business, and has been more or less extensively interested in it ever since. Also he is interested in farming and stock raising and the oil business, having organized a number of companies for the drilling of oil wells. He is in partnership with J. W. Stone, and their operations are conducted under the firm name of Marlow & Stone, the office of the company being at 626 Indiana street.

Mr. Marlow is a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is identified with numerous fraternal organizations, including the M. W. A., W. O. W., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., and F. and A. M. In time honored Masonry he has advanced through the degrees of the Consistory and Mystic Shrine. Politically he has followed in the footsteps of his father, and as a Democrat has taken an active interest in local politics, without, however, seeking or filling public office of any kind. As a member of the Christian church, he is interested in the various branches of this work, including the Sunday school.

Mr. Marlow was married August 23, 1898, to Miss Sophia Mataska, a native of Texas and a daughter of Mr. Joseph Mataska. They have three children, all natives of Wichita Falls, Texas, namely: Joe, born November 10, 1899; Laura, July 5, 1901, and James B., Jr., December 31, 1908. The family residence is 2101 Ninth street.

Of Mr. Marlow's forefathers, it should be further stated that on the paternal side they came from Scotland to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia. Illinois and Missouri was the home of later generations, and, as above indicated, Mr. Marlow's father was born in Missouri. His maternal grandfather was an Irishman and his maternal grandmother was of Scotch origin. And with a mixture of Irish and Scotch blood which came to him through pioneer and warrior parentage, he was equipped to win his own way in the world, and this he has done through his own persevering energies.

Hon. A. H. Carrigan. For thirty years a member of the Texas bar, and a former judge of the district court, Judge Carrigan is head of the law firm of Carrigan, Montgomery & Brittain, one of the strongest legal partnerships in Wichita Falls.

He was born at Hempstead, Arkansas, May 12, 1860. The founder of the American branch of the Carrigans was William Carrigan, an Irishman, who settled in Cabarrus county, of North Carolina, just before the Revolutionary war, in which war he served as a soldier of the American army, and was a farmer by occupation. On the maternal side, the ancestry also was among the early settlers of North Carolina. The father of Mr. Carrigan of Wichita Falls was A. H. Carrigan, Sr., who was born in North Carolina, moved to Arkansas in 1851, becoming one of the pioneers of that state and a very prominent man. He is at the present writing one of the two survivors of Secession Convention of Arkansas, which voted Arkansas into the Confederacy on May 6, 1861. He also served as a soldier in Company H of the Twentieth Arkansas Regiment, was captain of his company, and afterwards appointed to lieutenant-colonel. He was neither wounded or taken prisoner, but was discharged on account of disabilities. He served as a member of the House of Representatives and in the Senate of Arkansas, was county judge of Hempstead county, and was actively identified with public affairs in that state for many years. He was born in 1828 and now lives at the advanced age of eighty-five in Hope, Arkansas. He has been a cotton planter, before the war owned a few slaves and has met with a fair share of material prosperity. He married Mary Moore, who was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Samuel Moore, who moved to Arkansas in 1855. She died in 1901 at the age of seventy-one, and was the mother of nine children, of whom the Wichita Falls lawyer was third.

Judge Carrigan received his literary education in the University of Arkansas, and then attended the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee. He graduated from the University of Arkansas A. B. and received his LL. B. degree from Cumberland University in 1883. In the same year he took up the active practice of law in Texarkana, Texas, where he remained for several years and in 1888 became a permanent resident of Wichita Falls, where he is among the oldest lawyers.

Judge Carrigan has always been one of the firm Democrats in this section of the state and for twelve years has served as district judge, having first been elected in 1898. He is a Knights Templar Mason, also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. His church is the Presbyterian.

At Wichita Falls, December 10, 1901, he married Miss Lulu Barwise, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of J. H. and Lucy Barwise. The four children born to their marriage are: Annie, a student in the State University of Texas; Alfred; Joseph, and Elizabeth. Judge Carrigan is a member of the County Bar Association, and as head of his law firm enjoys a good practice in all the courts of Wichita county.

Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Hammock

Rev. William D. Hammack. The life record of Rev. William D. Hammack since his coming to Kaufman county in 1874, is one notable not alone for his achievements in the fields of agriculture and finance, but also for his long and zealous service in the work of his Master. Coming here with but little save his youthful strength of heart, ambition and determination to win, he has accumulated a handsome financial competency and has gained also what few men achieve, the esteem and love of those with whom he has passed so many years. Rev. Hammack was born in Lee county, Alabama, February 15, 1853, and was reared on a small farm and in an upright though humble home. His father was William B. Hammack, who owned a few slaves and identified himself with Alabama in the flush of young manhood. He was born in Georgia in 1826, and it is believed that he left his native state about the year 1840, although the early separation of our subject from his parents and his continued living apart from them precluded his acquiring data regarding the identity of his forebears of the intimate facts of his immediate family. William B. Hammack married a neighbor girl, Miss Susan Ligon, and they passed their lives within a quarter of a mile of where they established their first home. Mr. Hammack, in some manner, acquired a liberal education, for he taught school in young manhood and was fitted for equal competition with his fellow farmers in the race of life. He entered the Confederate army while the war between the south and north was in progress and was with General Pemberton's troops when they surrendered at Vicksburg in 1863. He was a supporter of democratic principles, and in his religious belief was a devout Missionary Baptist. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Eugenia, who married Robert Short and died at Columbus, Georgia; William D., whose name introduces this review; Pascal H., who died at Abilene, Texas; John D., who is carrying on operations on the old family home in Alabama; Lee, who resides at Columbus, Georgia; Villis W., who passed away at Crandall, Texas; Joseph, who died at Abilene, Texas; and Inez, who is the wife of Robert McKinney, of Young county, Texas.

William D. Hammack was urged by the spirit of empire to seek the West in his youth. He left home with the blessings of his parents at the age of nineteen years and went by rail from Loachapoka, Alabama, to New Orleans, where he took passage on a Mississippi steamer for Jefferson, Texas, reaching that point after some ten days of travel. He and his companion, Robert McKinney, who subsequently became his brother-in-law, boarded a Dallas freight ox-wagon at Jefferson and spent about ten days covering the distance between that old historic town and the future metropolis at the forks of the Trinity. Their destination was Collin county, where Mr. McKinney's people lived, and the morning following his arrival Mr. Hammack started the serious part of his independent career.

As a beginning, Mr. Hammack accepted employment with a farmer, Henry Smith, in Dallas county, at nine dollars a month, and remained with him for a period of three months. His next employer was J. E. Garrett, who appreciated his services to the extent of paying him twenty-five dollars for two months' work, and the next six months he spent with William Housley, at twenty dollars per month, which concluded his first year of life in Texas. During these several months he improved an opportunity looking toward a life companionship, and in November, 1873, when but twenty years of age, he married.

Mr. Hammack began the year 1874 as a hand at twenty dollars per month and board for "the two" with Joe Sullivan and closed the year with the suggestion of a "nest-egg" which made an end of his career as a farm laborer. In 1874 he rented land in that locality and in the fall moved into Kaufman county with his few family effects and his one horse, which later he had the misfortune to lose. The next two years he worked on shares with P. E. Yates, and out of his profits equipped himself with a team, and, for the first time, exercised some independence as a farmer. He then began renting land for the "third and fourth" and continued it until 1885, when, having accumulated a small bunch of cattle and a little surplus money, he moved to Hamilton county, Texas, with the hope of becoming, some day, a cattle baron of Central Texas. Just what happened to alter his plans so suddenly does not appear, but within ten months after his departure from Kaufman county he was back here, minus his stock and some of his money, but, with commendable perseverance, ready to recuperate his losses behind the plow. Subsequently he bargained for a small tract of land three miles north of Crandall, a property containing fifty-five acres, which he could have purchased some years before at five dollars an acre—and for which he had possessed the money—but for which he now paid thirty dollars an acre, giving five notes for the balance of the purchase money. The little house on the farm sheltered his family and served as his home, with its changes and its successor, for many years, and here he witnessed some of the most prosperous years of his active life. He brought the tract all under cultivation, purchased the five notes as they came due, added other lands to his tax values from time to time and eventually accumulated two hundred and fifty acres, which, with other material possessions, form the substantial character of his holdings at the present time.

In 1899 Mr. Hammack moved into Crandall and for a few years remained in active conduct of his rural affairs from this point. He was one of the early settlers of the new towns, and built his home and a brick business house as his contribution to the development of the community. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Crandall and a member of its official board. While he has accomplished with much credit the task of rearing and educating his family, he has not neglected the spiritual side of man's nature. He was reared in a home where Christian influence prevailed, but his own conversion was delayed until 1874, when at a meeting at Big Springs, near Dallas, his heart was touched under the preaching of Rev. Lockhart and he surrendered and offered his services in some manner to the forces striving against sin. A voice called him to preach, and he qualified by ordination in 1887 at the Mount Calvary church, north of Crandall. He entered actively into the work of pastor and into the auxiliary work of the church and filled several charges about the country, including a service of eight years as pastor of the church where he was ordained. He continued the work until 1910, when his physical condition rendered him incapable of effective and efficient service and he abandoned active connection with the ministry as well as his business affairs. He was a member of the East Fork Baptist Association, which co-operated with the Church party during the split in the Baptist church of Texas.

Mr. Hammack married Miss Mary E. Rogers, whose father spent his last years and died in Scott county, Texas. She was born near Forrest, Mississippi, in 1854, and she and her husband became the parents of the following children: Russell P., a farmer of Kaufman county, who married Maggie McShann; Henry M., who is engaged in farming near Kemp, Texas; John D., a resident of Groesbeck, Texas, who married Lula Tyra; and Martha, who is Mrs. J. W. Webb, of Bosque county, Texas. The mother of these children died in 1892. On January 4, 1893, in Kaufman county, Mr. Hammack married the second time, Mrs. J. M. Yates, who was Ruth Seaberry, a daughter of Oliver and Susan (Harper) Seaberry, native of Georgia. The father was a prominent planter and farmer. By her first marriage the present Mrs. Hammack had seven children, five of whom are living, two dying in infancy. Although retired from active participation in business affairs, Mr.

Hammack still evinces a keen interest in all that affects the welfare of his community, where his well-known integrity, probity and force of character give him a distinct influence in the forming of public opinion.

THOMAS H. JACKSON. Now manager for the real estate department of the Central Texas Exchange Company at Waco, Mr. Jackson has had a long and successful career in business affairs at Waco. Starting in as a clerk with a mercantile house, he was for seventeen years continuously identified with tthe fortunes of that firm, and rose to a responsible place in its employ. Since then he has been chiefly interested in real estate, and many regard him as the best posted man on realty values and property conditions in the city.

Thomas H. Jackson was born at Bremond, Robertson county, Texas, February 3, 1876. His father, George W. Jackson, who was born in Mexico, Missouri, in 1841, came to Texas when a child, was for many years a hotel proprietor at Wootan Wells, in Robertson county, and his death occurred in 1898. The mother's maiden name was Lula M. Bennett, who was born in Mississippi in 1840, and still lives at Waco. Their four children were Thomas H., Lula C., George F. and Willie.

Educated in the Waco public schools, Thomas H. Jackson entered upon the serious business of life when twenty years of age, as an employee in the office of Goldstein-Migel Company. For ten years he was a bookkeeper and cashier, and for the following seven years was manager of the credit department in that establishment. With a record of seventeen years with one firm, he left to take up an independent business, and for one year was in the real estate business with N. T. Cheatam as partner. The Jackson and Munnerlyn Company was then organized for the handling of real estate, but at the end of two years Mr. Jackson sold his interest to Mr. Peoples. Then in 1913 he took the management of the real estate department of the Central Texas Exchange Trust Company, and in this connection has the supervision of extensive and valuable interests, affecting the large clientage with which the company does business.

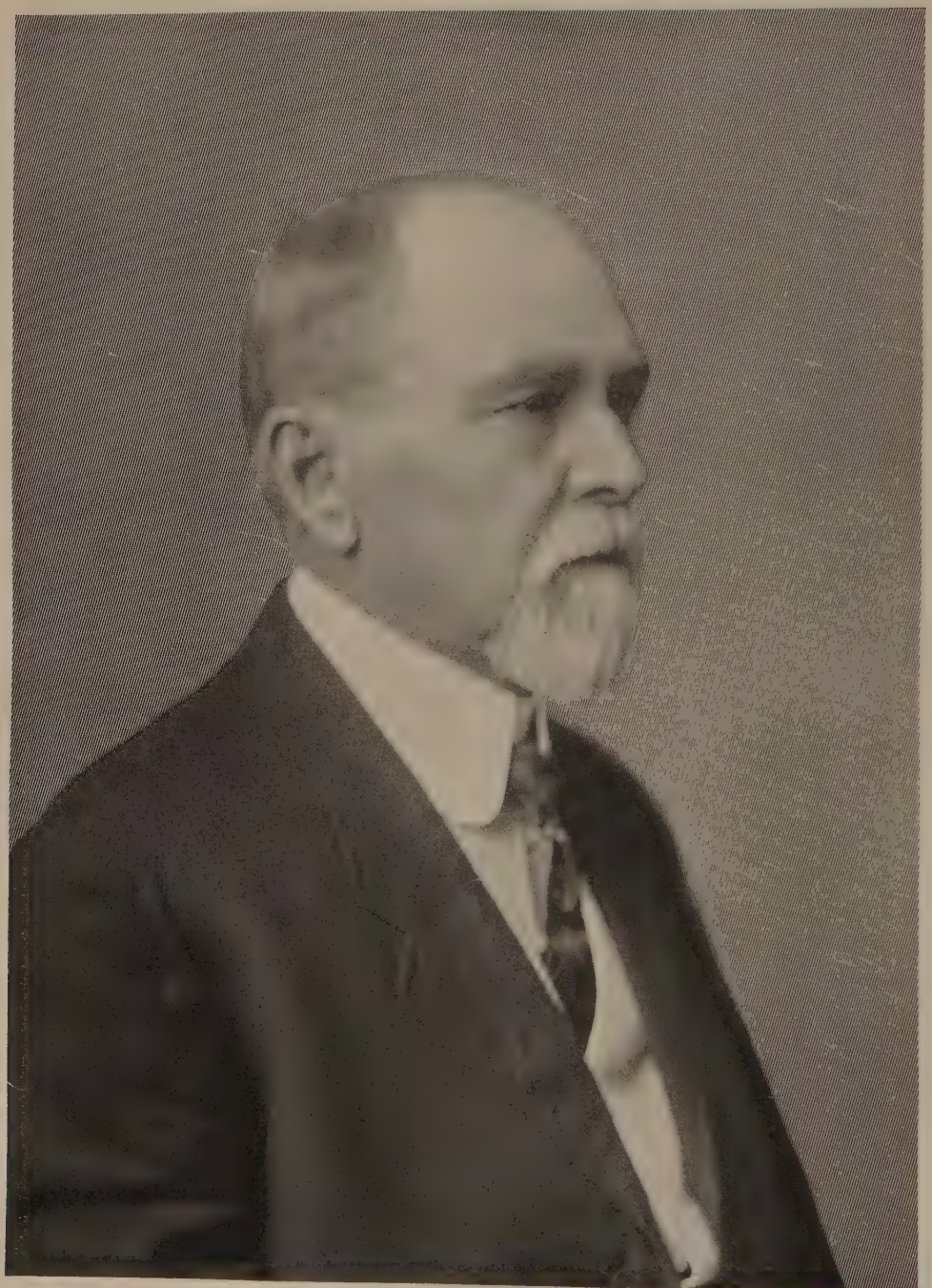
Mr. Jackson was first married at Waco, December 14, 1902, to Carrie B. Washington, who died September 5, 1909. She left one child, Mildred. On August 6, 1911, Mr. Jackson married Catherine H. Bartholew. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is prominent in the Methodist church affairs, being steward in the Austin Street church, secretary to the presiding elder and assistant secretary of the church. He is also secretary of the Waco Advertising Club, of Waco, and a director of the State Associated Advertising Clubs. He is a member of the Young Men's Business League and the Waco Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Jackson evinces a fondness for all outdoor sports, but his business and his home are the interests nearest his heart.

GAYLORD N. BEBOUT. An individual thoroughly versed in the laws of the country, as distinguished from the business man or the politician, has always been a recognized power. He has ever been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people of his community, and without those like him and of his practical judgment, his deep knowledge and his thorough training, the efforts of the statesman and the industry of the worker in the marts of trade and commerce and the labors of the mechanic would go for naught. The reason is not far to seek; the lawyer is never the creature of chance or circumstance. The profession is open only to talent, and no definite prestige or success can be attained therein save by the utmost perseverance, indomitable energy, tireless patience and strong mentality.

Among the distinguished members of the Texas legal profession who have risen to prominence in their chosen calling through the possession of these qualities, Gaylord N. Bebout holds a leading position. Although a resident of this city only since 1913, he has already firmly established himself in the confidence of the people of Waco, and in the field of real estate, insurance, corporation, bonding and civil law has shown himself a worthy opponent for any member of the bar. Mr. Bebout was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 27, 1878, and is a son of Aaron S. and Louisa Olive (Newell) Bebout. His father, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, was born February 7, 1848, removing to Knox county, Ohio, in early youth, and there grew up in a rural community, early adopting the tilling of the soil as the medium through which he would rise to success. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ohio until 1882, when he came to Texas and settled in Coryell county, having decided that the West offered better opportunities than either the eastern or middle western states. Here he settled on a ranch, devoted himself to the sheep and cattle business, and through industry, good management and well directed effort accumulated a competency, so that he was able to retire and enjoy the fruits of his early years of labor. At this time he is living quietly at Gatesville, and is known as a capitalist, owning considerable stock in several banks in different parts of the state, as well as a number of farm properties in the vicinity of Gatesville. His life has been one of industry, and his transactions have always been characterized by the utmost integrity, so that he retains the respect and esteem of his fellow-men in marked degree. Mr. Bebout was married in Ohio, to Miss Louisa Olive Newell, who was born in the Buckeye State, April 6, 1851, and they became the parents of one son: Gaylord N.

Mr. Bebout received his early education in the public schools of Gatesville, Texas, having been brought to Texas as a lad of four years, following which he attended the schools of Winfield, Kansas, his parents residing at that place for a short time. When his preliminary training was completed, he entered Emporia College, Emporia, Kansas, where he spent three years in that institution, and later spent two years in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Having decided upon a legal career, Mr. Bebout next entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in 1905 was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once opened an office at Vinita, Oklahoma, having been admitted to the bar of that state as well as to the Supreme Courts of Michigan and Kansas, and in the thriving Oklahoma town continued to be engaged in practice until 1913, at which time he came to Waco and opened an office at 809 Amicable Life Insurance Building. Here he has continued in the enjoyment of a large and representative professional business, making a specialty of real estate, insurance, corporation, bonding and civil law. One of Mr. Bebout's chief characteristics is the careful manner in which he prepares his cases and the accurate and systematic manner in which he draws up his legal papers. His preparation has been thorough, his study is still continuous, and he is rarely at a loss to find a precedent for any contingency which arises. Among his fellow-practitioners he is respected as a legist who follows the unwritten ethics of the profession, and whose courtesy and gentlemanly bearing make him an honored opponent. In his business operations, Mr. Bebout has been very successful, and at this time he has a number of properties, including valuable stock in the Texas Fidelity and Bonding Company of Waco.

Mr. Bebout was married at Dunkirk, New York, September 12, 1901, to Miss Effie Esler Mann, the daughter of Horace A. Mann. Mr. Mann is widely known in amusement circles all over the United States, being manager of the contract department for such great amusement enterprises as Barnum & Bailey and Forepaugh Brothers great circuses, a position he has held for many years. At this time he resides at Syracuse, New York, and is well known in business circles of that city. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bebout: Gaylord



T. J. Beall.

N., Jr. Mr. Bebout is a member of the Young Men's Business League, and is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Consistory of McAllister, and the Shrine at Tulsa, Oklahoma. He finds his greatest pleasure in his home, however, and he has never allowed fraternities or politics to lure him therefrom. He and Mrs. Bebout are consistent members of the Congregational church, and she has more than a local reputation as a vocalist, being a leading member of the Eulepica Club, a singing organization.

CRATE DALTON. The pioneer in the stock and bond brokerage business in McLennan county, Crate Dalton has long been identified with the movements and activities which have made Waco one of the leading cities of Texas, and both in the business field and the political arena has displayed characteristics which have commended him to the people. Still a young man, he has accomplished much through enterprise and initiative, and his career since his college days has been one of constant activity and consecutive advancement. Mr. Dalton is a Kentuckian by nativity, but a Texan by training. He was born December 19, 1879, at Mayfield, Kentucky, and is a son of George W. and Cordelia Dalton. George W. Dalton was born in Springfield, Tennessee, in 1843, was there married, and subsequently went to Kentucky, from whence he came to the Lone Star state in 1881 and settled in McLennan county. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life and passed away in 1912, at the age of sixty-nine years. Cordelia (Highsmith) Dalton was also born at Springfield, Tennesseee, in 1847, and still survives her husband, being a resident of Coryell county, Texas. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Alice, Martin V., Marcus P., Tolbert, Crate, Teresa, George W., Jr., Gilbert, Harvey and Leonard.

Crate Dalton began his education in the public schools of McLennan county, whence he had been brought as a child of two years, and subsequently entered Baylor University, from which institution he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. One of the foremost pupils of his class, during his last year at college he won the oratorical contest for his school in competition with representatives from six other leading universities of the state. Following his graduation, Mr. Dalton took up educational work, and for six months was engaged in teaching in the public schools and Barton College, but this work did not appeal to him and he eventually turned his attention to other pursuits. In 1910 he became the pioneer of the stock and bond brokerage business in McLennan county, when he opened offices at No. 301 Amicable building, Waco, and since that time he has built up a large and representative clientele in this field. Mr. Dalton has large landed interests, having two farms in Coryell county, comprising 226 acres, and 1482 acres in Gaines county, the latter being leased and used as ranch land. He is also the owner of his own modern home at No. 2022 Barrett street. Mr. Dalton has long been interested in political matters, and his public spirit and loyal devotion to Waco's best interests brought him favorably before the public in 1914, when he was a candidate for the office of mayor on the Democratic prohibition ticket. Fraternally he is a Mason, and he also holds membership in the Young Men's Business League, of which he was first vice president for one year and a member of the board of directors for four years. With his family he attends the Baptist church, and has been liberal in his support of its various movements. He is fond of fishing and spends much of his spare time at the sport, but finds his greatest pleasure in his home.

Mr. Dalton was married at Oglesby, Coryell county, Texas, June 28, 1903, to Miss Susie C. Isbell, daughter of George P. Isbell, a retired farmer now living in Waco. To this union there have come two children: Lowell, born May 15, 1905; and Lena F., born July 29, 1910.

JAMES M. MILSTEAD entered the realty field as a dealer only in 1912, yet he has already attained prestige in this his chosen field, and through his activities and well-directed operations has served to promote the best interests of Waco and the surrounding territory. To the energies of those who devote their attention to the exploitation of real estate, every community owes much for its growth and development, and the really successful operator and he who gains the most in the long run is he who advances the community's interests while furthering his own. Mr. Milstead undoubtedly belongs to this class, and to his energy and initiative Waco is indebted for the development of several sections. Mr. Milstead was born August 21, 1873, in Smith county, Texas, and is a son of John L. and Mildred (Ragsdale) Milstead.

John L. Milstead was born in Mississippi, but was brought to Texas as a lad and here spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He passed away February 15, 1912, at the age of sixty-four years, having been born October 10, 1848. Mrs. Milstead was born November 22, 1854, in Cherokee county, Texas, and died May 24, 1893, having been the mother of three children: James M., Jessie T. and Rebecca. James M. Milstead was given ordinary educational advantages in his youth, attending the schools of Tyler until he reached the age of seventeen years. He was industrious and ambitious and made the most of his opportunities, and embarked upon his career among the world's workers in a minor position in a printing establishment, where he learned the printer's trade. There he spent five years, and at the end of that period came to Waco, where he became engaged in newspaper work. This held him for two years only, however, and at the end of that time he began traveling in the interests of R. G. Dun & Company, being associated with this concern for a like period. Mr. Milstead then received his introduction to the realty business as cashier for the American Freehold-Land Mortgage Company, of London, England, with office at Waco, and for twelve years he continued to act in this capacity, all the time gaining valuable experience. In 1912 Mr. Milstead established an office at No. 404 Amicable building, Waco, and here he has since carried on his real estate operations. A man of enterprise, energy and resource, he has been successful in building up a large and representative clientage, and his operations have been extensive in their scope. When not engrossed in the activities of business, Mr. Milstead may often be found working among his chickens, for he took up poultry raising several years ago as a hobby and since that time has become somewhat of a fancier. He belongs to the Young Men's Business League and the Waco Advertising Club, and when he can spare time for a vacation takes frequent hunting and fishing trips. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous friends, and his political views correspond with those of the Democratic party. He has never been an office seeker, but at all times has been ready to discharge his full share of the duties of citizenship.

Mr. Milstead was married at Waco, March 15, 1904, to Miss Ruby M. Randle, daughter of Dr. G. H. and Emma (Mizell) Randle and a member of an old pioneer family of Waco, and to this union there have come two bright and interesting children: Randle L. and Mildred F.

THOMAS J. BEALL. One of the best known figures in El Paso, Texas, is that of Thomas J. Beall, the well known lawyer, who in spite of his seventy-six years, and his long and active career is today one of the most energetic men in the business world of El Paso. He is well known all over the state, both in a professional way and through his prominent fraternal relations. He belongs to the type of southern gentleman that the exigencies of the Civil war called into being. They were the men who made the bravest soldiers and then when the

cause was lost, returned home and devoted the energies that had heretofore been expended on the battlefields of Virginia to building up a devastated South, and the honor and chivalry that is associated with the military caste has always found its truest exponent in this class of which Captain Beall is one of the few remaining members.

Thomas J. Beall was born in Thomaston, Georgia, a son of Doctor Jeremiah Beall, a native of Georgia. Dr. Beall was a prominent physician in Thomaston and Macon, but removed in 1851 to Texas, locating at Marshall. Here he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession a few years when he retired. He served as surgeon during the Creek Indian wars, and spent the last years of his life on his ranch near Comfort, Texas, dying in 1887. He married Susan V. Neal, a native of Georgia. She also is dead and is interred in Talbotton, Georgia.

Captain Beall received his earlier education in the schools in Georgia, although he was only a youngster when his father came to Texas. He later attended Tulane University in New Orleans and then entered the law department of Cumberland University in Tennessee. He was graduated from this institution with the class of 1858 and immediately located in Marshall, Texas. Here he practiced until the Civil war broke out and in 1861 he joined the Confederate army as a member of the company commanded by Captain Van Zandt, who was later to become Major Van Zandt. This company was known as the Marshall Guards and saw active service during the war. Captain Beall participated in the battles around Vicksburg, and then was wounded and captured in the first battle of Fort Donelson, in which the fort surrendered. This was on the 16th of February, 1861, and he was held a prisoner at Johnston's Island until September of that year, when he was exchanged. He then took part in the defense of Vicksburg when the city was assaulted by General Sherman, the result being the defeat of the latter officer. After the surrender of the city General Gregg was commissioned a brigadier general and Captain Beall was appointed on his staff, with the rank of captain. In October, 1864, Captain Beall took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where General Gregg was seriously wounded. After his recovery the general was assigned to the command of Hood's Brigade which was then on the march to join General Lee. Captain Beall remained with the general until he was killed on the James river near Richmond, during the Wilderness campaign. The captain participated in most of the battles leading up to the surrender of Richmond, among these being the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor, and finally the engagements near Richmond and Petersburg. In the battle of the Wilderness Captain Beall had his horse shot from under him and he was again wounded, but after the ball was extracted he rejoined his regiment, for in those last terrible days, every man was worth ten Federals, for they were fighting with their backs to the wall and with the courage of despair. Captain Beall fought through the last campaign and after the surrender returned to Texas to once more take up his law practice.

He located in Bryan, Texas, and there remained until 1880, gaining a wide reputation as a brilliant and able lawyer. In 1866, during the campaign of Governor Geddings, he was offered the nomination for Congress, which at that time was equivalent to an election, but he refused the offer, having no aspiration towards political honors. He was one of the eight electors who cast their votes for Samuel J. Tilden for president in 1876.

In 1881, after a very successful career as a lawyer in Bryan, Texas, he removed to El Paso where he organized the firm of Davis and Davis. This firm became the leading law firm in the city and did a large and lucrative business. In 1884 Captain Beall accepted the attorneyship for the Gould and Santa Fe Railroad system and removed to Fort Worth where he made his headquarters until 1887. He then resigned his position and returned to El Paso where he established the firm of Beall and Kemp, which in its turn became one of the most prominent and successful firms in the city. Since this time he has been engaged in practice here and his firm numbers among its clients such powerful and influential corporations as the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the State National Bank. He was elected president of the State Bar Association in 1887, and served his term with distinction.

Captain Beall takes an active part in the affairs of the fraternal associations of which he is a member. His chief interest is in the Masons, of which he has been a member since the war. He is a Knights Templar and was honored with the office of grand commander of the order of Knights Templar of the state of Texas. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks in El Paso and was the first Exalted Ruler of the order.

Captain Beall has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1866, to Miss Laura Wilson, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Wilson, of Brazos county, Texas. She died in 1867. His second marriage was to Miss Margaret Ragsdale, a daughter of Daniel Ragsdale, of the state of Mississippi. Mrs. Beall is living, and is the mother of four children. The captain has one daughter, Mary Beall, by his first wife. Susan, the eldest of the children of his second marriage, is the wife of E. E. Neff, of the firm of Neff and Niles, of El Paso. Nancy married Joseph F. Williams, who is cashier of the City National Bank, of El Paso. Florence became the wife of John A. Covode of the Bank of Grand Rapids, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and his one son, Thomas, who lives in El Paso.

William R. Saunders, Jr. One of Waco's very successful attorneys in civil practice is W. R. Saunders. In five years he has won his spurs in many cases, and ranks alongside many older men at the bar.

What Mr. Saunders is in the law is an illustration of the old saying that as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined. From childhood he was accustomed to the admonishing of his father to take up a legal career, and his early ambitions having thus been cast in a definite direction and with a liberal helpfulness on the part of his father he began practice soon after reaching majority.

William R. Saunders was born in Winona, Mississippi, May 10, 1887, a son of William R. and Francis (Allen) Saunders. His father, who was born in Starksville, Mississippi, in 1852, was a merchant, and in 1892 located at Forreston, in Ellis county, Texas. The mother was born at Selma, Alabama, in 1859. Of the two children, the daughter, Clyde, died in 1884.

The junior Saunders in 1908 was graduated Bachelor of Science from Baylor University, and remained in Waco to read law in the office of Judge George Clark. On June 21, 1909, he was admitted to the bar, and about the same time received his license to practice in the Federal courts. His work has been entirely confined to the civil law, and he makes a specialty of damage and personal injury cases. He is the junior member of the firm of Witt & Saunders, who have their offices on the fifteenth floor of the Amicable building. Mr. Saunders from 1909 to 1913 was assistant city attorney of Waco. Mr. Saunders is unmarried, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Royal Order of Moose. In politics he is a Democrat, and is an active member of the Young Men's Business League of Waco. His church home is the Austin Avenue Methodist. When he gets away from his profession it is usually for a fishing trip, since that is his favorite recreation.

Dr. John Mangum, one of the leading and most successful exponents of the osteopathic system of treatment, has been in active practice of his profession in Waco since he was graduated from the Still College of Osteopathy at De Moines, Iowa, in 1907. Dr. Mangum was born in Raleigh, Smith county, Mississippi, on March 19, 1853, and is a son of Arthur and Celia E. (Caraway) Mangum. The father was a farmer and one time sheriff of Smith county, Mississippi, and in his later years was a merchant at Silver Creek, Mississippi. He died there in 1898, when he was seventy-two years old. The mother, who was also a native daughter of Smith county, Mississippi, died in 1858, after which Mr. Mangum married a Mrs. Dixon, a widow with one child. Five children were born of the first marriage,—Eugenia, Frances, John, Margaret, and William.

John Mangum was scantily enough educated in his boyhood days, for he was only permitted to attend school a few days at a time up to his twentieth birthday. He began clerking in a store then, and continued in that work until the fall of 1885, when he came to Texas, settling in Burnet county, and until 1893 he was cashier and bookkeeper for F. H. Halloway & Company. Then he was engaged as a cotton buyer for two years, and in 1896 he came to Waco as manager and head of the ginning department of the McFadden Cotton Business. In 1905 he resigned from that position and going to Des Moines, Iowa, entered the Still College of Osteopathy at that city, and in 1907 was graduated from the institution. He established himself in Waco soon thereafter and he has since been active in the practice of his profession, meeting excellent success in his work and drawing to him a wide and ever growing clientele.

Aside from the regular practice of the Doctor, he has given some attention to the preparation and manufacture of a remedy for eczema, burns and skin diseases of every order, which he puts on the market under the name of Zee-Ma-Lol, and by the Dr. Mangum Medicine Company, of Waco. This preparation, though but lately placed on the market, has already gained a deal of popularity, and is regarded as a reliable and efficacious remedy for the ills for which its manufacturers offer it. Dr. Mangum has made a specialty of diseases of the skin, and has met with excellent success in his treatments of those disorders since he identified himself with his profession.

On April 4, 1876, Dr. Mangum was married to Miss Jane Gibert, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Stanley) Gibert, of Mount Olive, Covington county, Mississippi. They have two children,—Bertha S. and Mary S. Mangum. The first named is the wife of C. R. Sherrill, a lumber merchant of San Antonio, and the mother of two children,—Charles M. and Eugenia, and Mary is married to C. L. Maule, a bookkeeper in San Antonio.

Dr. Mangum is a member of the Pretorians, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

William F. Cole, M. D. Numbered among the leading specialists of Texas in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is Dr. William F. Cole, who has returned to the scene of his former successes at Waco, after five years passed in other localities of the state. Doctor Cole came to Waco more than twenty years ago and rapidly rose to the leadership among the practitioners engaged in specializing in his line, his thorough preparation, his inherent skill and his deep and comprehensive knowledge bringing him a large practice and high distinction in his calling, and today he is repeating his former achievements and again rapidly forging to the forefront.

Doctor Cole is a Georgian, born in Franklin county, January 24, 1857, a son of Jacob L. and Frances P. (Herndon) Cole. His father was born at Westminster, Pickins District (now Oconee county), S. C., in 1826, and grew up on a plantation, adopting the vocation of farming when he attained his majority. At the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company I, of the Georgia infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, when he returned to his Georgia plantation. In 1868, however, he came to Texas, and here continued as a farmer and cattle raiser until his death in 1880. Mrs. Cole, who was also born in Pickins District, South Carolina, in 1828, passed away in Texas in 1913, having been the mother of nine children, as follows: Dr. William F., of this review; Salina, who is now the wife of Dr. J. W. James, a practicing physician of Cal Allen, Texas; David H., a prosperous merchant and farmer of Aline, Texas; Lucy, who is deceased; Edmond M., a well-known cattleman of Kent, Texas; Ida, who is deceased; Claudius, who is successfully engaged in farming at Kent, Texas; Burder, a successful farmer of Sweetwater, Texas; and Samuel, of Lake Charles, Texas, where he is a prosperous farmer.

William F. Cole was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas, and here he attended the public schools of Jacksonville and Sherman. Following this he became a student of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he next entered George Washington University, at Washington, D. C. He was graduated from that noted institution in 1889, and at once took a post-graduate course at Georgetown University, succeeding which he went to Europe and studied in clinics and hospitals in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, from 1891 until 1893, in the latter year returning to the United States and establishing himself in practice at Waco. Here he continued in active practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat until 1909, when he was generally accounted the most eminent and successful specialist in his line in Central Texas. Giving up his practice because of impaired health, due to too constant devotion to the duties of his calling, he went to Brownsville, in the vicinity of which city he was engaged in farming until 1912, and then again started practice, at Brownsville. There he continued until January 24, 1914, when he returned to Waco, and here he has continued to maintain offices at No. 902 Amicable Building. He is a member of the McLennan County Medical Society, the Texas Central Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has done much scientific research work, and his hobby consists of inventions along the line of his calling. During his vacations Doctor Cole takes frequent trips accompanied by rod or gun, and seldom returns without some trophy of the field or stream. In political matters a Democrat, he served as county commissioner of Cameron county from November, 1912, until March, 1913, although he has not cared for public office. That he was popular, however, is shown by the fact that the voters gave him 355 ballots to 5 for his opponent. Doctor Cole has been successful in a business way, and is the owner of 240 acres of valuable land in Cameron county. He was for some years a director of the old Business Men's Association. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, a member of Gurly Lodge of Waco.

Doctor Cole was married July 30, 1890, at Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Mary Brennan, whose parents were born in Ireland, and to this union there have come two children: William, who is deceased; and Frank B., a student at Baylor College.

John T. Dollins. In popular government the tendency of the choice of the people falling upon men best fitted for the special duties of the particular office is well illustrated in the case of John T. Dollins, who is now commissioner of the police and fire departments, of water and lights, in the city government of Waco. Mr. Dollins has been an active business man at Waco for many years, was a patrolman and for eight years chief of the police department, and the people of the city recognize that there is no better equipped member of the

community for supervising and looking after the important duties lodged in this department of municipal affairs.

John T. Dollins was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, December 8, 1863, a son of Reuben H. and Mary C. (Springer) Dollins. His father, who was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1826, was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Texas, arriving in this state March 7, 1878, and lived here the remainder of his days until his death, April 15, 1901. The mother was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1830, and died in 1892. Their eight children were named as follows: Susie W., Stella M., Jennie E., John T., Annie B., Dudley R., and two that died in infancy.

John T. Dollins was about fifteen years old when the family moved to Texas. Up to that time he had attended the public schools of his native state, and throughout the period of his residence in Texas his career has been an active one in vigorous pursuit for the means of his own success and in work of public service. His first eight years were spent as a farm worker, and in 1887 he moved to Waco and after six months' experience in a butcher shop opened an establishment of his own in that line. He continued to sell meats to the local trade from 1887 to 1894 and then took a place on the local police department, spent four years in the ranks, and for eight years was chief of the department. Since resigning in 1906, Mr. Dollins has given his active attention to his large retail meat business, and is one of the successful business men of Waco.

Mr. Dollins married Annie R. Seawell, a daughter of B. A. Seawell, a carpenter of Waco. They were married December 8, 1891, and four children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The only survivor is Dudley A. Mr. Dollins has long taken an active part in the McLennan County Democracy, is a member of the Waco Commercial Club, the Young Men's Business League, and belongs to the Methodist church. He owns his comfortable residence at 1902 Barnard street. Mr. Dollins takes a just pride in a capable, efficient and competent administration of the department of public service entrusted to his care and devotes almost as much attention to his official duties as to his private business and his home and family.

R. L. Randolph. The record of R. L. Randolph, sheriff of Wichita county, is that of a man who has by his own unaided efforts worked his way upward to a position of independence in material things and prominence in public life. His career has been one of industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of many. His election to the office of sheriff, in 1912, by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office in Wichita county, is a high tribute to his personal worth and popularity. Mr. Randolph was born at Nashville, Tennessee, October 15, 1857, and is a son of John H. and Harriet (Davis) Randolph.

John H. Randolph was born in Tennessee, and in young manhood went to Missouri, where he met and married Harriet Davis, a native of Calloway county, that State. Subsequently, they returned to Tennessee, but in March, 1877, came to Texas, settling at Graham, in Young county. In his native State, Mr. Randolph had been engaged in farming, and on locating in Texas took up ranching as a vocation and was engaged therein during the remainder of his life. He accumulated considerable city property, was successful in his ventures, and at the time of his death, in 1901, when seventy-two years of age, was known as one of the substantial men of his community. During the war between the North and the South he served as captain of a company of Tennessee volunteer infantry, in the Confederate army. His wife passed away in 1895, at Graham, being sixty years of age, and the mother of five sons and two daughters, of whom R. L. was the fourth in line of birth.

R. L. Randolph secured common school advantages, and on coming to Texas, as a youth of twenty years, engaged in freighting. In the fall of 1878, he was appointed deputy to the sheriff of Young county, and when his superior officer was killed in a desperate battle with an outlaw, he was elected constable, an office which he held for four years. Succeeding this, he resigned his office and embarked in the cattle business in which he was engaged for six years, at the end of that time, in 1899, coming to Wichita Falls. Here Mr. Randolph became interested in farming ventures, in which he has been engaged to the present time. He was elected constable of the county in 1904, and four years later was elected sheriff, to which office he has since been re-elected, as before mentioned. In the discharge of the duties of his responsible office, he has ever displayed courage of the highest order, and a conscientious devotion to the tasks devolving upon him that has won him the respect of the law-abiding people of his county and the wholesome fear of the criminal class. He has always been a supporter of democratic principles. Sheriff Randolph is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has numerous friends therein, as he has in business and political circles of this part of the State.

In 1892, Mr. Randolph was married at Wichita Falls to Mrs. M. E. (Davis) Williams, and to this union there have been born two children: Sudie, born at Wichita Falls, in 1894, a graduate of the Wichita Falls High School; and Mrs. Nellie Wyatt, born in October, 1895, who resides in this city.

Joseph Ramsey Ferrell, M. D. A number of the most talented and learned members of the Texas medical fraternity have devoted their attentions to specializing, believing that in this manner they are better able to accomplish a greater measure of good than in the line of general practice. Among the foremost is found Joseph Ramsey Ferrell, M. D., widely and favorably known as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, who for more than twenty years has been located in practice in Waco, where he now has offices at No. 49 and 50 Peerless Building. Doctor Ferrell was born in Tennessee, December 2, 1860, and is a son of Jesse R. and Lucy (Ramsey) Ferrell. His father, born in 1834, in Cannon county, Tennessee, came to Texas with his family in 1883 and here passed the remainder of his life as a nurseryman, passing away in 1891. He was a good and reliable citizen, industrious in his labors and thoroughly progressive in his citizenship, and won the respect and esteem of those with whom he came into contact by reason of his many admirable traits of character. He married (first) Lucy Ramsey, who was born in 1836, in Washington county, Tennessee, and died in 1862, the mother of two children: Jesse and Joseph Ramsey. Mr. Ferrell married (second) Mrs. Deater, a widow of Lebanon, Tennessee, who passed away in 1896.

The public schools of his native locality furnished Doctor Ferrell with his preliminary educational training, and he early displayed a predilection for a professional career. Accordingly, he entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and subsequently became a student in the University of Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that year he embarked in practice in Bedford county, Tennessee, where he remained one and one-half years, and following this spent eight months at Nashville, with Dr. J. G. St. Clair, in specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He next took a post-graduate course of four months in New York City, and this was followed by four months in Vienna, and upon his return to the United States he located in Waco, where he has since remained. He is in the enjoyment of an excellent practice, attracted to him by his skill,

R L Pete Randolph

learning and sympathy, and since 1907 has been examining physician for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and has held a like position for the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway since 1912. In the latter year he was elected to the position of general inspector of the school children of Waco for the Board of Education, the pupils being examined twice annually. Doctor Ferrell has never ceased to be a student and generally takes his vacations in trips to New York for post-graduate courses, when he is accompanied by his wife. He is a valued member of the various organizations of his calling, and his strict adherence to professional ethics have given him established standing among his fellow-practioners in the state. Fraternally, he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and he was also a member of the Waco Light Infantry for four years. In a business way he has been successful, and at this time he is a stockholder in the Lumbermen's Security and Trust Company of Waco and owns several pieces of real estate in this city. Progressive in all things, he has given his support to the new political party of that name since its organization in 1912. With Mrs. Ferrell, he attends the Christian church.

On April 2, 1893, Doctor Ferrell was married at Carlisle, Kentucky, to Miss Marie Fisher. They have no children.

Francis M. Maxwell. Among the strong and able members of the McLennan county bar, one who has won merited distinction in the field of civil law is Francis M. Maxwell, who for twenty years has been located in practice at Waco. The predilection which he manifested at an early age for a professional career seems to have had a good basis in his natural tendencies and abilities, for in the calling to which he has devoted his life he has won substantial success and his position among the leading legists of his adopted city is firmly established. Mr. Maxwell was born in Coosa county, Alabama, March 4, 1861, and is a son of Francis M. and Alabama R. (Jordan) Maxwell. His father was born in Elbert county, Georgia, in 1826, and was a farmer and planter throughout his life, passing away in 1891 as one of the substantial men of his community. The mother, who was born in Coosa county, Alabama, in 1835, still survives and makes her home at Waco. There were twelve children in the family, namely: Reuben, who is deceased; Annie; Willie E.; Francis M.; Eugene; Thomas, Mary and Ora, who are all deceased; Cecil K. and Charles M., twins; Otis A. and Sidney T.

Francis M. Maxwell received his early education in the public schools of Coosa county, Alabama, which he attended until he was twenty years of age, and early developed a strong desire for a professional career. Accordingly, he began to read law in the offices and under the preceptorship of Col. W. D. Bulger, at Dadeville, Alabama, and at that place was admitted to the bar in 1884. After spending eighteen months there he removed to Waxahachie, Texas, where he spent eight years, and while there acted for two years as county attorney of Ellis county. On leaving Waxahachie he went to Portland, Oregon, where he remained two years, and in 1895 came to Waco, which city has continued to be his field of practice. He has confined himself to a general practice of civil law, and has been very successful in this department, at all times displaying a comprehensive knowledge of law and unfaltering fidelity to the interests of his clients. He maintains offices at No. 403 Amicable Building. Mr. Maxwell belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and devotes much time to study, being thoroughly devoted to his vocation.

On June 6, 1902, at the home of his bride, in Fayette county, Texas, Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Lucy Drisdale, daughter of William E. and Judith (Matthews) Drisdale, and four children have been born to this union: Edith, Edward D., Eunice and Francis M., Jr.

Robert Sherman Vaughan. Among the prominent business men of Waco, Texas, may be mentioned the name of Robert Sherman Vaughan, who is the successful manager of the McLennan County Abstract Company. Mr. Vaughan has spent practically the whole of his life within the boundaries of the state of Texas and is well known and highly respected as a business man throughout the state. He has devoted much of his life to the work in which he is now engaged and there is no man in this section who is more thoroughly capable of holding the position which Mr. Vaughan now occupies.

Robert Sherman Vaughan was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, on the 27th of October, 1864, the son of Robert Y. and Martha A. (Tripplett) Vaughan, both of whom were born in Tennessee. The paternal grandfather of Robert S. Vaughan was a native of Virginia and came to Tennessee about the time of the Revolutionary war. He became register of deeds for McMinn county and in other ways was prominently identified with the public affairs of this section of Tennessee. Robert S. Vaughan's maternal grandfather was Joel Tripplett and he died in 1877 at the age of eighty-eight. Robert Y. Vaughan left his native state in 1857 and came to Hayes county, Texas, where he became in time a large stockman and land owner. At the outbreak of the Civil war he returned to Tennessee and entered the engineering corps in the Federal army. He served in this department of the army throughout the war, his entire service being in the state of Tennessee. He remained in this state after the close of the war until 1877, when he again came to Texas and settled in Grayson county, later moving to Bosque county. It was in 1880 that he came to McLennan county and here he lived for many years, widely known and highly respected. He always took a prominent part in local affairs, both political and civic, and his death on January 12, 1912, was a serious loss to the village of West, where he was then living. He was eighty-eight years of age. His wife was born in 1836 and died in 1893, the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living. Those deceased are Thomas and Sallie J., who was the wife of E. W. Neilson. The living children are John M., Joe M., Robert S., Iradell Tennie, Flora, the wife of H. V. Aderhold, Mary, the wife of T. B. Terry, Barsha, who married R. E. Cook, and Mattie, who became the wife of W. J. McFarlen.

Robert Sherman Vaughan received his education in the public schools of West, being an attendant at the high school of the village. He came to Waco in 1888 and there engaged in the abstract business, being one of the first to compile the abstracts of property in McLennan county. He was appointed deputy county clerk shortly after taking up his residence in Waco, and was reappointed at different times, his term of office covering in all a space of fourteen years. He was in charge of a court department during this time and in the course of his duties in this line he became fairly well acquainted with the law in the matters under his charge and by making it a special study he was an expert in this line when he resigned from this office. During 1900 and 1901 he was traveling inspector for the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, and carried out the duties of his office so successfully that he was brought to the notice of the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in consequence of which he was appointed claim agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the state of Texas. He held this position from 1903 until August, 1912, when he came to Waco to become manager of the McLennan County Abstract Company, resigning from his former position. This abstract company has compiled the fine book of abstracts of the county which are now in use.

Mr. Vaughan was married on the 6th of December, 1903, to Miss Corinne Foreman, a daughter of the late W. Z. Foreman, of Waco, and they have one daughter, Dorothy.

J. H. Sturgis. The city of Waco since its very beginning has had no more influential nor beneficent civic factor than those furnished by the Sturgis family. That a community should be what it is largely as a result of one man's or one family's life of activity is perhaps the highest possible tribute that can be paid to human enterprise. None would dispute that the city of Waco, especially during its earlier years, was deeply impressed with the character and influence of the late Edwin A. Sturgis, as in later years the city has also had among its most progressive citizens the son of this pioneer business builder and civic leader.

James Henry Sturgis, who has been actively identified with business affairs in Waco for more than a quarter of a century, was born in this city January 26, 1867, a son of the late Edwin Anson and Rosalie P. (White) Sturgis. The father was born in Maryland and the mother in Virginia. James Sturgis, the paternal grandfather, moved from Maryland to Hillsboro, Texas, during the early fifties. The late Edwin A. Sturgis attained his education and was reared in Maryland, whence he accompanied the family to Arkansas and subsequently to Hillsboro. He became a citizen of Waco in 1859, a year which practically marks the beginning of growth and business enterprise in that town. He was married in Texas, and brought his bride to Waco, and began his career there as a general merchant. He had all the qualities of a successful business man and at the same time was a civic leader, whose name and support were considered necessary to the success of every general movement for the upbuilding or welfare of a community. He was also frequently honored with the conspicuous offices at the gift of the community. He served as one of the first Mayors of Waco. Nearly all the early public schools were built under his supervision, and on his own account he organized a fire protection service, an almost unique example of civic service, since the matter of fire protection rests more immedately upon community cooperation than almost any other public necessity. He was also the originator of the beautiful Oakwood Cemetery, and was the active spirit in a number of less important enterprises. His death occurred in 1895 at the age of sixty-three years, after a life of long and honored usefulness. His wife passed away in 1882 at the age of thirty-eight. Of their children, besides James H. the following survive: Edwin A., Jr., of Waco; Littleton; Rowena S., wife of A. B. Cowan of Waco; and John N. of Lexington, Missouri.

Mr. James H. Sturgis received his early education in a private school at Waco, and subsequently studied in Baylor University of this city, and from here went east and matriculated in the Washington & Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He was graduated from this old institution in 1886, and soon afterwards returned to his home in Waco, where his residence and business activity have since been centered. He engaged in the fire insurance business, and also for some time was general bookkeeper in the Provident National Bank at Waco. Since 1906 his entire time has been devoted to the real estate loan business, and he has a large record of important transactions and a steady patronage through these avenues of commercial practice.

Mr. Sturgis in 1887 married Miss Jennie W. McCrumb, whose death occurred in 1899. The one daughter of their marriage is named Rowena. The present Mrs. Sturgis was before her marriage Miss Lulu Carroll of Waco. Their three children are James H., Jr., Carroll White and Anna Elizabeth. Mr. Sturgis is a member of the Y. M. B. L.

James S. Kone. A prominent attorney at Denison since 1897, Mr. Kone has enjoyed a large private practice, and has served several years in the office of city attorney.

Mr. Kone, who was born July 24, 1874, at Chetopa, Kansas, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the only one of his immediate family in the state of Texas. His parents were O. B. and Nora S. (Standifer) Kone. His mother was a sister of I. M. Standifer, one of the noted political leaders of Texas. She was related to the family of Mad Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary and Indian war fame. The father was born in Maryland and the mother in Mississippi. The former served as a soldier in the Confederate army, and was all through the war and fought in many of the best known battles. Later he was engaged in the insurance business for a number of years, and had previously represented as traveling salesman a wholesale house in St. Louis. His death occurred in January, 1913, while his wife passed away in 1883. There were three children in the family of the parents, and the Denison lawyer was second in order of birth.

He grew up in Denison, attended the public schools there, later was a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Bryan, and studied law with the firm of Standifer & Epstein of Denison. With his admission to the bar in 1897 he began active practice, and has since built up a large clientage in Grayson county. In 1902 he was elected city attorney, an office which he held for two years. In 1905, he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term in the same position, and again in 1911 the city council appointed him city attorney, and he performed the duties of that office until April, 1913.

In political affairs Mr. Kone has been a worker for the Democratic party since attaining his majority. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. On June 7, 1905, at Sherman, he married Miss May Evans, a daughter of J. F. and Lizzie Evans. Her father is in the real estate business in Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Kone have one child, James S., Jr., seventeen months old at this writing. Mr. Kone is a lover of fishing and hunting and spends his vacations as a rule in pursuit of those sports. His home is at 819 West Gandy Street, and his office in the Security Building in Denison.

John Wesley Downs. A soldier, planter, journalist, Major Downs has had a long and active career in central Texas, and is one of the most eminent citizens of Waco. Waco has been his home for nearly sixty years, and he is probably the oldest living resident in point of years of this splendid city of central Texas. He is one of the few men now living who have witnessed its growth from a pioneer community on the banks of the Brazos River, until it has now become a center of many railroads and great commercial, educational and civic enterprise.

John Wesley Downs was born at Mount Hope, Alabama, November 15, 1838, a son of William W. and Henrietta (Sparks) Downs. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother of Georgia. They moved to Alabama in 1820, and in 1854 brought their family to Texas, coming up into what was then the frontier border and locating at Waco. For many years his father was the proprietor of the largest general merchandise store in that town, and also conducted a blacksmith shop, and was a leader among business men and citizens of this locality. He was a strong man, had the quality of true leadership, and it was natural that many followed his example implicitly, with complete confidence of the success of any undertaking to which he put his hand. He accumulated a large amount of property, and lived to enjoy its income and the general esteem paid him by all who knew his life. He and his estimable wife attained the age of eighty years, and they reared a family of twelve children, among whom Major Downs was the seventh, and he is one of the three now living.

Eighteen months after the family moved to Waco, John Wesley Downs, in company with L. S. Ross, who subsequently became noted as a general and as governor of Texas, set out on horseback and made the trip across the country through rough and uncertain ways to Flor-

J. S. Kone

ence, Alabama, where both these young Texans entered college and pursued four years of instruction in the Wesleyan University. Major Downs graduated from that institution in July, 1860, and returned home to Waco for a short time before the troubles of Civil war devastated the country. During this brief interim, he was a member of the mercantile firm of S. C. Downs Brother & Company. The father devoted his time to other pursuits, such as the supervision of his plantation and large other enterprises, while the sons had active management of the store. Only a few months were allowed for this quiet mercantile enterprise, and then the war was precipitated and every civil condition and relation and occupation disturbed and thrown into confusion in which it remained for four years. Major Downs resigned his home business interests to his father, joined an independent company, and from October, 1862, gave two years of faithful and efficient service to the Confederacy. In the engagements at Corinth, Mississippi, in the famous charge at Battery Robenet, he was wounded in the groin, and so disabled that he was soon afterwards discharged. However, he was appointed under the Confederate government to office as an assessor and tax collector, and in this way continued his service in behalf of the South until the close of the war.

Upon his return home, Major Downs received from his father a gift of three thousand acres of land. As this relieved him from the necessities of close attention to business and the hard work of providing for the necessities of living, he was somewhat free to give his time to the satisfaction of his literary inclinations and tastes. He therefore established at Waco the leading Democratic paper in north Texas for many years, the Waco *Examiner*, which in time became the official organ of the party in this section of the state, and one of the most influential newspaper organs, especially among stockmen and farmers, in the entire southwest, and the official paper of the Stockmen's Association. The Waco *Examiner*, both as a business enterprise and as a great journal, must always be considered a monument to the best years of Major Downs' career, since for thirty years he was proprietor and active manager of the *Examiner*. The wounds inflicted during the Civil war eventually compelled him to retire from the desk as manager of this publication, and he gave up active newspaper work in 1903. Since then, so far as he has been able, he has devoted his time to the management of his plantation and farm, but as a matter of fact, is living practically a retired life in his home in Waco. Major Downs some forty years ago acquired much note in political and agrarian circles of Texas as the official organizer for the State Grange. Major Downs married Miss Fannie L. Sparks, a daughter of C. A. and H. (McCann) Sparks, of Waco. Their children are John Wesley, Latham and Grace, all of Waco.

Daniel Austin Kelley. Forty years of active practice have constituted Mr. Kelley not only one of the pioneers of the Waco bar, but one of the oldest and most esteemed representatives of the legal profession in the state of Texas. Mr. Kelley was not only one of the early lawyers, but among the early settlers of the present city of Waco, which he has witnessed developed from a small town, before the days of the railroads. He has always enjoyed a high prestige and influence as a lawyer, for many years has had his choice of the better class of legal business, and at the same time has exercised a public-spirited and worthy influence in the life and affairs of his community and state.

Daniel Austin Kelley is a native of Wharton, Texas, and his parents were John and Anna (Moore) Kelley, natives of Georgia. The parents were among the early settlers of south Texas, locating at Wharton in 1846. Subsequently, when their son Daniel Austin was a small boy, they moved into Grimes county, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Daniel A. Kelley attained his education largely from private schools, and subsequently entered the University of Virginia at Charlottsville, where he studied law and was graduated B. L. in 1871. Fresh from college and with all the ideas and ardor of the novitiate in law, he came back from the east and chose the town of Waco as the scene for his practice and achievements. It has been his fortune in subsequent years to cap the aspirations of that early period with much distinctive and creditable achievements. Waco when he first located there was a town of thirty-five hundred people, and its chief landmarks in those days were the old suspension bridge across the Brazos river and the McClelland Hotel. Practically every change in the town and every improvement which has marked the subsequent history of this locality, Mr. Kelley has witnessed, and as a good citizen has done his most to promote. Mr. Kelley has during his many years of practice at Waco given very limited attention to criminal law, and has confined himself largely to civil practice and counsel, and it is in this field of jurisprudence that his special achievements have been. He has also served as special county and district judge.

In 1874 Mr. Kelley married Miss Georgia Townsend, and the children of their marriage were John T. of Waco; James T. of Bryan; and Daniel A. of Brown county. Mrs. Kelley, the mother of these children, passed away in 1902. Mr. Kelley afterward married Miss Anna West of Waco.

Bernhard H. Schroeder. One of the enterprising and progressive business men of Waco, Bernhard H. Schroeder, is one of those for whom this country is indebted to Holland. He has been a resident of the United States only since 1908, but during the six years that have elapsed he has risen to a high place in business circles, and today holds distinct prestige in Waco as treasurer of the Banker's Trust Company. Mr. Schroeder was born in Holland, June 5, 1865, and is a son of John H. and Sophia Schroeder. The father, who passed his life in his native country, was a merchant by vocation, and died in 1901, at the age of sixty-five years, while the mother passed away in 1899, when fifty-one years of age. They were the parents of three children: Bernhard H.; Herman, who is deceased; and Alfred.

Bernhard H. Schroeder attended the schools of his native land until reaching the age of eighteen years, and at that time became a correspondence clerk, a capacity in which he acted from 1883 to 1886. In the latter year he was made manager of a colonial banking company in Holland, occupying that position until 1895, when he accepted the office of manager for an industrial concern, and from that time forward until 1908 filled similar positions. During this period he had for seventeen years served as consul from Japan to Holland, with headquarters at Amsterdam. He still retains, and on occasions wears, a decoration presented to him by the Emperor of Japan as an appreciation of his excellent services in that capacity. Mr. Schroeder came to the United States in 1908 and settled at Waco, in the vicinity of which city he was engaged in prospecting for something more than a year. In 1910 he founded the Central Texas Loan and Investment Company, of West McLennan county, with a capital of $25,000, and in 1911 this capital was increased to $100,000. In 1913 the company's business was assumed by the Bankers' Trust Company of Waco, and Mr. Schroeder was made treasurer, a position which he has continued to hold. Mr. Schroeder is widely known in financial circles of Central Texas, and in addition to being a member of the directing board of the Bankers' Trust Company, is a stockholder in the Southern Traction Company and the National Bank of the West. His religious connection is with the Holland Lutheran church. A man of education, culture and refinement, he takes much pleasure in travel, and has visited many of the countries of the earth. He has found no time to engage in political activities, but has shown his willingness to contribute to the general welfare in bene-

ficial movements and to shoulder his full share of the duties of citizenship in his adopted land.

Mr. Schroeder was married in Holland, in 1889, to Miss Marie De Neufville, who was born in Holland in 1866, and she died in France in 1909, having been the mother of one child, Hermance.

BIRCH DUGGAN EASTERWOOD. Though established in business but a short time, Mr. Easterwood is regarded as one of the ablest young architects of central Texas. His offices are in the Amicable building at Waco. His career in Texas began as a farm hand, and by various promotions won at his own initiative and by his own efforts he advanced from one thing to another, always getting a little further towards the goal of his ambition, and after a thorough course of private study of architecture engaged in practice for himself.

Birch Duggan Easterwood was born in Calhoun county, Alabama, January 2, 1888. His father, Pink Almond Easterwood, was born in Alabama in 1858, followed merchandising as his business, and died in 1893. The mother's maiden name was Nannie Duggan, who was born in Tennessee in 1868 and died in 1890. Their three children were Birch D., Hoyle S., and Eva. Hoyle married Cora Smith, has two children, Grace and Bernarr, is a dairyman in El Centro, California; while the daughter, Eva, is unmarried and lives at the home of her brother in Waco.

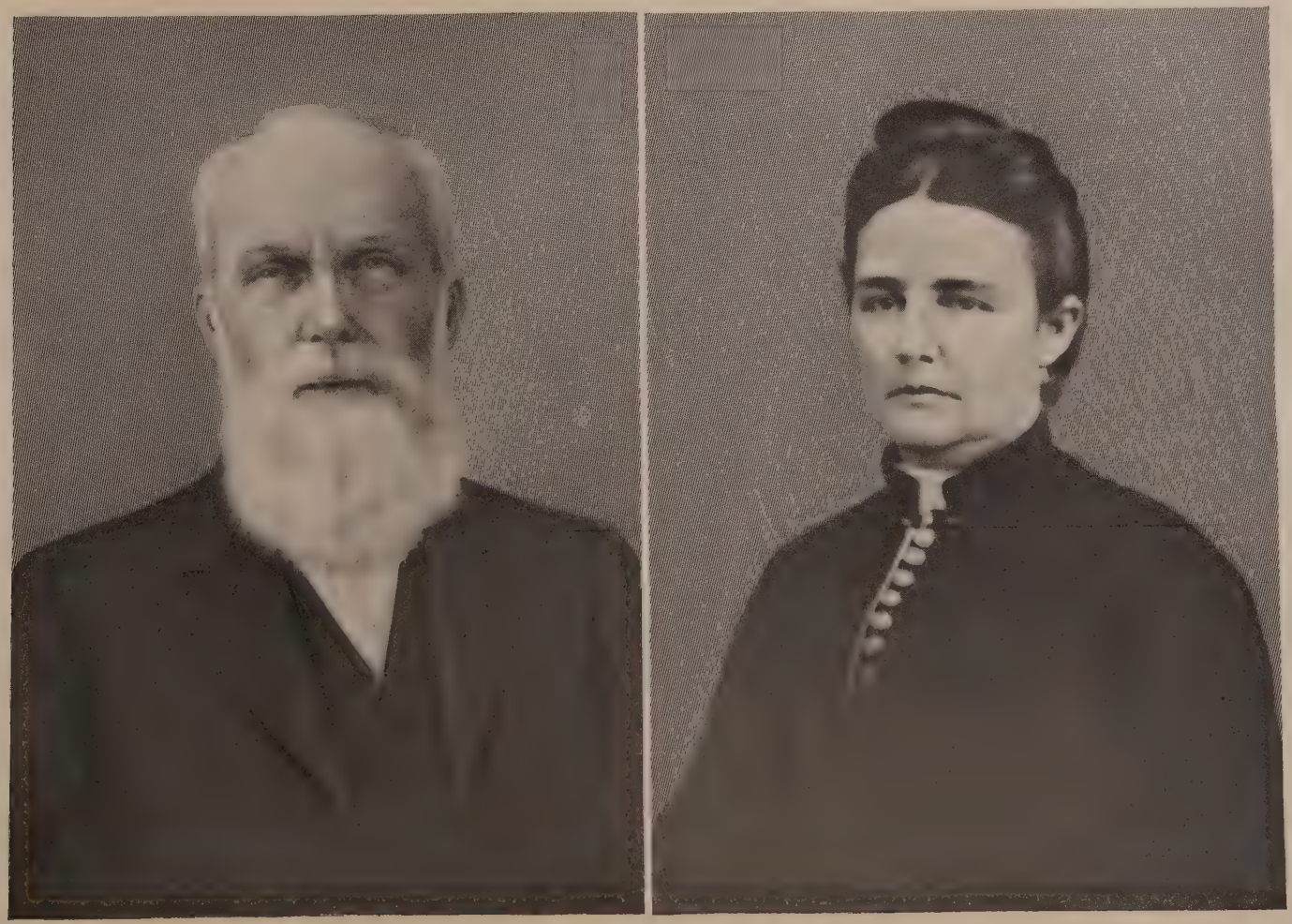
Mr. B. D. Easterwood had a common school education in Alabama, which state remained his home until he was eighteen, and on coming to Texas his first location was at Bartlett in Milam county. The first summer was spent in farm labor, followed by a clerkship in a general store for a year and a half, after which he rented a hundred acres of land and got his start by three years of successful farming. All the time not employed in looking after his crop was devoted to the study of architecture and drawing, and having exceptional natural talent in this line he made rapid progress, and on moving to Waco in 1911 engaged in business for himself.

On September 5, 1909, Mr. Easterwood married Pearl Barker, a daughter of Mrs. Delia Barker of Milam county. They have one child, Kenneth. Mr. Easterwood is a member of the Baptist church, and was president of the Baptist Young People's Union. He takes considerable interest in political affairs, and during his residence in Milam county was road superintendent one term. Since engaging in his present profession it has been his chief hobby and pleasure, and his success in his chosen field is assured.

CAPTAIN ROBERT B. SHAW. A record of a long and eventful life has been that of Captain Shaw, now living retired at Kemp in Kaufman county. For sixty years he has had his home in Kaufman county, where he was one of the early settlers and his span of recollection and reminiscence covers probably more varied and interesting events and personalities in this section of Texas than that of any other living citizen. He has exemplified the spirit of real citizenship, has given all his services to the public weal, and has participated in the commercial and agricultural affairs of the county during a long life.

Captain Robert B. Shaw came to Texas in 1853 from Chickasaw county, Mississippi. He was born in Perry county, Alabama, July 19th, 1833. His father, James Shaw, was a North Carolina man by birth, and a son of Benjamin Shaw. James Shaw acquired a moderate education, and followed the calling of his father as a farmer and planter, and in Mississippi became a man of influence and financial prestige. He owned slave property which he brought with him into Texas, and suffered its loss by the emancipation during the war between the states. James Shaw, in 1851, made a prospecting trip to Texas, and bought fifteen hundred acres of land in Kaufman county. Two years later with his family he came across the country in wagons, a month's journey being required to reach his destination. Transplanting his residence in the west he enlarged his scope of activity, and besides opening up a farm he multiplied his stock and combined that industry with grain growing. He lived through the strenuous political times of ante-bellum days and added his moral support to the cause of the South, one of his sons being sacrificed on the battlefield as a Confederate soldier. James Shaw died in 1866 at the age of eighty years, just at the dawn of a new era with the restoration of peace between the states. He professed no religion, but was everywhere known for his strict honesty and integrity. James Shaw married Katherine Elliott, who was reared an orphan, and who died in 1875. Their children were: Smith Shaw, who lived in Mississippi, and left a family there at his death; Fox, who died in Kaufman county, Texas; Julia, who married Jesse Franklin, and died in Kaufman county; Rhoda, who became Mrs. Henry Carlisle, and died in Kaufman county; James F., who left a family at his death; William A., who died leaving a family at Clarksville, Texas; John A., who was killed in the Red River Campaign against Banks, during the war, and Captain Robert B. Shaw.

Robert B. Shaw brought from Mississippi all the education he ever acquired from schools. His youth was passed in the days when schools were conducted in log cabins, with the crude and primitive equipment which has been so often described, and when the curriculum consisted of the teaching of the fundamental principles of reading and writing, and figuring, and when the teachers themselves were most meagerly equipped for the work of instruction. He remained with his father, and aided in the management of the varied responsibilities of the farm until 1859, when he married and moved to a tract of land which he bought five miles south of Kaufman. Only one year was spent at that home when the war broke out, and the call to arms brought him out as a volunteer as a Confederate soldier. He enlisted in company G of the Twelfth Texas regiment, commanded by Col. Bill Parsons, who subsequently became a brigadier general. The regiment was rendezvoused at Houston, and was ordered north into Louisiana and Arkansas. It participated in the preliminary maneuvers prior to the campaign in which the engagement at Mansfield, Cottonplant, and Yellow Bayou were conspicuous. He was in the two latter battles, and also was in the operations against General Banks along the Red River. When the war ended he was attending the court-martial of Lieutenant Col. Burleson as a witness at Hempstead, Texas. He was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant, having held that official place since 1865. Through the four years of the war he went without wound or imprisonment, and returned to his wife and home in May, 1865. Captain Shaw then took up farming under the changed conditions and made a crop the first year following the war. He was soon approached with a proposition from the sheriff of the county to take a deputyship under him, and thus be in line for election to the office in 1866. Sheriff Alexander Wilson did this because he wished to make some sacrifice to the men who had exposed their lives and fortunes for the welfare of a lost cause, and he selected Robert B. Shaw as the proper person upon whom to bestow this confidence and honor. In 1866, the captain was elected sheriff of Kaufman county, and he continued in that capacity for twelve years, excepting the periods when removal from office by the military regime occurred, which occurred twice, and at each recurring opportunity he was promptly re-elected by the citizens. In 1867, Captain Shaw engaged in merchandising at Prairieville, and continued there until in 1888, when he came to Kemp, and conducted business in his new location until 1897. His attention to mercantile affairs did not divert him from farming, and all the while his large country estate was being improved and brought under



R B Shaw & Wife Lucson E Shaw

cultivation by tenants. Of the fifteen hundred acres he owned six hundred were made productive by the plow, and the rest has been for many years pastured for his stock. Captain Shaw has been one of the largest stock raisers in Kaufman county. His retirement from merchandising gave him opportunity to relax from the vigilant prosecution of business which had absorbed him for so many years, and since then he has lived at Kemp, watching the varied rural interests at the old home visible from the upper gallery of his village residence. Here there passes in review before him the entire panaroma of the personalities and achievements of his long and active career, and few of the old men of Texas can enjoy with greater satisfaction the life of memory than Captain Shaw. He has in his possession a book that contains the memoirs and a sort of diary that Mrs. Shaw wrote in 1858, containing poetry and verse. Also dates of arrival and departure of her soldier boy husband. She was only 17 years of age at the time, and had only been married about a year, when he went away to the war. He regards and holds this diary above everything else that he owns, and money will not buy it.

In June, 1859, Captain Shaw married Miss Susan Vannoy, a daughter of Jesse Vannoy, who came to Texas from Tennessee, and settled in Anderson county. Captain Shaw and wife took into their home Florence, a little orphan girl, whom they learned to love as their own, and whom they educated and cared for until she became the wife of William A. Taylor of Kaufman, and later visited her foster-father, bringing her own generation with her. The Captain's own children are two sons, Fred and Bernard. Fred Shaw, is a Galveston citizen, and married Effie Randall. Mrs. Captain Shaw died in 1909, after having lived with her husband fifty years, and having impressed her individuality upon her community and her Methodist church to which they both belonged.

In San Antonio, Texas, on June 6th, 1912, Captain R. B. Shaw married Mrs. Mary E. Green, whose father came to Texas from Kentucky. Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, who was born in June, 1866, in Gerard, Ill., was only ten years of age when her father settled in McLennan county, Texas. By her first marriage Mrs. Shaw had two daughters. The oldest is Mrs. Joe Muncy, of San Antonio. Her husband, Mr. Percy P. Muncy, an Englishman, died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1908. The second daughter is Mrs. Marguerite Shepard, who lives in San Antonio. Her husband is in the insurance business, and is a son of Milton Shepard, a Confederate Soldier and a very prominent man of Toomsboro, Georgia. They have one son at school, John Milton Shepard.

Quitman Finlay. A native Texan, Quitman Finlay has been engaged in the practice of law, in the railway service, and the varied interests of a successful career for the past thirty years. As a lawyer, he ranks at the head of the McLennan county bar, and is a citizen deeply interested in matters of social welfare in his home city of Waco.

Quitman Finlay was born in Jackson county, Texas, July 21, 1865. His father, George P. Finlay, who was born in Rankin county, Mississippi, in 1828, was a prominent attorney, practiced law for more than half a century, and died in 1911. His mother, whose maiden name was Carrie Rea, was born at Boonville in Howard county, Missouri, in 1837, and now lives at a venerable age in the city of Galveston. The three children are: Julia, Virgilia and Quitman. The daughter Julia married Hart H. Settle, of Galveston, and their two children are George F. and Julia Finlay. Virgilia married D. E. Simmons of Houston, Texas, and has two children, Finlay and Andrew. Quitman Finlay was married at Waco, November 6, 1889, to Alice Downs, a daughter of Oscar J. Downs, an old-time planter and well-known citizen of Texas. Mr. Finlay and wife have one child, Dorothy.

Quitman Finlay was educated in private schools as a boy, and in 1883 graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. His college career was interrupted by ill health, and his study in the University of Texas was broken off in order that he might recuperate, and two years were spent in Old Mexico working as a cowboy. Returning to Galveston, he took and energetically pursued his studies of the law in his father's office until admitted to the bar in 1886. Mr. Finlay practiced law from 1886 to 1900, and then entered the railway service with the Santa Fe Company for two years, and for eight years was with the Texas Central Railway. When he resigned in 1908 he was head of the claim department of the latter company, and since then has applied himself closely to his practice as a lawyer at Waco.

Mr. Finlay is a member of the Episcopal church, is a Democrat who has been at various times interested in party affairs, and from 1893 to 1897 served as special deputy collector of customs in Galveston. In 1898 he joined the Texas Volunteer Guards, and was a member two years of that organization. He belongs to the Young Men's Business League of Waco, and has interested himself especially in the Y. M. C. A. and the City Mission, and through those organizations has done a great deal of religious and philanthropic work. Mr. Finlay owns his own residence at 602 S. Fourth street in Waco.

James W. Edens. There are good reasons for the success of James W. Edens as a real estate dealer at Waco. He knows Texas as a lifelong resident and son of one of the first families. A number of his years were spent as a practical agriculturist and on his farm in McLennan county he has raised some very fine staple crops and knows all that is profitable to know about Texas soil, seasons and crops. Besides farming and business, his experience also includes educational work, and he was an exceptional teacher in his time.

James W. Edens was born in Houston county, Texas, January 19, 1855. His father, John Silas Edens, who was born in South Carolina in 1821, was brought to Texas when a small boy by his parents, and grew up and followed the occupation of agriculture. He was in Texas at a time so early that he was one of the boy volunteers in the Texas army which fought off the Mexican forces sent to subdue the rebellious province. He bears a name which is familiar to those who have read the early Indian annals of Texas, and one of the tragic events during the early days of Houston county was what was known as the Edens or Madden massacre. At the time of that calamity John S. Edens was away from home at school, and for that reason he escaped the slaughter meted out to other members of the family. His death occurred in 1892. When the Edens family came to Texas they settled in Houston county seventeen miles north of Crockett. John S. Edens married Amanda G. Adams, who was born in Indiana in 1825, and the Adams family likewise found an early residence in Texas. Her death occurred in 1863, and her husband subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Thompson about 1865, and she died in 1870. The eight children by the first wife were: John N., Mary C., Georgia A., James W., Silas B., Amanda E., Lucinda G., and one that died in infancy.

James W. Edens spent his early years in Houston county, and the second school he attended was taught in a little log house which had been put up by his father and James Miller, largely to afford educational advantages to their own families. In 1868 the family moved to McLennan county, and here he continued attending school, the teacher being paid by the patrons of the school according to the old subscription plan of school support. Subsequently he was in the public schools in Houston county, and had one year in Baylor University of Waco. Some years of his earlier career were actively employed in the work of the schoolroom, and it was while teaching and partly from the money earned in that way that he bought his first land, comprising one hundred

acres, and spent ten years upon it as a successful farmer. On account of his father's health he finally returned home and spent several years in the management of the old farm, after which he moved to Waco and in 1907 engaged in the real estate business as an immigrant agent. He represented a corporation for the colonization of vacant Texas land for three years, and then opened an office for himself and in 1912 took as a partner O. J. Hadden, and the two together now conduct a flourishing business.

Mr. Edens on October 14, 1896, at Crockett married Lizzie Ellis, a daughter of J. B. Ellis, a Houston county farmer. The three children born to their marriage are: Lois E., deceased; James W. Jr.; and Berkleyine E. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and Mr. Edens serves the society as deacon. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. While it is many years since he abandoned the work of the schoolroom, he has never given up his interest in young people, and his hobby is teaching boys. At the present time he is instructor of a special class of boys called the Royal Ambassadors, as a part of his church activities. Mr. Edens owns two hundred and thirty-two acres in McLennan county, and his management and labors have brought one hundred and ninety acres of it under successful cultivation, raising fine crops of cotton, corn and oats. Outside of business, home and church Mr. Edens occasionally takes recreation through a fishing trip.

JOHN F. ROWE. Among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Waco, none have contributed in greater degree to the advancement and progress of this thriving and prosperous city than has John F. Rowe, a real estate broker with offices at No. 611 Amicable building. During his long and industrious career he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, all tending to promote the prominence of whatever community he has found himself in, and his versatile talents have enabled him to make a success of each of his undertakings. The growth and development of any locality is largely dependent upon the exertions of those individuals who devote themselves to the exploitation of real estate. Without their energy, perseverance and progressive ideas no section will move out of the rut of mediocrity; outside capital will not be attracted to it, and property will find little incentive for increasing in value. It is invariably found that with the advent of an enterprising, experienced man, well versed in the realty business and realty values, comes a growth that is remarkable. Many years have passed since the initial work in this line was done in Waco, but the needs of this growing city have made necessary a constant expansion of the outlying territory, while a maintenance of the value of property already built is extremely important. So it is that the work of the realty dealer is counted as being among the potent factors in the life of this city. One of the men who have been most prominent in this work of recent years is Mr. Rowe, who is widely known as a business man of energy and ability.

John F. Rowe was born at Camphill, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, June 24, 1861, and is a son of John F. and Elizabeth (Heard) Rowe. His father, a native of Forsyth county, Georgia, was born in 1828, and was reared in a rural community, where he early adopted the vocation of agriculturist. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the army, but contracted sickness in camp, and died in August, 1861. Mrs. Rowe was born at Daderville, Alabama, about the year 1831, and survived her husband for many years, her death occurring May 29, 1911. They were the parents of three children, as follows: William E., Alfred A., and John F., of this review.

The public schools of Daderville, Alabama, furnished John F. Rowe with his preliminary educational training, but at the age of sixteen years he entered West Point College, in Lee county, Alabama, and there he spent two years. On leaving this institution he found it necessary that he make his own way in the world, and he accordingly entered the brokerage business at Atlanta, Georgia, thus receiving his introduction to an occupation in which he was later to meet with his greatest success. After two years spent in Atlanta, in 1882 he came to Texas, and here, having decided to take a venture into the vocation of agriculture, rented a farm. After two years he decided that the stock business offered better opportunities for his abilities, and accordingly for the next five years he was engaged in raising cattle and mules, with some degree of success. Following this, he embarked in business as a merchant, opening a general store at Elm Mott, McLennan county, but after three years disposed of his enterprise at that place and removed to Montcalm, Hill county, where he also engaged as a merchant. Four years later Mr. Rowe sold his Montcalm establishment and made his advent in Waco, here engaging as credit man for the Rotan Grocery Company, a concern with which he remained until October 5, 1912. During his connection with this business he was constantly advanced because of his fidelity, his energy and his industry, and when he resigned he was acting in the capacity of secretary, a position which he had held for several years. Mr. Rowe then again entered the brokerage and real estate business, and in this has continued to the present time, making a specialty of lands brokerage and mercantile jobbing. Mr. Rowe's abilities are of much more than ordinary character, and are very satile in their nature. Among his associates he is accounted shrewd, far-sighted and level-headed, instantly conscious of the presence of an opportunity—openly alert to grasp it. He has various extensive business connections in Waco and elsewhere, and is secretary and manager of the Farmers Investment Company of this city and a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Montcalm. He is the owner of his own residence, a modern structure at Fourteenth and Bernard streets, and here finds his greatest pleasure, although he is distinctively a "man's man," enjoys the companionship of his fellows, and is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, as well as several social organizations. Along the line of business, he belongs to the Commercial Club and the Young Men's Business Club. His realty holdings are large, including 1000 acres in Bosque county, 81[illegible] acres in Hill county, 293 acres in the southern part of McLennan county, fifty acres in the northern part of that county, and 20,000 acres of plains in different parts of the state. In political matters he is a Democrat, but public life has not tempted him, and he has been too busy with his private affairs to enter the political field, although on numerous occasions he has proved his good citizenship and willingness to promote the welfare of the community. With his family he is connected with the First Baptist church, where he is serving as a deacon, and as superintendent of the Sunday school. For twelve years he has been a trustee of Baylor University.

On March 30, 1888, Mr. Rowe was married at the home of the bride, in McLennan county, to Miss Addie L. Rice, daughter of Jonathan Rice, a farmer of that county, and to this union there have been born two children, namely: Herman, a successful practicing attorney of Waco, who married Nonie Jones and has one child, Mabel E.; and John F., Jr., who is studying medicine at Vanderbilt University, married Ethel Alexander.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR PRESCOTT. As chief of the Waco fire department since December 10, 1886, until the present time, Mr. Prescott has a record of public service probably not excelled for length of years nor for efficiency in the state, and there are few parallel cases anywhere in the country. He belonged to the old volunteer fire department years ago, when the apparatus was drawn by hand and has witnessed and been influential in installing the many successive improvements by which the expedition handling of fire has been brought to a maximum of efficiency. The Waco fire department has no superior in Texas, either in the personnel of its members, or in in

D. W. Odell

dividual and organized effectiveness. This fact is well illustrated by the records of insurance rates prevailing at Waco, which are as low as any to be found in the state, and indicate a minimum of fire losses.

As organizer and present chief of the modern fire department of Waco, Mr. Prescott has a civic and personal record that belongs in any history of the state.

Arthur MacArthur Prescott was born in San Antonio, Texas, February 27, 1854. His parents were William and Rachael (MacArthur) Prescott. His father, who was born in Lancaster, England, in 1818, came to America; was one of the pioneer settlers in Florida, where he was granted land from the government, and saw active service during the Seminole war in that state. About 1847 he moved west and settled at San Antonio, Texas, which was then on the extreme southwestern frontier, and continued to live in Texas until his death, on December 10, 1888. The mother, who was born at Pacley, Scotland, in 1822, died in 1899. Their five children are mentioned as follows: Aransas, who died in 1902; William, who died in 1888; Mary, who died in 1911; Arthur; and Albert.

Arthur MacArthur Prescott, like many southern boys of his age, had very limited opportunities to train for life except through the most practical schools of experience. The period of the Civil war covered some of the years of his boyhood, and altogether his school training might have been comprised within a few months. During the progress of the war he and his brother were kept to work "pinching cartridges" for the Confederate army, and received a very meagre wage for the work. After the war for one year he was employed in a photographic shop; then learned the tinner's trade, and about two years later went out to the frontier and became a homesteader and settler for nine years. Mr. Prescott has lived in Waco since 1876, and is really one of the oldest residents of this thriving central Texas metropolis. While cultivating a tract of land in McLennan county, he was also a member of the volunteer fire department of that time, and was honored with all the positions in the volunteer service up to 1886, when he was elected chief of the Waco Fire department. Mr. Prescott is now in the twenty-eighth year of his continuous service as chief, and his interesting recollections of experience as a fire fighter would fill many pages.

In 1876, at Waco, Mr. Prescott married Fannie Hart, who died in 1898. The six children of their marriage are: Mary L., now Mrs. Ripley Hendricks of Waco; Aurora, now Mrs. John Flemister of Dallas; Arthur MacArthur Jr., who is a printer at Waco; Thomas H. Prescott, in the printing business at Fort Worth; William W.; and Francis L.

Mr. Prescott is prominent and well known in fraternal and social circles. His affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees. He attends the Episcopal church and is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the International Association of Firemen Engineers, of the Texas Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the National Firemen's Association. He is the owner of a comfortable residence in Waco, and is a stockholder in the Cotton Palace Association. Mr. Prescott has made of his official service his chief enthusiasm in life, and practically all his time and interests are divided between the headquarters of the fire department and his own home.

D. W. Odell. As a principal in each of three distinct law firms, D. W. Odell is easily one of the busiest attorneys in Fort Worth and vicinity. His career in law has been one of unusual brillance and has brought him into touch with much of the important legal business that has been transacted in this section of the state, as well as introducing him into the politics of the state and rendering him a force to be reckoned with in the legislative body and in political circles generally. He has been acting counsel for some of the big interests of the state, as well as for the state itself, and in all his professional activities, has carried away the honors by reason of his consummate skill, his far-reaching legal knowledge and his adroitness in managing his cases in all their varied aspects. No more successful lawyer of public men might be mentioned in this section of the state than Mr. Odell, and his achievements are in every way worthy of him.

D. W. Odell was born in Crockett, Houston county, Texas, on December 30, 1867, and is the son of J. M. and Arabella (Murchison) Odell, both natives of Tennessee.

In the public and private schools of Cleburne, Texas, young Odell received his early schooling, but his training did not extend so far as graduation from the high school of the place. He left school to enter the office of Judge Ramsey at Cleburne, where he gave himself up to diligent and telling study under the direction of the worthy judge, there continuing for some years. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and very soon thereafter began the practice of law on his own responsibility, his long experience with Judge Ramsey fitting him for independent practice as soon as he had obtained the necessary license. In 1892, he was elected county attorney for Johnson county, and served one full term; he was re-elected to succeed himself and when his second term of two years was within a year of expiring, he resigned at the solicitation of Judge Ramsey and formed a business partnership with that gentleman, who was loth to dispense entirely with the association of the younger man in his practice. This union, it is needless to say, was a most successful one, and endured for twelve years, during which time Mr. Odell was elected to the State Senate in four years and served four years in that important capacity. Thereafter he had an important place in the political activities of the district, and was delegate-at-large, to the Kansas City Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1900, District Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1896 and served as president pro tem in the state senate.

Mr. Odell is a member of the following law firms: Odell & Turner, of Fort Worth and of Odell, Johnson & Harrell, at Cleburne.

Mr. Odell has been employed as counsel in a great many important connections during the past fifteen years. In 1907 he was counsel for United States Senator Bailey of Texas, in the investigation before the Texas State Legislature. He was counsel for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in the Penalty and Ouster suit instituted by the state, and he represented the House Committee in the Jake Walters Contempt proceedings before the Texas legislature in 1911. He was counsel for the state of Texas in the celebrated Sneed trial for the murder of Albert G. Boyce, and was counsel for the Rev. Dr. Norris, of Fort Worth, charged with the burning of his own church. These citations comprise a few of his more noted legal activities, and will serve to indicate in some measure the prominence he has in the state as legist, as well as legislator.

On December 31, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Odell to Miss Birdie G. Murchison, daughter of D. M. Murchison, of Houston county, Texas, where the family is one of the best known in that vicinity. To them have been born four children, as follows: Arabella, Mary, Francis and Weldon.

The family is one that is accorded the highest regard of all who share in their acquaintance, and they move in the most select circles of society in the city.

John B. Young. No one, perhaps, knows and understands the west as well as those early pioneers of civilization, the locomotive engineers, who served in the days when the iron horse traveled for hundreds of miles through country desolate of human habitation. Many memories of these days are hoarded in the mind of John B. Young, of Toyah, Texas. Although he is now a mer-

chant and the most successful in his line in the town of Toyah, yet for years he was a railway engineer, and the life of the road still holds its appeal for him.

John B. Young was born on the 4th of October, 1861, in Canada, the son of the Rev. Thomas A. Young and Charlotte L. (Monk) Young, both of whom are now deceased. The Rev. Mr. Young was a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and devoted his life to the work of the church in Canada. He died at Coteau Landing, in Canada, at the age of sixty-four years, and now lies buried in the cemetery at Quebec. Mrs. Young died at the age of sixty-one and is buried in Hamilton, Ontario. There were nine children born to the Rev. Mr. Young and his wife, two of whom are deceased.

Of the living children of his parents' family, John B. Young is the fourth. He was educated in the Bishop's College at Lenoxville, in the Province of Quebec, but left school at the age of sixteen to enter the business world as a check clerk in a railroad office. As a youngster he had had as his pet ambition that of becoming a railway engineer, and he had at no time relinquished this plan, so new he determined to enter the brotherhood. He first obtained a position as a fireman and then was promoted to that of engineer. He received his first engine while an employe of the New York and New England Railroad, and after years of service with this road he came west. Here he entered the service of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, running out of Benson, Arizona. This was in the pioneer days and life was not the routine for the locomotive engineer that it is today. His last service as an engineer was in the employ of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in the years from 1884 until 1908. During his entire service as an engineer he never had an accident until the month of July, 1908, when he received a broken limb in a wreck at Midland, Texas. After this accident persuasion was brought to bear on the veteran engineer by his wife and friends and he was persuaded to give up his seat in his beloved engine.

In February, 1909, Mr. Young therefore entered the mercantile field, as the proprietor of a small dry goods and notion store in Toyah. With the assistance of his wife he has succeeded in building from this modest beginning the largest business of its kind in Toyah. The pleasant manner and genuine worth of the proprietor has helped to make this store the most popular in Toyah and everyone is a friend of Mr. Young's. He owns a pleasant home in Toyah and is also the owner of four sections of fine Reeves county land.

In the fraternal world Mr. Young is a member of the Masons, belonging to the Knights Templar and also being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has been made an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In religious matters, Mr. Young is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Democrat, politically, and takes a keen interest in local politics, being a member of the aldermanic council.

Mr. Young married Miss Agnes Van Gieson, who was born in New York state, a daughter of Virginius Van Gieson, her father serving in the Federal army as a lieutenant during the Civil war.

Robert McClelland Walker, M. D. Many of the men in the medical profession today are devoting themselves to the prevention of disease, as well as its cure. They are endeavoring to persuade people to use better methods and are spending their time in the search for more satisfactory methods of handling disease. Among this class of medical practitioners in Texas is Dr. Walker, of Amarillo, who in his position as city health officer for the past five years has been able to accomplish much for the improvement of public sanitation and the health and welfare of the community. Dr. Walker is a successful young physician, who has been a resident of Amarillo since 1904 and enjoys a large and distinctive private practice in this city.

Robert McClelland Walker was born in Montgomery, Grant county, Louisiana, April 25, 1871, being the second in a family of three children born to Henry Clay an Emma (McCain) Walker. His father, who was born i Louisiana, has been a merchant for many years in tha state and is still in active life and a resident of Home He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served with th Ninth Louisiana Infantry, going in as a private whe only thirteen years of age, and during the great part o his service, which continued from the beginning to th end of the war, he was a courier. He has been successfu as a business man and now enjoys a competence. I politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Meth odist church. His wife, also a native of Louisiana, die in 1876 at the age of twenty-one.

Dr. Walker attained his early schooling in the publi institutions of Louisiana, and between the ages of fou teen and seventeen was engaged in clerking in h father's store, an occupation from which he had occa sional time to attend to his school studies. He earl learned to rely upon himself and to make the oppo tunities and the means for his advancement along th lines indicated by his ambition. When he was seventee years old he began studying medicine under the precep torship of Dr. H. V. McCain, who was first cousin a Montgomery, Louisiana. After two years, when he wa nineteen years old, he entered the medical department o Tulane University, and completed his medical course a Memphis, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. i 1894. He practiced for about three years at Duso Louisiana, and after leaving medical college at Memphi came out to Texas and for nine years was located at D catur, in Wise county. In 1904 he established his offic in Amarillo and has been in continuous practice her ever since. The doctor is a member of the county an the state medical societies and at the present time secretary and treasurer of the Potter County Medic Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolen and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of th Methodist church.

At Decatur, Texas, on November 23, 1898, he marrie Miss Emma Miller, a daughter of Captain William A Miller, who was a veteran of the Civil war and a membe of a Louisiana regiment. Mrs. Walker was born in A kansas, but was reared and educated in Wise count Texas, having come to this state when a baby in he mother's arms. One daughter born to Dr. Walker an wife is Willena, who was born in Decatur, January 1 1903. The family residence in Amarillo is a beautif bungalow at 1310 Harrison street. This home and h excellent practice and many other evidences of materi prosperity and popular esteem are the fruits of a caree in his profession from a beginning some twenty yea ago with only thirteen dollars of cash capital besides horse and bridle and saddle. Dr. Walker used his hor and riding equipment in order to attend his first patien and had to use most of the capital before he receiv his first fees.

Cyrus Arthur Wright. As one of the most succes ful as well as one of the most brilliant attorneys of t Panhandle region of Texas, Cyrus Arthur Wright widely known. Mr. Wright has resided in Amarillo f four years, during which he has been engaged in t general practice of law and has been uniformly successf Upon learning something of Mr. Wright's family histo one can not help but be impressed by the strength heredity. Mr. Wright is descended from some of t oldest families of the southern aristocracy, and traci his ancestry back the men have been brilliant schola and brave soldiers, while the women of the type th made the women of the Confederacy. With such sto as this it is no wonder that Mr. Wright has been su cessful, and yet when we see many men with just su ancestries, of no worth to the world, we must give M Wright much credit, for the use to which he has put h gifts.

The father of Cyrus Arthur Wright, M. U. F. Wrig was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia. When t

Civil war broke out he immediately entered the Confederate service, although he was under age. He enlisted in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, as a substitute for a cousin whose father had just died, and when his cousin returned a month later, he continued, and served throughout the war. After the surrender at Appomattox closed the chapter, he returned to the old home place and is still living in the old home which was built by mechanics brought over from England for the purpose. This house was erected by the founder of the Wright family in this country, William Wright, who settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1725. He brought many slaves and lived the life of an English country gentleman. When the Revolutionary war broke out, the men of the Wright family were brave members of the Colonial forces and later some of them served in the War of 1812. The family was originally of the Anglican or Episcopal faith, but M. U. F. Wright is a member of the Methodist church. He has been a planter all of his life and is a member of the Democratic party. He married Eliza Harding Coles, a native of Virginia and the daughter of Thomas Richard Coles, who was a soldier in the Confederate forces. Her grandfather, James Coles, fought during the War of 1845, with Mexico, as a colonel. Thomas Richard Coles, who was major of the Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., married a Miss Harding, who was directly related to Commodore Perry. Eliza Coles Wright died at the old home in 1890 at the age of thirty-eight. Five children were born to her union with Mr. Wright and of these Cyrus Arthur Wright is the eldest and the only one who is a resident of the state of Texas.

Cyrus Arthur Wright was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 27th of August, 1873. He received a splendid education, first attending the famous old college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia, and later entering the University of Nashville, from which institution he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of B. A. He entered the latter institution on a scholarship which he won through competitive examination and his record in college was a brilliant one.

After leaving the university he taught school for a time, in Tennessee, South Carolina and Texas. He came to the latter state in 1901, first teaching in Arlington, Texas. In 1902 he removed to Itasca, in Hill county, and here he began the practice of law. He had altogether four years of experience as a teacher. He did not remain in Hill county long, soon removing to Brady, McCulloch county, where he opened an office and remained for seven years, enjoying a very successful practice. During this time he served one term as county judge.

In March, 1909, he removed to Amarillo, Potter county, Texas, and here he has resided ever since. His practice is a general one and he has very little spare time, so busy does it keep him. His offices are in the Bivins block and he is enthusiastic over the future of Texas, and Amarillo, never expecting to live anywhere else.

In politics Mr. Wright is a member of the Democratic party, and he has always taken an active interest in county, state and national politics. He is a member of the Potter County Bar Association and of the Bar Association of Texas. In the fraternal world his principal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias. In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 26th of June, 1911, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Gladys Yoakum Gillette. Mrs. Wright was born in Texas, in Greenville, Hunt county, and is a daughter of William S. Gillette. Mrs. Wright's father died when she was four years old and when she was seven she went to Los Angeles with her mother and there they lived until she was twelve years of age. She attended school in the California city and when they returned to Fort Worth, Texas, she went to school in that city until she was sent to the National Park Seminary, near Washington, D. C., to complete her education. She graduated from this institution with high honors. Mrs. Wright's mother was a Taylor, a member of a well known family of Tennessee, and indirectly descended from James K. Polk. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Gillette married Judge C. H. Yoakum, attorney general for the Frisco Railroad Company, and a brother of B. F. Yoakum, who is president of this company, and he has been everything that a stepfather could be to Mrs. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one son, Gillette Foy, who was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on the 9th of February, 1913.

WILLIAM S. ROBERTS. The Panhandle country within the last two decades has proved one of the richest and most fertile areas of the great state of Texas. The more important factor, however, than the resources of the land and climate, is the character of the citizenship, in whose hands are entrusted the destinies of this remarkable country. In this respect the outlook for the Panhandle is especially bright, and searching in every corner of the state would not reveal a higher grade of social and civic character than can be found in the extreme northwest. A family that well represents this Panhandle citizenship is that of William R. Roberts, a citizen and well-known business man of Amarillo.

William S. Roberts was born in Hill county, Texas, May 30, 1866, the oldest of ten children in the family of Jesse and Epsie (Williams) Roberts. The Roberts family is Scotch-Irish in origin, and the first ancestors located in Virginia. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Roberts moved west and became one of the early settlers in Illinois and the grandfather moved from that state to Texas, among the pioneers. On the maternal side the Williams family came from England and settled in Tennessee, whence they move to Mississippi, and Grandfather Daniel Williams finally located in Hill county, Texas, where he was among those who developed the virgin land from the wilderness, and planted the first crops in that part of the state. The parents of Mr. Roberts were married in Hill county in 1865. Jesse Roberts, who was born in Illinois, came to Texas in 1854, first settling in Navarro county, and became stock farmers and accumulated much property and was influential in citizenship. He is now a retired resident at Springtown, in Parker county. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army for two years, and during that time was stationed at Galveston, where he saw only some small skirmishes and was never in the major campaigns of the war. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Church of Christ.

Mr. Jesse Roberts is one of the remarkable men of Texas, in one respect. He holds the world's championship among the old-time fiddlers, and there is no one anywhere in the country who can wield the bow over the strings with more grace and agility and at the same time perfect more melodious and entrancing melodies than the venerable Jesse Roberts. He never graduated from any school of musical instruction, trained himself in the art, and has the ability to execute all kinds of music. The mother, who is still living, was born in the state of Mississippi. There were ten children in the family, of whom William S. was the first.

William S. Roberts was reared and educated in Texas, and began his career as a teacher. He was graduated in 1893 from the well-known institution Springtown Academy, and after leaving that school taught mathematics for five years, and for ten years was engaged in public school work in Erath, Cooke and Roberts counties, Texas. During that time he served two terms as superintendent of the schools of Cooke county, and was also a member of the Board of Examiners. In the Spring of 1903 Mr. Roberts came to Amarillo, where he opened a real estate office, and where he has since built up a large business in this line. He is thoroughly well informed as to land values and resources of the country,

and is a real estate dealer in whom his patrons have implicit confidence.

In political affairs Mr. Roberts has always taken an active part, both locally and in the state, and gives his support to every movement for better government. His party is the Democratic. He is now serving and has served for four years as president of the Amarillo school board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is an elder in the Church of Christ.

On August 27, 1895, at Springtown, he married Miss Lulu Nolchutt, daughter of E. L. Nolchutt, formerly of Tennessee, but settling in Texas many years ago. Mrs. Roberts was born in Texas, and is a talented, highly educated woman. She was graduated in 1894 from the Springtown Male and Female Institute and besides rearing a fine family of children, she has taken much interest in women's affairs, having membership in the Mothers' Club and civic leagues, and other local movements. Six children have been born to the Roberts home, and they are named as follows: Lora, born at Springtown, graduated in 1913 from the Amarillo high school. Miss Lora gained special distinction by winning the first prize in a contest offered by the Santa Fe Railroad in a contest, the award being made for the best essay describing the educational advantages of the Santa Fe's demonstration train. Two hundred and seventy-three schools and colleges in six different states and five thousand two hundred and eighty contestants were represented in this unique competition, and among others represented were students from the University of Oklahoma, the Canyon City Normal, Baylor University at Waco, and other higher schools. Leta, the second of the children, was born at Era, in Cooke county, and Lona was also born in the same place. Jo Billy Roberts was born in Amarillo, which was also the birthplace of Juanita and one now deceased. Mr. Roberts and family reside in a comfortable and attractive residence at 1810 Tiler street. He is also engaged in farming and stock raising and owns a large amount of land in this section of the state. Mr. Roberts has thoroughly studied conditions in northwest Texas, and claims in time the plains country will become one of the leading grain producer centers of the United States.

William C. Rutledge, M. D. A prominent physician and surgeon of North Texas, Dr. Rutledge has practiced medicine for twenty years, and for the past fourteen years has been located at Denison, where he enjoys large professional success.

He was born April 4, 1861, at Martinsburg, Kentucky, in Cumberland county. He is of English stock on his father's side and Irish on his mother's. The early ancestors of Dr. Rutledge, Edward and John Rutledge, came from England to North Carolina. Edward Rutledge was governor of North Carolina and John was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and both were very prominent men. The doctor's great-grandfather came from North Carolina and located in North Alabama and the doctor's grandfather, John Rutledge, came from Alabama to Kentucky, and married a Murley. To them were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters, Milton Rutledge being the fifth in order of birth. There are a number of relatives in Texas, and most of them live in Collin county. The doctor's parents were Milton and Nancy (Smith) Rutledge, both born in Kentucky, and the father, who was a farmer, came to McKinney, in Collin county, Texas, in 1884, and farmed in that vicinity until his death in 1909. The mother is still living, and is an active woman of seventy-five years. Dr. Rutledge is the second in a family of two sons and two daughters. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Kentucky, also the normal schools of Burksville and Glasgow, Kentucky, and besides private study he prepared for his profession in the Hospital University of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating in 189 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Rutledge also took pos graduate work in the New York Policlinic, in 1905. B license from the state board, he began practice in Colli county, Texas, in 1891, and was identified with the loca ity until 1899, since which time Denison has been h home and the scene of his professional efforts. He ha membership in the Denison, the Grayson county, th State and North Texas Medical Society.

Dr. Rutledge is a Republican in politics, and ha taken considerable interest in party affairs. He is affil ated with the Woodmen of the World, is a deacon in th Christian church in Denison, and allies himself wit every movement for the betterment of his community.

Dr. Rutledge was married October 8, 1885, in Glasgow Kentucky, to Miss Sallie E. Myers, a daughter of Rober and Mary Ellen Myers, now deceased. Her father was millwright by trade. To the marriage of Dr. Rutledg and wife have been born five sons, one of whom is de ceased. The four now living, all except the youngest o whom, are well started in their careers, are as fol lows: R. M., aged twenty-seven, is in the wholesal grocery house of Waples-Platter at Denison; Dr. J. A aged twenty-three, is a surgeon at Woodville, Oklahoma B. F., aged twenty-two, is bill clerk in the Waples Platter wholesale grocery house at Denison; and W. C Rutledge, aged fourteen, is still in school. The Rutledg home is at 1103 South Armstrong Avenue, and his offic is in the Security Building.

Louis Gillman. For many years America and he business opportunities have been exploited in othe lands, and to her shores have come people of every coun try to take advantage of these. While a welcome ha been extended to all and a large degree of persona freedom assured to them, it has been the solid, thrift European who has been most acceptable, for in a larg majority of cases he has come already prepared for self support, and with aspirations that include the foundin of a home, the educating and rearing of his children and the assuming of the responsibilities of citizenship Such a man is Louis Gillman, who, as proprietor of th Pan-Handle Furniture Company, at No. 215 East Fourt street, is one of the well-known and substantial busines men of Amarillo. Although a resident of this cit only since 1908, Mr. Gillman has already firmly estab lished himself as a man of ability and usefulness, on interested in the progress and development of hi adopted city and taking pride in its achievements. A self-made man in every sense of the word, his career ha been one of steady advancement, and should be of a na ture encouraging to the ambitious youth of any land Mr. Gillman was born April 17, 1878, in Russia, and i a son of Abraham and Katherine (Eyfa) Gillman, farm ing people of that country, who never left Europe, th father dying in 1908, when sixty-five years old, an the mother in 1907, when in her sixty-third year. The were the parents of eleven children, of whom Louis wa the sixth in order of birth.

The son of a moderately successful farmer, Loui Gillman was given a common school education at Visna but at the age of fifteen years completed his studies an was apprenticed to learn the wood-worker's trade, whic he followed for seven years, in the meantime serving fo one and one-half years in the Russian army. Like thou sands of others of his worthy countrymen who could se ahead of them in their native land only a long career o hard labor, with but little chance of achieving independ ence, he left Russia in 1906, and came to the Unite States, by way of England. In 1908 he made his ad vent in Amarillo, Texas, and during the first six month was employed in the establishment of Green Brother Furniture Company. At the expiration of that perio he decided to enter business on his own account, an accordingly formed a co-partnership with King Broth ers, and established what was known as the Pan-Handl

Dr. W. C. Ruddy

Furniture Company. Six months later he bought out his partners, and since that time has conducted the business alone, meeting with unqualified success. Despite the newness of the business, and the size of its quarters, the amount of trade handled compares favorably with that of any establishment of its kind in the city. This success may be traced directly to Mr. Gillman's good management, honest business policy, thorough knowledge of his chosen calling, and energetic, untiring enterprise. At all times manifesting a desire to please his patrons, he has made many of them personal friends, and at all times has been popular with his business associates and those who have met him in any way. It is only natural that Mr. Gillman should be satisfied with Amarillo and to have faith in its future, and to manifest this confidence he has invested heavily in city realty. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and can be counted upon to withhold his support from no progressive movements inaugurated by these bodies. In political matters he is a Republican, but only takes a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature.

On January 2, 1909, Mr. Gillman was married to Miss Rose Shorr, daughter of Gidalia Shorr, a native of England, and to this union there has come one daughter: Katherine, born at Amarillo, October 17, 1911. The pleasant family residence is located at No. 1211 Pierce street.

Hon. D. Leon Harp. A young lawyer of San Angelo, and a member of the present state legislature, Mr. Harp is very highly regarded as a young man whose ability and accomplishments are certain to take him far in his profession and in the field of politics, and at the age of twenty-seven he has already made an excellent start.

D. L. Harp, who is of Scotch-Irish stock, and a descendant of old families, who for many generations were planters and slave owners in Georgia, was himself born in Texas, October 8, 1886. His parents were R. M. and Millie Harp, of Georgia, the former a lumberman of that state. He left Georgia in 1883 and moved to one of the principal lumber districts of Texas, in Cass county. He was in the lumber business there for some years, and in 1895 moved to Morris county, where he was a ranchman and stockman in partnership with John L. Sheppard. In 1901 he sold his interests and moved to the town of Naples, where he was in the hardware business for some time, later moving to Sweetwater in 1904, and still later to Cleburne. There he was in the retail grocery business until 1907, in which year he established himself at San Angelo, and once more resumed ranching, which he followed until his death in 1911. The mother passed away in 1912.

The fourth in a family of seven children, D. Leon Harp received his first education from the public schools of northeast Texas. He was then a student in Grayson College at Whitewright, in Grayson county, where he was graduated in 1908 with the degrees of B. S. and B. O. From there he entered the University of Texas, where he studied law for two years. In 1909, having been admitted to the bar, he began his practice in San Angelo, and has made himself known in the local bar as a forceful and well informed lawyer, and a speaker both in court and on the stump, of exceptional ability and fluency.

Mr. Harp in 1912 was elected to the legislature as representative of the One Hundred and Thirteenth legislative district for the regular two-year term. Since he was little more than a boy he has been interested in politics and has done much speaking in the various campaigns. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Loyal Order of Moose. His church is the Baptist.

On November 6, 1912, the day following his election to the state legislature, Mr. Harp married Miss Laura Kirkpatrick, daughter of W. A. and Alice Kirkpatrick, of Whitewright, Texas. Her father is a Presbyterian minister, came to Texas from Tennessee about forty years ago, and has been devoted to his profession in Texas for many years. He is now secretary of his presbytery. The mother is also living and their home is at Whitewright.

Emette Westbrook. Now president of the First State Bank of Sterling City, Mr. Westbrook has been identified with this section of west Texas since the beginning of his business career, and is thoroughly familiar with banking and especially with financial conditions in this part of the country. He was formerly a private banker in Sterling City, and has been identified with the First State Bank as cashier and president from its beginning.

Emette Westbrook was born in Johnson county, Texas, August 5, 1874. His parents were J. B. and Joanna Westbrook, who were of Scotch-Irish stock, and the father was an Alabama resident, from which state he moved to Texas, in 1869. The family were known as cotton planters and slave owners in Alabama, before the war. The father had three brothers and one sister, and all of them married and had families. J. B. Westbrook for many years was a farmer and stock raiser in Johnson county, where he died October 15, 1912. During the war he entered the Confederate army, responding to the second call for troops in 1862, and then continuing until the close of hostilities. The mother died in 1883. Of the four children in the first union of the father, Mr. Westbrook is the only one now living, and there were three children by the second marriage of his father, and all now live in Texas.

In the public schools Mr. Westbrook received his early training and later attended the Grayson College at Whitewright, where he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of B. P. His first business experience was in the office of Beall & Beall at Sweetwater, and he then took a clerkship with Thomas Trammel & Company, private bankers at Sweetwater. From there he moved to Sterling City and started the private bank, known as the Sterling County Bank, in November, 1904. In September of the following year was organized the First State Bank, and the Sterling County Bank was one of the constituent elements in the new bank. With the opening of the First State Bank for business, Mr. Westbrook became cashier, and held that position until 1910, since which time he has been president.

During his residence in Sweetwater, Mr. Westbrook for two years served as secretary and treasurer of the city. He has been a Democratic worker, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the cryptic degrees, and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

April 27, 1902, he married Miss Jennie L. Anderson, of Weatherford, a daughter of John Anderson, who was in the furniture business at Weatherford, until his death. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook. Emette Westbrook, Jr., is eight years old and Miss Madeline Westbrook is four years old. Mr. Westbrook as a banker has been able to contribute much to the development of the North Concho Valley country, and from his business experience here it is his judgment that there is no finer stock raising country in the west than that portion contained in Sterling county.

E. T. Miller. A native of Texas who has spent nearly all his life in the northwestern counties of the state, Mr. Miller has for several terms served as city attorney for Amarillo, and is one of the rising young members of the bar in that city.

E. T. Miller was born in Johnson, Texas, December 22, 1884, the fourth of six children born to Albert William

and Mary J. (Thompson) Miller. The father, a native of North Carolina, came to Texas when a young man, began farming, later transferred his attention to merchandising in Egan, Johnson county, and since 1907 has resided in Potter county, being now retired and sixty-eight years of age. He was in Texas when the Civil war broke out and he served in the Twelfth Texas Regiment and saw much hard service and participated in many battles. For four terms he was honored with the office of tax assessor for Armstrong county, and has held other positions in public affairs. The mother, who is also living, was born in Johnson county, in 1852, and her father was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars. Besides the Amarillo attorney, the other living children of the family are Marion, W. M. Miller, Claude, Mrs. Margaret Slay and Mrs. Ora May Trice.

Mr. E. T. Miller, when a boy, learned to depend upon himself for his personal advancement, and has followed the leadings of his ambition until he now ranks as a successful lawyer. He attended the public schools, and finished at the high school in Claude, the county seat of Armstrong county. He subsequently was a student in the Polytechnic College and the University of Texas, and for one year was a student in Washington & Lee University of Virginia. After passing a successful examination as an attorney he located at Amarillo, opened his office as a lawyer in September, 1907. Six months later he had progressed so far in his profession and in popularity among the citizens that he was elected to the office of city attorney, and is now serving his third term in office. He also enjoys a large general practice. He is a member of the County Bar Association, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church.

At Claude, in Armstrong county, August 11, 1907, Mr. Miller married Miss Agnes Iona Brummett, a daughter of Judge W. H. and Fannie Brummett, the former county judge of Armstrong county. Mr. Miller and wife have two children. Mary Frances was born at Amarillo in May, 1908, and Iona Kate was born at Amarillo in April, 1910.

JULIEN LEVY. To have started in business on a modest scale, with a small stock of goods and in limited quarters, and to have built up the largest department store in the Panhandle, all within the space of four years' time, is the achievement in merchandising attained by Julien Levy, of Amarillo, now one of the foremost merchants of that city. Mr. Levy is a young business man who came to America fifteen years ago, began as a clerk, was promoted for efficiency and by fair and square and courteous dealing and on the plan of giving good merchandise at low prices, has acquired a liberal prosperity and an influential position. Julien Levy was born in Brumath, in Alsace, Germany, June 5, 1880. His parents were W. and M. (Meyer) Levy, both parents natives of Alsace, where the father died in 1884 at the age of thirty-nine. He was a merchant. The mother reared her family in her native country, and in 1904 came to America, and remained with her daughter in Bessemer, Alabama, until her death in 1905 at the age of sixty-three. There were four children in the family. Mrs. Rachel Levy lived at Bar Le Duc, France; Bernard, also a resident of France, and Mrs. Delphine Schwabacher, of Bessemer, Alabama.

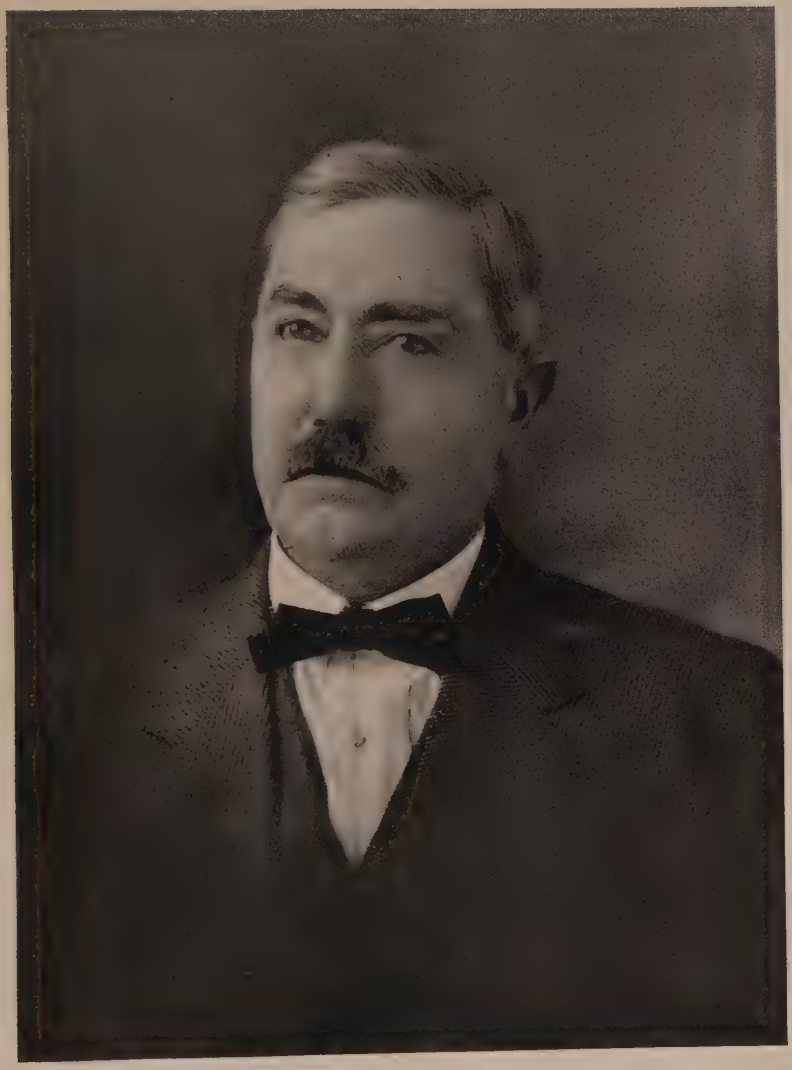
Julien Levy, the youngest of the family, was reared in France, and attended the high school at Nancy. Leaving school when thirteen years of age he began an apprenticeship in the dry goods business and continued in that manner until he came to America. He arrived in this country on October 13, 1898, went to Bessemer, Alabama, where he obtained a clerkship in a shoe store with his brother-in-law, and remained there six years. He was next at West Point, Mississippi, employed in a store there for eighteen months, and fro there moved to Augusta, Arkansas, where he was em ployed in one of the local shops for twelve months. Fro there he came to Amarillo, and entered the employ o the Famous Store, his connection with that firm contin ing for one year. During that time he bought the stoc of dry goods, a department which the Famous Store ha abandoned, and remained in charge of the stock for si months until he could secure quarters for his independen enterprise. Since then he has developed his busines until, as already stated, it is the largest store of it kind in the Panhandle, and he occupies four large sto buildings in Amarillo, and is sole proprietor of the bus ness. One reason of the success of the business is b cause Mr. Levy goes to New York and other marke twice a year and his manager, Max Goodman, als makes the trip twice a year, both getting new ideas whi doing the buying in the Eastern markets.

In politics Mr. Levy is independent, is affiliated wit the Blue Lodge of Masonry and the Woodmen of th World. At Trinidad, Colorado, in July, 1906, he ma ried Miss Blanche Hollander, a daughter of Rebecc Hollander, her mother now residing in California, an her father being deceased. Their one child is Bertra Levy, born at Amarillo, August 21, 1908. Mr. Levy fond of travel and outdoor life, and when business pe mits he enjoys nothing better than recreations in th country.

HOUSTON HAYNIE. With a splendid record in bus ness, and as a soldier of the Confederacy, Houston Ha nie has been a resident of Kaufman county since 188 has been identified with farming, for some time ha managed a large cotton gin, and has also been intereste in banking and in civic affairs in his county and hom locality. His career has been one of exceptional i terest. He fought valiantly as a soldier, and had hard attained to manhood when the war closed. He began h career as a farmer with practically no capital and b many years of continuous effort and honorable dealing long since acquired a competence, and now lives su rounded with the comforts of material existence, an with a large and happy family of children and gran children.

Houston Haynie was born in Pontotoc county, Mi sissippi, November 7, 1845, and spent most of his li there until he moved to Texas in 1885. From 18 until he left the state, the portion of Pontotoc county which he was born was made into a new county, know as Union county. His father was Elijah B. Hayni who settled in Mississippi from Anderson district South Carolina. Elijah B. Haynie was born about 180 and died in 1846, soon after reaching Mississippi. H was at hat-maker and planter, by occupation. In Sou Carolina he married Jane Caldwell, a daughter of W liam Caldwell of South Carolina origin. The Caldw family, it should be noted were not slave holders. The were only two children in the family of Elijah B. Ha nie and wife. The older was W. M. Haynie, who di in Kaufman county, Texas, in 1911, and by his t wives, Mary Moore, and Alice Caldwell left a family children. W. M. Haynie was at one time sheriff Kaufman county, and for a number of years operat a gin at Kaufman. The mother of Houston Haynie di about 1860. His father had a number of brothers a sisters and among the brothers were Charles, who spe his life in Anderson district of South Carolina; Mart and Britton, both of whom moved to Alabama, a lived there until death; George, who died in Nor Georgia; Reuben, who probably lived in the same loc ity; Gideon H., who came to Mississippi at the same ti with his brother Elijah and died there. There we three sisters, but their names and facts of their existen are not known.

Houston Haynie grew up in the home of his gran father Caldwell, and his early career was spent on



Houston Hayne

farm, during which time he received the advantages of country schools. When he was seventeen years old in 1862, he enlisted in Company G of the Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry under Captain John N. Sloan and Col. A. B. Hardcastle. Later he was under the command of Col. W. H. H. Tyson, in Lowrey's Brigade, Pat Cleyburne's Division of Hardee's corps, Army of the Tennessee. His regiment joined the army at Tullahome, Tennessee, and took part in many of the famous Atlantic campaign. He was at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and was in the big engagement of the twenty-second of July, 1864, before Atlanta. With Hood's army, he went back into Tennessee, and captured many Federal prisoners on the way to Franklin.

He was engaged in detail duty at the time of the battle of Franklin, and immediately thereafter his company was disbanded, and its members secured horses and many of them joined Forrest's Cavalry. With that famous command, Mr. Haynie engaged in desultory fighting and skirmishing until his surrender at Meridian, Mississippi. Only once in his many campaigns and marches and battles was he hit by a ball, and that was at New Hope Church. He kept good health throughout the service, and when mustered out was ready to take up the battle of civic life at once.

With the close of the war his possessions consisted only of the clothes which he wore home and a dollar bill on an Alabama bank. Twenty years of age he took up farming on his grandfather's place, where he lived three years, and then got married. He set up for himself in Union county, which was still a part of Pontotoc county. He made a little more than a living, and with his increasing family was induced to migrate to Texas by his brother, who had already moved to the Lone Star State. He brought his wife and two children, and in 1885 began his career in Kaufman county. Renting land near Kemp from John T. Rice, he spent two years there, and next bought a lot in Kemp, where he put up a residence, and continued for two seasons to rent land and farm. At the end of two years he bought eighty acres of improved land, and subsequently added to his estate considerable new land, buying at prices ranging from two dollars to three and a half per acre. He finally accumulated five hundred acres, and having improved it and its value having also increased through the gradual rise in property values in Texas, he eventually sold at a good profit. He invested in the proceeds of land adjoining the town site of Kemp, and some of this property has since become a part of the town. A considerable part of his land is being cultivated every season, and the whole represents a large and profitable investment. In 1901 the family became identified with mercantile enterprise, when the sons engaged in Kemp as general merchants under the title of Haynie Brothers. They are still connected with merchandising there, and among the other family connections are large interests in land in Kaufman and Henderson county. Some years ago Mr. Haynie organized the First National Bank of Kemp, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and was a director from its start and is now vice president.

In politics, Mr. Haynie has long had an active and influential part. He has attended state conventions in Texas, and assisted in the nomination of Governor Colquitt. He has served on the executive committe of Kaufman county, and previous to his removal to Texas was county treasurer of Union County, Mississippi, for four years, from 1878 to 1882. Immediately after the war he had joined the local democracy in Mississippi, in support of local management of affairs, and with many of his fellow citizens took an earnest and effective part in the movements which eventually brought about the ousting of the carpet-bag rule in the state. He attended various state conventions in Mississippi and helped to nominate Governor Lowrey. This was General Bob Lowrey in contra-distinction from General M. P. Lowrey, who had been his brigade commander during the war, and who was a noted Baptist preacher in Mississippi. In July, 1913, Governor Colquitt tendered the superintendency of the Confederate Home at Austin to Mr. Houston Haynie, but owing to ill health, he had to regretfully decline the honor. At the present time he is a member of the board of managers. He has been a member of the Confederate Veterans Association, has attended many of their national reunions, and belongs to the Juda P. Benjamin Camp at Kaufman. With the Baptist church his membership has been active for many years, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past grand, and has attended the Grand Lodge.

On January 8, 1868, Mr. Haynie married Miss Mary E. Carlile, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Stephenson) Carlile. Mrs. Haynie was one in the following family of children: John; James; Thomas; Eliza, who married Presley Caldwell; Martha, who first married William West, who was killed in the army of the south, and for her second husband married William Caldwell; Mary E.; and Rebecca, who married John Haynie. To Mr. and Mrs. Haynie were born the following children: Virgil A., a merchant of Kemp; and Martin Lamar, also in merchandising at Kemp. Virgil A., first married Kate Votton, and his second wife was Miss Ola Boles. Martin L. Haynie married Miss Nettie Holly. Mr. Haynie has grandchildren by both sons. The children of Virgil and wife are: Henry Waterson, cashier of the First National Bank of Kemp; Mary; Clarence W.; Jennie; Mabel; Annie; Charles; and Sibyl. Martin Haynie's children are: May; Roy; John and Donald.

W. H. Dockray. Among the prominent and successful men in Amarillo, Texas, is W. H. Dockray. He has been engaged in real estate and in the land business in this section of the state for a number of years and has won a reputation for keen business sense and a strict sense of honor that makes him a popular man to deal with. He has always taken an active part in the development of this section and has given both time and money to improving conditions in this part of Texas.

W. H. Dockray was born in Dallas, Texas, on the 6th of February, 1871, the son of I. G. T. and Pamthae (Morgan) Dockray. His father was born in the state of Alabama and did not come to Texas until after the close of the Civil war. He settled in Fannin county, Texas, where he became a farmer and a merchant. He was an active member of the Confederacy, serving in an Arkansas regiment. He took part in many of the important battles of the war, among them being Shiloh and Vicksburg. His death occurred in 1896 at Rock Post, Texas, when he was sixty years of age. His wife was a native of Mississippi, who came to Texas in the early days. She is still living and makes her home in Center Point, Kerr county, Texas.

It was in the above locality that W. H. Dockray was reared. He attended the local schools and when he had outgrown their methods of instruction he entered the University of Texas at Austin, where he took the law course and was graduated in 1892. He never took up the practice of law, however, preferring a business career. He first went to Mexico City, and spent some time there studying conditions with an eye to engaging in business, but did not care for the outlook and so returned to Austin, where he engaged in the real estate business. He made a success of his business and felt free after a time to indulge a desire which had always animated him, that is to take a trip to the Old World. He spent some time journeying through Europe and upon his return re-engaged in business, being interested in building and loan associations. He was on the road for the association until 1903 when he came to Amarillo and started here in the land business. He has been engaged in the general land business here ever since and has

made a decided success, his business growing until it is now carried on on a large scale. He was among the men who founded the thriving town of Dalhart, Texas. He was one of the finance committee who financed the Woodmen of the World building in Amarillo, which is one of the best buildings in the state.

Mr. Dockray is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Pythias and has served as grand representative of the Palo Duro lodge. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and is actively interested in the success of his party, though not caring for office.

Mr. Dockray was married in May, 1901, to Miss Lola Veck, the marriage taking place in San Angelo, Texas. Mrs. Dockray is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Veck, her father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dockray have no children.

A. A. LUMPKIN. An Amarillo lawyer, a resident of the city for more than ten years, Mr. Lumpkin has enjoyed exceptional success in his practice, and in his present association with two other leading lawyers of the city is identified with what is regarded as the best legal practice in the Panhandle. Mr. Lumpkin has been a resident of Amarillo from the time it was a town of 2,500 people, until it is now a population of more than ten thousand, and whenever possible has given his own co-operation and help to promoting the prosperity of this remarkable young city of northwest Texas.

A. A. Lumpkin was born in Meridian, Texas, September 30, 1878, the second of three children in the family of S. H. and Laura (Alexander) Lumpkin. The father was born in South Carolina, and the mother in Texas. S. H. Lumpkin came to Texas in 1874, settling at LaGrange. He was a teacher during his early life, then studied law with the firm of Brown & Lane at Houston, and is now living retired after a successful practice at Meridian, being sixty-two years of age. The mother was born, reared and educated in Texas, where she married. Her death occurred at Meridian in 1908 when fifty-five years of age. Of their children the oldest is Mrs. Otis Trulove, a resident of Plainview. Mr. Lumpkin is next to the oldest in order of birth. The second daughter, Mrs. E. B. Mayfield, is the wife of Mr. Mayfield, the present railroad commissioner of Texas, and one of the best known men in the public life of the state.

He attended school at Georgetown and in the State University of Texas at Austin, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in 1899. He began his practice at Meridian, where he remained for two years, and in 1902 located in Amarillo. He became a partner of Judge H. H. Wallace, and had special opportunities for acquiring a practice in that association, which continued until the death of Judge Wallace in January, 1909. Until September 1st, 1913, he has been associated in practice with Mr. S. R. Merrill, and Mr. H. H. Cooper. These three gentlemen are regarded as among the ablest attorneys of the Panhandle. Their law library is probably the most extensive and best selected owned by any law firm in the northwestern section of the state.

Mr. Lumpkin is a Democrat, is a member of the Potter County Bar Association, is affiliated with York Rite Masonry through the Knights Templar Degrees, and the Mystic Shrine, and with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married at Meridian, Texas, June 5, 1907, to Miss Ada Dunlap, who was born in this state, a daughter of T. L. and Lou (Hall) Dunlap, both her parents being now residents of Meridian. The three children in the Lumpkin family are named as follows: Simon, born at Amarillo, July 23, 1909; Cynthia, born at Amarillo, September 22, 1911; and Hugh, born at Amarillo, February 13, 1913.

GEORGE STEWART MURPHY, M. D. A distinctive ar valuable contribution to the facilities for health and ser ice to the sick in Amarillo and vicinity has been contri uted by Dr. Murphy, who some years ago located in th city and established a sanitarium which now has a reput tion all over this section of the state. Dr. Murphy is physician and surgeon of broad experience, having had number of years' practical work in hospitals and san tariums of Chicago and elsewhere, and being one of th most competent men of his profession in the Texas Pa handle.

George Stewart Murphy was born at Chicago, Illinoi November 28, 1868, a son of John A. and Katheri Louise (Wright) Murphy. The parents were both n tives of Ontario, Canada, the mother having been bo at Glengarry, and came to Chicago in 1863, where th father was in the general contracting business until h death in June, 1911, when seventy-two years of ag The mother passed away in December, 1910, at the age sixty-one. They were the parents of three childre The doctor's sister, Mrs. R. A. Bell, is a resident Helena, Montana.

Dr. Murphy, the oldest of the children, attended th public schools of Chicago and for his medical trainin was a student in the Creighton University at Omah Nebraska, where he was graduated in medicine in 189 He began his practice in Iowa at Macedonia, whe he remained two years and then moved to Chicago, whe he took post-graduate work and was associated wi some of the most eminent practitioners of the state hospital experience. After four years he took charge a hospital in the vicinity of Chicago and conducted th institution for eight years. At the end of that time came to Texas and established the Lubbock Hospita running the same for three years. He then removed Amarillo, establishing the Amarillo Hospital with equipment of twelve beds and every convenience an facility which are found in modern first-class hospita and sanitariums. Dr. Murphy is a member of the Coun and State Medical Societies, and the American Medic Association, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protec ive Order of Elks, and the Blue Lodge of Masons. has served as city health officer at Lubbock, Texas. politics he is a Democrat and belongs to the Episcop church. At Omaha, in Janary, 1897, the doctor marri Miss Grace E. Bartlett, a daughter of E. C. and Ma J. (Moore) Bartlett, of Omaha. Her father died Seymour, Missouri, in 1905, and her mother is now li ing at Greenfield, Idaho. The two children of the do tor and wife are John Bartlett Murphy, born at Mac donia, Iowa, June 16, 1898, and now a student in th high school; and Mary Louise Murphy, born Dece ber 29, 1900, at Chicago, and also attending school.

JAMES T. MONTGOMERY. A member of the stro and successful law firm of Carrigan, Montgomery Brittain, with offices in the Kemp-Kell Building Wichita Falls, Mr. Montgomery has been identified wi the legal profession in Texas for thirty years, and a citizen has witnessed and taken a part in the develo ment of the country of northwest Texas from its pione time. He practiced in the country to the west of Fo Worth in the days when a court district comprised fro half a dozen to a dozen counties, and when the popul tion consisted almost wholly of cattlemen, with only sprinkling of farmers and homesteaders. Mr. Montgo ery has been in practice at Wichita Falls for near twenty years, and is one of the older members of th Wichita county bar.

James T. Montgomery is a native of Mississippi, bo in Chickasaw county, March 2, 1861. His father was physician, Dr. J. P. Montgomery, a native of Sou Carolina, who moved to Mississippi in 1838. He was veteran in both the Mexican and the Civil wars an served in both wars as surgeon. His death occurred Chickasaw county, in 1892, at the age of seventy-s

J. Stewart Cleveland

years. The mother, whose maiden name was Regina Taliaferro, was a native of South Carolina, and a member of one of the old and best known southern families. She was married in Mississippi, and became the mother of seven children, of whom Mr. Montgomery was the third. She died in Houston, Mississippi, at the age of sixty-two, in 1892. Her father was Dr. R. D. Taliaferro. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Montgomery were Scotch, and they came to America and were among the early settlers in Delaware. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On the mother's side the ancestry is English, and the Taliaferros settled in Virginia many years before the Revolutionary war.

James T. Montgomery has made his own success. He started out with a cash capital of forty dollars, and is now considered one of the most prosperous men as well as most successful lawyers of Wichita Falls. He was educated in the country schools of his native county, and finished with two years in the University of Mississippi, where he was graduated LL. B. in the fall of 1883. He then came out to Texas, locating in Seymour, a town at that time without railroad facilities, and lived there until 1894, and enjoyed a liberal share of the local practice. In the latter year he located in Wichita Falls, and has been connected with much of the most important litigation conducted in the local court. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the county bar association. He has never filled any public office, and is a Democrat of the Woodrow Wilson type. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to Wichita Falls Commercial Club.

At Wichita Falls, on March 25, 1896, he married Miss Nellie Darnell, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Allen and Martha Darnell. The two children born to their marriage are Allan and Louise.

Mr. Montgomery has a distinctive position in business circles of Wichita Falls, as president of the First State Bank of this city. He is also a director in a number of other local corporations.

Judge J. Stewart Cleveland. Until death laid its restraining finger upon him no man stood higher by the quality of his character and sum of his achievements in Brown county than the late Judge J. Stewart Cleveland. While many felt a personal loss in his death, a multitude had cause to rejoice in his life. Untiring industry, great and varied enterprise, conspicuous ability, conscientious public service, fearless defense of his own rights and scrupulous regard for the rights of others, were the characteristics that made him not alone one of the best known men of his community, but the best beloved. Thirty-six years old at the time of his death on May 6, 1890, he had made his mark in the world, and the regret was not so much for lack of perfection in his own career as for the interruption of an ever increasing beneficent service to his community.

Jesse A. H. Cleveland, grandfather of Judge J. Stewart Cleveland, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, about the year 1801, was reared in his native state, and married Sarah Lander. Subsequently he moved to Kentucky, lived for some time on a plantation in that state, then went to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1833, leaving which place he made his way overland to Texas, where he took up a large tract of land in Brazoria county, buying a large number of slaves from African slave traders, cultivating great plantations of cotton, in the fertile region along the lower courses of the Brazos. Later he sold his interest in the country and moved to Galveston, where he was appointed deputy United States Marshal for his district, an office which he held for some years. A man of generous impulse he gave liberally to the poor, but the state has reason to remember his name for other causes than for his private philanthropy. At the time of the great yellow fever epidemic, he gave up his private home for use as a hospital. More than that he lent his personal efforts in caring for and in treating the victims of that dread disease. Three hundred patients were quartered at his home and he took entire charge of the impromptu hospital. His skill as a nurse made him as valuable as any physician, and he also inaugurated a system for caring for yellow fever patients which became known as the "Cleveland treatment," and in time was adopted in many fever districts as one of the surest methods of ameliorating the effects of the disease. By reason of these services, he was frequently called Dr. Cleveland, as well as by his just title through public services, Judge Cleveland. He was a man of great breadth of soul, and charity of temper, and during the war a sick soldier was treated with equal consideration whether he wore the uniform of the blue or of the gray. He was a man of no mean literary attainments and wrote several poems of merit. He continued to be prominently connected with the city of Galveston as a business man, up to the time of his death in 1876.

Charles Lander Cleveland, father of Judge J. S. Cleveland, was born in Kentucky, being brought by his parents to Brazoria county, Texas, when seven years old. In early life he decided upon the law as his vocation, and studied under the preceptorship of Judge T. Branch in the town of Liberty where he was admitted to the bar. He began practice there and continued until 1872 when he moved to Galveston and became law partner of Judge Asa H. Willie, who left his lucrative practice to his partner and represented his district one term in the United States congress. Judge C. L. Cleveland while living at Liberty represented his county in the state legislature for two terms, and for several years held the office of district judge. In 1886 came his appointment as United States federal judge for the special criminal district composed of the counties of Galveston and Harris, over which office he presided with characteristic ability and efficiency until his death on February 9, 1892. His wife, who was a Hardin, and of the family of that name, in South Eastern Texas, where the Hardins were prominent from the days of early settlement, died October 26, 1882. There were nine children in their family, eight sons and one daughter.

J. Stewart Cleveland, born December 18, 1854, at Liberty, Liberty county, Texas, was the third son of Charles Lander and Mary A. (Hardin) Cleveland. The family to which he belonged has had conspicuous members and rendered splendid service to Texas since the years immediately preceding the Revolution which freed this state from the Mexican rule. He received his early education in private schools in this state and subsequently was a student of literature at Roanoke College, in Virginia. He completed his studies in preparation for the law, under his father and Judge Willie at Galveston. After being admitted to the bar he practiced in Galveston until October 31, 1879, when he came to Brownwood and opened office making that city his home during the remainder of his life. About the year 1880 Judge Cleveland was elected county judge of Brown county. It is a matter of biographical interest that each member of the three successive generations mentioned in this sketch bore the title of Judge, and that was a distinction of service, not merely an honorary title. He was three times judge of the Brown county court, and then resigned at the solicitation of his friends, to make the race for the office of District Judge. His straightforward and fearless administration of affairs, and particularly his stand on the temperance and other moral questions had in the meantime aroused strong enmity among the classes of people who profit most by the liquor traffic and from general laxness of law and morals, and that opposition was sufficiently strong to defeat him as candidate for the district judgeship. Judge Cleveland for several years may be said to have lived in constant danger of death by violence, since he was again and again threatened with assassination at the hands of lawbreakers, but he went on undeterred by either threats or actual violence, and continued his

general practice as a lawyer up to the time of his death.

Judge Cleveland was always a stanch Democrat in his political views and supported the party in every possible way. Aside from his operations in the field of law he was prominent in business, and socially was one of the best known men in his section of the state. Coming to Brownwood before the railroad reached that place, he became one of the active builders of the community and interested himself actively in every good work for its advancement and improvement.

In common with most families of affluence wine and liquors were always found in the boyhood home of Judge Cleveland, but early in life he decided that the use of intoxicants was destructive to the body and deterimental to the development of his highest ideals of manhood, so he resolutely turned from their use and to the day of his death he kept the vow of total abstinence and not even physicians could induce him to break it. Uniting with the Presbyterian church, he was true to the teachings of the faith and a liberal contributor to all church causes. Devout and resolute in his inner nature, none were more earnest in their support of morality and christianity. With him there could be no middle course; right was right—wrong was wrong. Absolutely fearless in his support of everything which his judgment told him to be just and beneficial, he incurred the hostility of the lawless class, and especially during the period when he stumped Brown county with the temperance workers in their efforts to put down the whiskey traffic, living hourly in the presence of menace and danger. It was common rumor at the time of his defeat for the district judgeship that many who voted against him had stated as their reason for so doing that "he was too fine a Christian man." Once at least his wife and several times his friends saved his life, and only those who understand the conditions of thirty years ago in West Texas and realize how keen were the animosities separating the different classes of society can appreciate how difficult was the course of such a character.

He possessed a logical mind of keenest mental grasp. Acquainting himself with the world's finest literature, studying his father's and his own extensive law libraries, left him no time for light literature, but important current events were always followed closely. He was a man of unusual grace of carriage and gesture; of such dignity of manner, that though all knew of his ready wit, only his most intimate friends dreamed of his wonderful powers of mimicry. When he did display this talent, giving his old negro mammy's crooning lullaby, or revival hymns, imitating birds, beasts or man his small audiences would be moved to tears or laughter at his will. Children loved him; animals responded to his affection and ran to meet him. His reverence for all good women was marked and his mother, wife and child were almost idolized.

Judge Cleveland made judicious investments from time to time, leaving his family in good circumstances, and no man can say there is taint or blemish on one dollar of it. On November 15, 1877, Judge Cleveland was married in Galveston to Miss Marie Louise Ritchie, daughter of Timothy and Katherine Ritchie. Mrs. Cleveland's father was a contractor, in several large cities. He possessed the highest classical education, a profound student to the day of his death. Mrs. Katherine Ritchie was a woman of education and culture, receiving her education in Paris and having traveled extensively. She was a woman of extreme refinement and piety. Judge and Mrs. Cleveland were the parents of three daughters: Mary Katherine, and Francis Pearl, who died in infancy; and Yrma Louise, who is the wife of Guy L. Jones, who is engaged in the abstract and loan business in Brownwood, where they reside with Mrs. Cleveland. Like her husband, Mrs. Cleveland has superior education and intellectual attainments, is a woman of culture and is familiar with the world's best literature and art. She belongs to the most exclusive circles of Brownwood society and for years was prominently identified with club work.

Judge Cleveland's funeral was conducted by his pastor at the Brownwood Presbyterian Church, and the services were attended by people from all walks of life. Those who had known him professionally and in a business way; those who had appreciated his services as an honored, upright judge, those who had admired him for the courageous manner in which he had adhered to what he considered right; and last, but not least, those who had benefited by his generosity, his great-heartedness, his benevolence,—widows and orphans who knew in his death they had lost a friend who could never be replaced—all these felt a deep sense of individual bereavement in the death of this sterling and upright lawyer and citizen.

Benjamin Franklin Whitefield. Among the various commercial enterprises that give special character and prominence to Midland as a trade center, one of the most noteworthy is the Midland Mercantile Company, a large general store, which has a trade throughout the county, carries an unusually complete stock of goods and maintains as its motto "The Standard of Excellence." The business organization of this company is composed of the ablest commercial talent in the city, and the success of the concern is largely due to the general manager and treasurer, Mr. B. F. Whitefield. Mr. Whitefield has been identified with Midland and vicinity for fourteen years, and has become successful both as a farmer and merchant.

Benjamin F. Whitefield was born in Ellis county, Texas, September 15, 1876, a son of George and Eliza (Brack) Whitefield, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, and came to Texas before the Civil war. Judge Brack, the father of Eliza (Brack) Whitefield, was the first judge of Ellis county. Mr. George Whitefield, the father, was a farmer and stockman, and during the Civil war served four years in the Confederate army under General Beall. He located at what was known as Mackey Springs, in Ellis county, and spent thirty-five years as a farmer and stock raiser in that locality. He owned several hundred acres of land near Waxahachie, in Ellis county, and was engaged in the improvement of one thousand acres of this land at the time of his death. He was sixty-eight years of age when he died and during his life time he had built up a generous material prosperity and was a man of influence and leadership in Ellis county. His widow still resides at a comfortable home in Waxahachie. There were seven children in the family and two are now deceased. John W. Whitefield, is owner of the old homestead in Ellis county; the Midland merchant, is the next in order; Albert; Sidney Whitefield lives on a ranch at Waxahachie; George W. is at home with his mother; Charley, who is now deceased. Lucy was the wife of W. D. Morton, of Glen Rose, Texas, who is now deceased.

His boyhood days were spent in Ellis county, and Benjamin F. Whitefield attended the public schools and later the high school in Midlothian. When eighteen he took a course in the Metropolitan Business College, and then in 1899 came out to Midland. The first year was spent in cattle raising and he then came into town and established a store known as the Midland Grocery & Dry Goods Company in 1900. After he had carried on a successful business at that location for ten years, a destructive fire occurred which destroyed his store and several other places of business in Midland, an entire block of the city being wiped out. Despite the heavy loss thus occasioned him Mr. Whitefield, almost before the ashes had cooled had organized the Midland Mercantile Company, of which he was one of the principal stockholders and general manager and treasurer. This company built a fine new brick block with about fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, and in those quar-

ters installed the most complete stock of merchandise to be found anywhere between El Paso and Fort Worth. Fifteen employees are required to attend to the various branches of the business, and it is a very prosperous and growing concern. A successful man of business, Mr. Whitefield has always shown his readiness to enter into any co-operative undertaking for the advancement of Midland. Besides his mercantile interests he owns a large amount of land in Midland county, comprising an estate of six hundred acres of improved farm land in which he takes special pride. His beautiful home is one of the most attractive and comfortable in Midland. Mr. Whitefield is vice president of the Commercial Club, and is in every respect one of the most energetic boosters of this community. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1900, Mr. Whitefield married Miss Ada Earl Wolcott, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Andrew J. and Ida (McCartney) Wolcott. The Wolcott family were among the pioneers of Ellis county, became especially prominent as stock raisers, and are now residents in Oak Cliff at Dallas. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Whitefield are Franklin Wolcott, Ina Beth and Eulalia. Each year Mr. Whitefield takes two vacations; one month in the spring he devotes to fishing, and during another month of the year he visits his mother's home, and the latter vacation he never fails to take for any reason whatsoever.

Charles Alfred Clapp. For many years one of the well known men in the public service at Dallas was the late Charles Alfred Clapp, whose death occurred in 1899. He came to Dallas as a building contractor, but was later for a long time connected with different departments in the municipal service.

Charles Alfred Clapp was born in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1855, one of eight children born to Nelson and Harriet (Cowan) Clapp. His father was a contractor and rebuilt the capitol of Alabama, after it had been burned. Charles Alfred Clapp was the only one of the family who came to Texas. He married at the age of twenty, and then started out in life for himself, and soon afterwards came to Texas, where he became a contractor, a business which he had learned under his father. For ten years he was on the police force of Dallas, and then entered the fire department. During a fire while in the performance of his duty he was injured and was then transferred to the water department, with which he continued until his death. The late Mr. Clapp was never a politician, though an active supporter of the Democracy, and a good citizen in every time and place. His church was the Catholic and he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of Workmen. His residence, where his widow now resides, is at 1911 Park avenue.

On February 17, 1874, Mr. Clapp married Miss Mary Hennement, who was born in Alabama, a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Holmes) Hennement. She was one of ten children, and the oldest in the family. Her father was a native of Germany, while her mother was born in Ireland. By occupation her father was a merchant. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Clapp are: William H., connected with the railroad service in Louisiana, has three children, Morine, Eleanor, and James W.; Birdie is the wife of W. O. House, in the automobile business at Dallas, and has three children, Alma, Mary and Charles D.; Nellie, a business woman, resides at home with her mother.

Louis Wordlaw Tittle. As finance commissioner of the Prison System of Texas, Louis Wordlaw Tittle has one of the most responsible positions in the state government. He began his service in that capacity in January, 1911. Mr. Tittle became a resident of Huntsville at that time, coming from Rusk, where he had just closed a term of eight years as county clerk of Cherokee county. He has long been active in political and business affairs, and his family has been identified with Texas since the beginning of its statehood.

Louis W. Tittle was born at Alto, Texas, September 3, 1859, a son of James B. and Jane U. (Findlay) Tittle. James B. Tittle, who came to Texas in 1845, from Yazoo City, Mississippi, and became an early settler of Cherokee county, was born in Abbeville district of South Carolina, in which locality his wife was also born. He acquired a good education and belonged to a family of planters and slave holders. The Tittles are of German origin and were among the early settlers in South Carolina. James B. Tittle had a brother, Louis, who died in Bastrop county, Texas, with a family; a sister, Mrs. Skinner, of Yazoo City, Mississippi; a brother Archie, who died in South Carolina. James B. Tittle taught school in Mississippi and in Texas, and in the war entered service with Hood's old Texas regiment and died on the battle field of Mansfield, Louisiana, in 1864. His wife was a daughter of John F. Findlay, a farmer, and after her husband's death she supported her family by teaching school. She died in 1872, and was the mother of two children: Sam Houston Tittle, of Mangum, Oklahoma; and Louis W.

Louis W. Tittle was educated by his mother, who at the same time was teaching other children in order to support herself and her two sons. After her death, Mr. Tittle went to work on a farm in the community of Alto. His has been a varied experience. On leaving the farm he went to Clay county in northwest Texas in 1876, spent two years as a cattleman, then in the employ of Mr. Hensley, a rancher, went to the Pease River, and remained at the mouth of that stream about one year. Returning to Cherokee county, he married and took a position in a store in Alto for some months during the year 1880, after which he opened a stock of groceries for himself and continued in business until 1902, when he sold out. In the meantime he had twice suffered the calamity of fire, but in the end retired from merchandising with enough property to represent a moderate success in the world.

On retiring from business, Mr. Tittle took an active part in practical politics, became candidate for the office of county clerk, and was elected, receiving the nomination in competition with three other men. He succeeded J. W. Chandler in the office, and by re-election three terms continued as an office holder until the close of 1910. Since his early years he has been active in Democratic state politics. His first state convention in which he sat as a delegate was in 1884, when Governor Ross received his nomination in Galveston. Since then only two or three conventions have been missed by him. He was a delegate at the famous car-shed convention, in which he supported Mr. Hogg for governor, and in later years has always been a warm admirer and supporter of Senator Bailey. It was from Governor Colquitt that he received his first appointment as penitentiary commissioner, and was reappointed in May, 1912. His first service was on the board with B. E. Cabbell and R. W. Brahan, and the new board comprises himself and W. O. Murray and S. J. Bass.

Mr. Tittle was married March 10, 1881, to Miss Virginia Wood, whose father, John W. Wood, came from Tennessee and was a farmer at Alto. He married Elizabeth Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Tittle have the following children: Daisy, wife of W. H. Shook, of Rusk, and the mother of three children, Harold W., John L., and Virginia; Elizabeth, wife of F. M. Priest, of Rusk; Sallie L.; Myrtle M.; Lois D.; Pauline; and Janie Joyce. Mr. Tittle is a past master of his Masonic lodge, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the Knights of Honor, and has served as a delegate to its grand lodge several times, and is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. His mother was a devout Baptist, and his own family are of the same faith.

HENRY ALLEN HOOKS. While Hardin county belongs in the great Texas pine belt, and its timber resources have been, until recent years, the prime factor in its wealth, it has also contained from the early days families of agricultural and stock-raising prominence, and one of the most representative of these bears the name just mentioned. Henry Allen Hooks represents the second generation in this part of Texas, and while successful as a farmer, has also extended his activities to circles other than the agricultural. He comes of a pioneer family, his parents having been identified with Hardin county from the time of its organization until their death, having settled there before the creation of Hardin county.

Henry Allen Hooks was born on his father's farm in Hardin county in 1868, a son of William and Martha (Collier) Hooks. The family history is given in more detail under the name Joseph L. Hooks, a brother of Henry Allen. The latter grew up on his father's farm, and since 1892 has maintained his home in Kuntze, the county seat. His business prosperity has been chiefly derived from his farming operations, in which he has been engaged since reaching manhood. His farm is very advantageously located, adjoining the town of Kuntze on the southwest. The place comprises six hundred forty-three acres, and though only a portion of it is now under cultivation Mr. Hooks is gradually extending his fields, putting them in pecans, and when the heavy pine forests have been cleared off he will have a splendid pecan grove, since it has been discovered that the cut-over lands of southeast Texas are among the most productive in the entire state. His crops up to the present time have been chiefly cane, potatoes and corn, and some of the best varieties of pecans are now bearing in the grove.

Mr. Hooks has taken a prominent part in public affairs in both his home town and county, and has been honored by election to various public offices, in all of which he has rendered worthy service to the people. For four years he was county tax assessor, from 1906 to 1910, and in the latter year was elected county commissioner. In 1912 he was re-elected for another term of two years, and is still one of the men upon whom devolves the responsibilities of managing the county's fiscal affairs.

Mr. Hooks married Miss Esther Seale, who was born in Tyler county, and belongs to one of the pioneer families of east Texas. Their three children are: William Arden Hooks, Clara Allen and Esther Orlou Hooks.

FRANK CARR. One of El Paso's well known business men and popular citizens was called by death on July 28, 1911. Mr. Frank Carr had for upwards of twenty-seven years been a resident of this city, was at one time county jailer, and during most of his local business life was in the undertaking business. He was highly respected for his personal integrity and good citizenship, and had a large circle of friends. Mrs. Carr still resides in El Paso at their old home at 515 Prospect Avenue.

Mr. Frank Carr was born in the state of Ohio, in Brown county, in 1860, representing an old family of that state. His great-grandfather had come from Ireland and had become one of the early settlers of Ohio, founding a family which is still numerously represented in the old state. Mr. Carr attained his education in the public schools of his native county, and spent his early life on a farm. His first business was that of cattle raising, in association with his brother Charles Carr in eastern Texas, his brother still being engaged in that occupation. In 1887, twenty-five years ago, when El Paso was still almost a frontier village, Mr. Carr located here and for several years was county jailer during the time when Mr. Hildebrand was sheriff of El Paso county. He then engaged in the undertaking business with J. E. Nagley, under the firm name of Nagley & Carr, subsequently selling his interests to Mr. Nagley, and forming a partnership with McBean and Simons, continuing in that association until his death.

Mr. Carr was a Republican in politics, having been brought up in the Republican state. He was fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Beavers, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was especially popular in the local lodge of Elks. He was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery under the auspices of his brother Elks. He was reared in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Carr was married March 27, 1886, at Valentine, Texas, to Miss Nellie O'Connor of that place, a daughter of Patrick and Matilda O'Connor, who were farmers of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Carr had two children, namely: Harry, twenty-five years of age, and now engaged in the grocery business at Fort Stockton, Texas; and Mrs. Ella Sherman, wife of L. A. Sherman of El Paso.

ALBERT STEVES. In a commercial center like San Antonio successful business men are not rare. The city itself is a monument to business enterprise, and its creators are those whose collective energies have concentrated the huge volume of trade and industry at this one point. With a permanence which is proved by nearly half a century of successful existence, and with a scope and volume of trade relations which make the name familiar throughout the state, the firm of Ed Steves & Sons, wholesale and retail lumber dealers and manufacturers, have probably contributed as much as any other single industry to the commercial prestige of the Alamo city. As it is a business of no ordinary importance, it is not merely a material achievement, but at its foundation will be found the rugged integrity and unfailing enterprise of men. The members of three generations of the Steves family have contributed their resources and ability to the founding, maintenance and extension of this splendid Texas concern.

Edward, who was always known as Ed, Steves, the founder of the business at San Antonio, was born in 1829 at Barmen, Prussia, and came to Texas when a young man in 1848. He was one of the German colonists of that period who located at New Braunfels, in Comal county, and his first work was as a farmer on the Guadalupe River above New Braunfels. Subsequently his farm and stock ranch were moved to Cypress Creek, in Kerr county, between the present towns of Comfort and Kerrville. Until some years after the Civil war, that district was one of the most exposed to Indian raids, and the Steves family in those years had their full share of frontier hardships, dangers of hostile red men, and the difficulties of pioneer life. In 1857 Ed Steves married Miss Johanna Kloepper, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and is still living in San Antonio. Their three sons, Ed Steves, Jr., Albert and Ernest, all of whom subsequently became closely identified with the lumber industry, were born on the Cypress Creek Ranch, in Kerr county. It should also be mentioned that Ernest Gruene, an uncle of these sons, recently died (April 2, 1914,) at the age of ninety-five. He had long occupied his old homestead, a fine farm on the Guadalupe river a few miles above New Braunfels, in Comal county, and was a splendid type of the sturdy early German colonists in southwest Texas. Mr. Gruene was born at Netze, Germany, and settled in Comal county in 1845, having spent nearly seventy years in that locality.

The late Ed Steves was a man of exceptional energy and enterprise, and a prominent figure both in the community of Kerr county and of San Antonio, and his name is associated with other things than the lumber business. He had the distinction of introducing the first threshing machine into his part of the state. The machine was landed at the old port of Indianola early in 1861, only a short time before the Texas coast was blockaded by the Northern navy. For a number of years his threshing outfit was relied upon over a district covering many square miles for all the threshing, and it did much to lighten the burdens of farm life during the war period. During the period of the war Ed Steves helped

Frank Lowe

to guard the Texas frontier against Indian raids as a member of the Home Guards.

When Ed Steves came to San Antonio in 1866 he established a lumber yard at the corner of Blum and Bonham streets, at the rear of the Menger Hotel. It was subsequently moved to Alamo street, on the site now occupied by Joske's department store. That was its location during the years when San Antonio was isolated from railway connection with the outer world. On the completion of the Southern Pacific lines to San Antonio in 1877, Mr. Steves moved his yards to the old Southern Pacific depot on Walnut street on a block of ground bounded by Hayes, Walnut, Lamar and Cherry streets. The completion of the International & Great Northern railway to San Antonio in the spring of 1880 caused Mr. Steves to establish his yard and business on the west side of the city, at the corner of Buena Vista and South Medina streets, near the depot, where it is still located.

The business as first established was for some years conducted under the name of Ed Steves. In the Summer of 1877 Albert Steves and Ed Steves Jr., the two oldest sons, entered the employ of their father, and in the following year Ernest Steves, the other son, also joined the staff. When Ed Steves retired from the heavier responsibilities of the business in 1882, the lumber yards were continued under the firm name of Ed Steves & Sons, its present title. Subsequently Ed Steves Jr. also retired, leaving Albert and Ernest Steves in the active management. In 1906 Ernest Steves was elected president of the Texas Lumber Men's Association.

The most important and largest addition to the Steves lumber industry was completed in 1913, and consists of the sash and door plant, located on a block of ground bounded by South Medina, Frio, Monterey and Matamoras streets, in the adjoining block of the west side lumber yard on the International & Great Northern railroad. This mill manufactures sash, doors, interior finishings, and millwork of all descriptions, on a very large scale, and is one of the largest industries in Southwest Texas. The two-story mill building is of concrete fire-proof construction. Adjoining it is the new wholesale building of the same construction and also two stories with basement. The dry kiln, wholesale lumber sheds, and other facilities of the business are also to be found on the west side, while, as already stated, another yard is on the east side near the Southern Pacific Depot. From the wholesale department of Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings more than one hundred and fifty lumber yards throughout Southwest Texas are supplied with their material, and this fact better than anything else indicates the extensive scope of this business. The Manufacturing & Wholesale Sash plant is in charge of Albert Steves Jr., with Mr. Ernest Steves as manager of the I. & G. N. Railroad Yard and Albert Steves Sr. having charge of the Sunset Yard on East Converse St.

The death of Ed Steves on April 20, 1890, bereaved the city of San Antonio of one of its ablest business men and citizens. During the seventies he had served as an alderman, and his public spirit was always ready to back up any worthy new enterprise for the improvement of his home community. Among those men who during the last half century did most to promote San Antonio commercially and as a civic center, the name of Ed Steves should always have a conspicuous place.

The senior member of the firm of Ed Steves & Sons, Albert Steves, was born in Kerr county, Texas, and through practically all his career has been identified with the city of San Antonio. The noted old St. Mary's College afforded most of his education, while a boy, and his Alma Mater is the Washington & Lee University of Lexington, Virginia. For more than thirty-five years he has been one of the men chiefly responsible for the growth and development of the great business of which he is a part, and among lumber merchants of the Southwest his record has few equals.

The energy and skill which have characterized his business relations have also been brought into public affairs for the corresponding benefit of local welfare. In May, 1911, Mr. Steves was elected an alderman-at-large, taking office in June of that year. In April, 1913, on the death of Mayor A. H. Jones, the city council elected him as mayor to fill the unexpired term. Again in the regular city election of May, 1913, he was re-elected to the office of alderman-at-large for another two years. Both as alderman and mayor Mr. Steves has discharged his duties with splendid ability and unselfish concern for the public welfare.

By his marriage at San Antonio to Miss Fannie Baetz, Mr. Steves has four children: Albert Jr., mentioned above as one of the active members of the firm; Estella; Walter; and Edna. Mr. Steves has many associations in his home city, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Casino Association, the Beethoven Singing Association, is an honorary member of the Turner Society, and is a member of the San Antonio Rifle Club, the Travis Club and the San Antonio Club and the O. D. H. S., No. 172, Friedrich Ludwig John or Turner Lodge.

ROBERT STILLMAN. Excelling in achievements, and commanding success in his special lines of endeavor, Robert Stillman, of Brownsville, has won prestige in the agricultural and business circles of Southern Texas, not only as one of the more active and prominent ranchmen and stockmen, but as a member of the famous Stillman family, who were, practically, the founders of Brownsville, Texas, and of Matamoras, Mexico. A son of the late Cornelius Stillman, he was born, in 1853, in Cleveland, Ohio, of honored New England stock.

His grandfather, Captain Francis Stillman, was born and reared in Wethersfield, Connecticut, the New England state in which his immigrant ancestor settled on coming to America from Holland, in early colonial days. Engaging in seafaring pursuits when young, he sailed the seas as master of a vessel, and eventually established an extensive business in the mercantile marine service, owning a fleet of sailing vessels engaged in trade in England and other foreign ports. Sometime during the 40's he, as captain of one of his own vessels, sailed into the port of Bagdad, Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, on a trading expedition. That was an adventurous experience of his, as he knew absolutely nothing about the country, it being in fact so perfectly isolated that it had never been explored. The venture proved highly successful, and Captain Stillman was so pleased that he withdrew his ships from foreign ports and put them in the Mexican trade. He established a large commercial house at Matamoras, Mexico, then a mere hamlet, and subsequently induced his four sons, Charles, Cornelius, Chauncey and Frank, to join him in Matamoras, where they all took part in the conduct of the business. Captain Stillman afterwards opened a branch house in Brownsville, Texas, just across the river, making Charles Stillman its manager. Thus it was in reality the business enterprise of the Stillmans that elevated Matamoras and Brownsville to positions of commercial importance, making them the founders of the two towns. The Stillmans likewise acquired vast bodies of land in the southwestern Texas territory contiguous to Brownsville, principally in Cameron, Hidalgo and Nueces counties, these lands forming the nuclei for several of the noted ranches of this part of the state, among which are the Lauralas and Kennedy ranches, purchased from the Stillmans. Returning North in his later years, the Captain established a home in New York City; but his death occurred in Indianapolis, Indiana, while he was visiting a daughter in that city.

Charles Stillman, the eldest of the Stillman brothers, and who for many years was extensively engaged in commercial and cattle enterprises in Brownsville and vicinity, was the father of James Stillman, a cousin of Robert Stillman, the subject of this sketch. James Stillman was born in Brownsville, but reared and educated in

New York. For several years he was president, and is now chairman of the Board of Directors, of the National City Bank of New York, one of the strongest financial institutions of America, Mr. Stillman ranking with the leading financiers of the world.

A native of Wethersfield, Connecticut, Cornelius Stillman, foreseeing the possible advantages in a newer country, went as a young man to Ohio, locating in Cleveland, where he built up a large business as a wholesale grocery merchant. In 1852 he joined his father and brothers in Brownsville, Texas, and was here successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years. When ready to retire from business life, he returned to the old Stillman home in New York City, where he resided until his death, in 1894. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Robertson, was born in Connecticut, of Scotch ancestry.

As a boy and youth Robert Stillman attended school in Massachusetts, and later was a resident of New York City, where he was connected with the well-known importing house of Fairfield & Trask. Since 1883 he has resided in Brownsville, Texas, where he is managing the extensive interests of himself and the other members of the Stillman family, having charge of two very fine and very valuable cattle ranches lying in Cameron and Hidalgo counties, these forming the basis of his activities in the industrial and commercial world.

Mr. Stillman married Miss Kate Case, of New Jersey, and they have two sons, Lucius Stillman and Joel Stillman.

Albert G. Joyce, one time postmaster of Dallas, is a member of one of the oldest families in the state of Texas. He was born in San Antonio, in 1872, and is a son of Rev. William J. and Laura (Mitchell) Joyce, both of whom are living. The mother is a daughter of Asa Mitchell, who was among the first American settlers in Texas. He was a member of Austin's colony and was among the prominent pioneer American citizens of San Antonio, where he was a large property owner. His name is intimately interwoven with the early history of that city. Mrs. Joyce was born at Old Washington, Washington county, the first capital of Texas.

Albert G. Joyce was educated in Coronal Institute in San Marcos, where he was reared and spent his boyhood days. In 1891 he came to Dallas, and this city has since been his home. In the year 1893 he entered the Dallas postoffice as a clerk under Postmaster John S. Witwer. Later he became assistant postmaster under W. M. C. Hill, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work, and he also served in a similar capacity under Mr. Hill's successor, Major William O'Leary. On the death of Major O'Leary, in May, 1903, Mr. Joyce became acting postmaster, and served as such until he was succeeded by David A. Robinson on July 17, 1904. He was in the postoffice for twelve years of continuous service, and has been highly commended for the praiseworthy service he gave to the city in those years. Since 1904 Mr. Joyce has been in other lines of business in Dallas.

In Dallas, in 1900, he was married to Miss Nancy Elliott, of this city, a daughter of James T. Elliott, a pioneer citizen of Dallas.

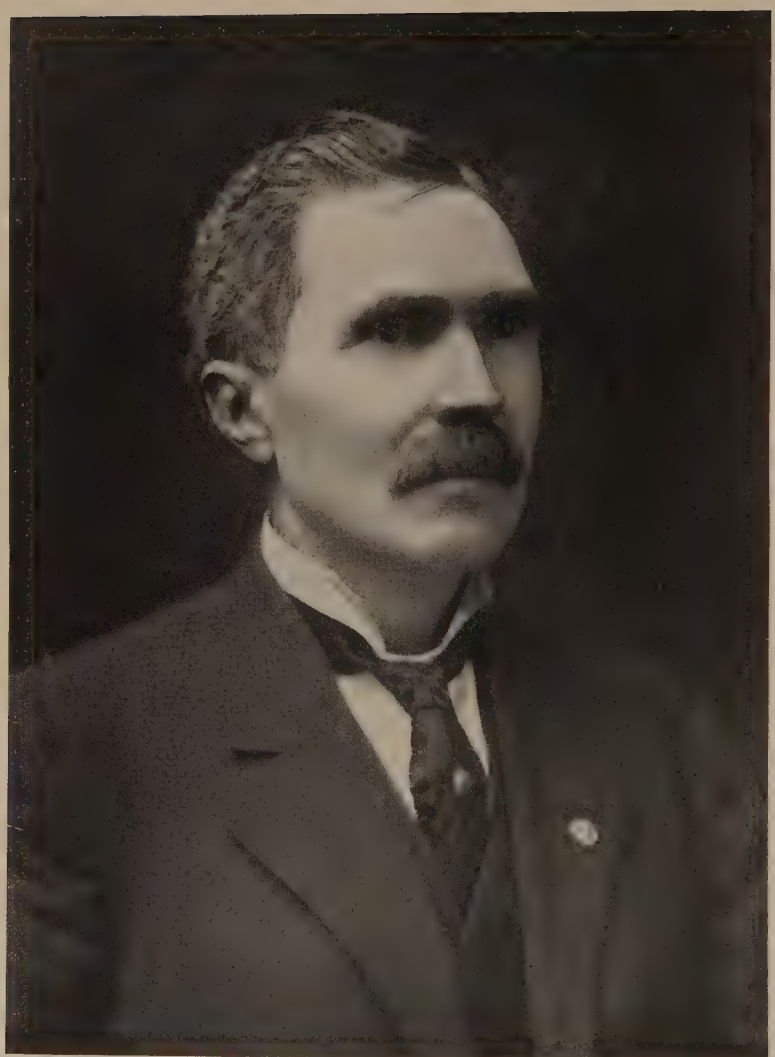
L. L. Lacey, M. D. A Texas physician and surgeon whose practice extends over forty years, and whose life and services have placed him in the front ranks of the profession, is Dr. L. L. Lacey, whose earlier career was spent in Rusk county, who for some years was located at San Antonio, and for the past fifteen years has lived in the capital city of Texas—Austin. While enjoying a very extensive and profitable practice, Dr. Lacey has always been an originator and a progressive factor in his work, has done much to promote the welfare of the profession at large, and his influence for good has not been confined entirely within the technical limits of his vocation.

Born near Selma, Alabama, April 29, 1852, Dr. Lacey is a son of Andrew Franklin and Margaret (Aiken) Lacey. His father, who was one of the early manufacturers of cotton gins, came to Texas and settled in Rusk county in December, 1852, when Dr. Lacey was seven months old. In that section of the state his father acquired large landed possessions, became an influential planter, and for several years filled the office of sheriff of Rusk county. The mother belonged to the prominent family of Aiken, for whom the town of Aiken in South Carolina was named. She is now living with her daughter, Miss Luella Lacey, at San Antonio, Texas, and is ninety-four years of age. Andrew F. Lacey died in 1888 when seventy years of age.

The schools of Henderson, Texas, gave Dr. Lacey the foundation of his literary training, and immediately after his graduation with the degree Doctor of Medicine from the University of Virginia in 1874 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City for post-graduate work. His general practice began at New Salem, in East Texas, and after six years his office was moved to Henderson, both places being in Rusk county. His patronage grew rapidly from the start, and extended over a large section of Rusk county. During his first year Dr. Lacey had a practice which netted him more than five thousand dollars, and for fifteen years he stood in the front of his profession at Henderson. For nine years after leaving Henderson Dr. Lacey practiced at San Antonio, and for the past fifteen years has had his home in Austin. His prominence in the profession caused him to be one of the first doctors appointed on the State Examining Board. He has membership in the American Medical Association, the District Medical Association, and all the local medical societies.

In 1874 Dr. Lacey married Miss Alice Meredith of Lawrenceville, Virginia, an accomplished young lady of an old and distinguished Virginia family. The last fifteen years of her life were saddened by invalidism, and her death occurred at San Antonio in 1893. Dr. Lacey was devoted to his companion through all those years, and her death was the greatest sorrow of his life. Because of the influence of her Christian character he was led to join the Methodist Episcopal church soon after their marriage, and subsequently persuaded twenty-four business men of Henderson to follow his example. In 1894 Dr. Lacey was united in marriage with Miss Forney L. Beaumont of Austin and one of the prominent church and club women and her home is the center of a gracious hospitality which is extended to a large social circle. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. N. Beaumont. Dr. Beaumont was born in Ohio, but was a southern sympathizer and served as surgeon in the Confederate Army and practiced his profession many years after the war, but for more than twenty years before his death was connected with the General Land Office of the state. Mrs. Beaumont's father is a member of the Lacey household. To this marriage have been born four sons, Lewis, Bryan, George and Vernon, now being educated and growing up towards promising careers of usefulness.

Dr. Lacey is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In 1878, with Dr. Swearingen and Dr. Manning, Dr. Lacey was one of the Texas physicians appointed by the Howard Association to go to the relief of sufferers of the yellow fever plague at Memphis, Tennessee, and bravely risked his life in a service that was as hazardous as that of the army in time of war. Dr. Lacey has recently invented a sanitary mouthpiece for the telephone, which has been patented and is regarded by the scientific world as an invention certain to be of great service in preventing communicable diseases that may be placed to the present common mouthpiece, and it is the first successful invention of the kind ever made. Dr. Lacey has four brothers who are residents of Texas, namely: J. S. and Calvin, whose homes are in San Antonio; Telephus, in Henderson, and Samuel Houston Lacey, of Dallas. Calvin and Telephus were both sol-



D. F. McCarthy

diers in the Confederate army, Calvin being with the army of Lee in Virginia. Dr. Lacey's home is at 2211 Speedway, and his office at 700 Congress avenue.

Col. Patrick Andrew McCarthy, civil engineer and builder of railroads and one of the best known men in Texas in engineering circles, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, on March 3, 1859. He is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Fitzgerald) McCarthy, both natives of Ireland. The father was a railroad contractor, who was killed by lightning in 1876, when the subject was a young boy, and thus he was thrown upon his own resources at an age when other boys are being carefully looked after by solicitous parents.

Col. McCarthy got a start toward his profession by working as a youth for the engineers who were engaged in building the old Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railway across Illinois, and for several years he worked on railroad and bridge construction in Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. He located in Lufkin, in Angelina county, in 1901, and this place he has since designated as his home. He has done much of the railroad engineering that has made Lufkin a notable railroad center in East Texas, particularly in the construction of the Eastern Texas, the Groveton, Lufkin & Northern and the Texas Southeastern Railroads. He was city engineer of Lufkin for six years, and the engineer of Lufkin's sewer system, consisting of nine miles of mains and laterals, with two aseptic tanks, which plant was completed in 1913. For two years Col. McCarthy was consulting engineer on new railroad work in Houston territory, and he has surveyed several projected lines throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico. For some time he has been engaged in the investigation of a very extensive new trunk line project, aggregating about one thousand miles in length, for the Interstate Development Company, of which he is consulting engineer. He is also examining and consulting engineer for financial interests located in both London and Paris.

A man of immense popularity, he is known everywhere as Col. McCarthy, deriving his title through his connection with a semi-military organization in 1902.

Col. McCarthy was married in Minnesota to Miss Margaret T. O'Donvan in 1884, and they have three sons and one daughter. Frank McCarthy, the first-born son, now engineer for the Magnolia Oil Co., was formerly district engineer of the Texas & Pacific Railroad at Shreveport, Louisiana; Joe McCarthy is construction engineer in interurban lines for Stone & Webster, and is now located at El Paso, Texas; George, the youngest son, is associated with his father at Lufkin, and will in time take his place among the engineers of the district, as his brothers have already done. The daughter, Agnes, makes her home with her parents.

R. T. Canon, M. D. The medical profession of east Texas has one of its ablest representatives in Dr. R. T. Canon of Lufkin. Dr. Canon is a man of broad experience, widely traveled, and splendidly equipped professionally, has acquired success and high standing in Lufkin and as a citizen is a loyal believer in the greatness and possibilities of his native state. One fact that makes his career of unusual interest is that he is the third physician in as many successive generations of the Canon family, and all of these have practiced in Texas.

His grandfather, Dr. John Canon, not only practiced medicine, but preached the gospel as a Methodist minister, and died in Polk county, Texas, at the veneralble age of eighty years. He married a Miss Weining, and their children were: Val C., of Plainview, Texas; Dr. John J.; Robert, who died during the Civil war; and Edward, who resides in Polk county.

Dr. R. T. Canon is a son of Dr. John J. Canon, who settled in Polk county, Texas, in 1858, coming from Florida, where he spent his childhood, and was married. He was born in Georgia in 1834, was educated largely in the city of Macon, took his courses in medicine at Atlanta, and began practice in Florida. On coming to Texas he settled at Big Springs, in Polk county, and was in practice there until 1872, when he moved to Moscow, and spent the remaining years of his active career there His death occurred in Lufkin in 1910. Dr. John J. Canon was in the Confederate army, and at the close of his service held the rank of lieutenant colonel. At Vicksburg he was wounded, and was again marked for Yankee bullets during the Mansfield campaign. His affiliation as a veteran of the war was with the Ike Turner Camp at Moscow. He lived a purely professional life, as a citizen voted the Democratic ticket, and was a man of religious convictions and a Methodist. Outside of his work as a physician, perhaps his chief social interest was in the Masonic fraternity, and he served as district deputy grand master of the order, and also belonged to the Knights Templar Commandery. He married Mary Schmidt, a daughter of Patrick Schmidt, and his widow still survives. Their children are: A. S., a merchant at Calvert; Dr. R. T.; Mary, wife of J. W. Leggett, of Moscow; Benjamin M., of Minden, Louisiana; Dr. M. B., of Jacksonville, Texas; and Mrs. Nellie Victory, of Keltys, Texas.

Dr. R. T. Canon got his literary education in the high school at Moscow, and studied medicine in Galveston, and later in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most distinguished medical schools in America. His graduation at Jefferson came in 1893, and possessing his degree of M. D. he began practice in Moscow, which city remained his residence until 1908. In that year he came to Lufkin, after taking a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, and a course in surgery at the Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. The doctor has identified himself with local medical society work, wherever he has practiced, and has been honored with the office of president and secretary in the societies of both counties. On March 13, 1895, Dr. Canon married in Moscow, Miss Ruby, a daughter of J. H. Johnson, of Long View, Texas. Her brothers and sisters are: J. P. and J. R. Johnson, of Staples, Louisiana; Pearl, who married Dr. M. B. Canon, of Jacksonville, Texas; Mrs. Addie Vickery, of Groveton; Miss Fannie and A. T. Johnson, of Long View, Texas; and Mrs. James Goodman, of Woodville, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Canon have the following children: Otis, Maurine, and Mildred. Outside of his practice as a physician, Dr. Canon's public service has been in the capacity of trustee of the Lufkin public schools. The new thirty-eight thousand dollar high school, completed in 1913, stands as a monument to the public spirit of Lufkin, as well as to the taste and business acumen of the board of education, one of whose members is Dr. Canon. He has taken degrees in both the Scottish and York Rites of Masonry, belongs to the Galveston Consistory, and was Grand Visitor for a time and is past master and past high-priest of Blue Lodge and Chapter respectively at Moscow and Lufkin.

Alfred H. Easterling, M. D. Worthy ambition and definite purpose have characterized the career of Dr. Easterling and have resulted in making him a physician and surgeon of broad and accurate scientific knowledge and a practitioner whose success is on a parity with his recognized ability, the while his genial and kindly nature has further fortified him in popular confidence and esteem. He is one of the representative members of his profession in Athens, the judicial center of Henderson county, where he has resided since he was twenty years of age and where his status is such as to render most consonant his recognition in this publication. He is a broad-minded, liberal and public spirited citizen, and is thoroughly appreciative of and loyal to the state of his adoption.

Dr. Easterling was born in Walker county, Georgia, on the 9th of August, 1865, a son of James M. and Georgia

(Reid) Easterling, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in Athens, Texas, where the former died in 1886, at the age of seventy-six years, and where the latter was summoned to eternal rest in 1910, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Easterling, a woman of most gracious and gentle personality, was born in Whitfield county, Georgia, and was a daughter of Alfred B. Reid, a prominent and substantial citizen of that state. Mrs. Easterling came to Athens when the native timber was being removed of its present county court house, she having been one of the first white women to become a resident of the now thriving and attractive little city which is the judicial center of the county. She was twice wedded, her first husband having been Cyrus B. Meredith, who was a resident of Henderson county at the time of his death. The children of this union were: A. W. Meredith, who is a prominent banker and man of affairs of Willis Point, in Van Zandt county, where he was a county official for many years; James T. Meredith, who was a resident of Athens, this state, at the time of his death; and Mrs. Palmyra Graham, of Athens, Texas. James McQueen and Georgia (Reid) Easterling, who were married in 1860, became the parents of two children, of whom the elder is Dr. Easterling, of this review, and the younger, Eula Lee, who is the wife of John A. Murchison, of Athens.

James McQueen Easterling, the father of the Doctor, was born at Monroe, Watson county, Georgia, his father having been one of the most extensive planters and influential citizens of that section of the state. He was a son of Henry Easterling, who was born in Georgia, of Irish lineage, and whose wife was of Scotch ancestry, her maiden name having been McQueen. Henry Easterling died shortly before the inception of the Civil war, and his will made a careful provision of the distribution of his estate, which included a large number of negro slaves. Of his several children nearly all remained in Georgia until their death. James McQueen Easterling become one of the substantial and representative planters of Walker county, Georgia, and was the owner of a considerable number of slaves within the period of the patriarchal old regime of the South. As may well be supposed, he was vitally loyal to the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation, and he was commissioned captain of his company in a Georgia regiment that was commanded by Colonel Culbertson and that was assigned to duty with the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the great Atlanta campaign and lived up to the full tension of the great conflict, though he was signally favored in that he was never captured or wounded. He was a man of strong mentality and impregnable integrity of character, was well fortified in his views, but had no predilection for the turmoil of practical politics, though he gave unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, whose every presidential candidate he supported from the time of Polk to that of Cleveland, save during the period of reconstruction in the South, when he, in common with other citizens, was disfranchised. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a citizen who ever commanded the high regard of all who knew him. He came to Texas in 1884 and passed the closing years of his life in Henderson county, as previously noted. He was twice married, and the mother of his son Alfred H. was his second wife. Of the children of the first union two sons, Edward and Archibald H., were valiant soldiers in a Georgia regiment in the Civil war, and both sacrificed their lives in the cause of the Confederacy. While with the Army of Northern Virginia they were captured by Federal forces in Maryland, where the younger brother received a fatal shot in the head. Rather than leave his wounded brother, Edward Easterling submitted to capture, and he was imprisoned at Funktown, Maryland, where he literally died of starvation, both he and his brother having been buried at that place, honored martyrs to the cause to which their loyalty was of the highest type. Of the daughters of the first marriage, Mrs. Mary Little died in Hardeman county, Tennessee; Mrs. Addie Little is a resident of Walker county, Georgia; Mrs. Sallie Jones resides at Wolfe City, Hunt county, Texas; and Mrs. Hunda McDinald maintains her home in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. There is also a brother, Joel C. Easterling, a resident of Mt. Vernon, Texas.

Dr. Easterling was reared to maturity on the old homestead plantation in Walker county, Georgia, where he waxed strong in mind and body, but where his early educational advantages were confined to the somewhat ineffective country schools of the period following the close of the Civil war. He was thus far behind other members of his class in the matter of specific scholarship when he entered the old Joseph E. Brown University at Dalton, Georgia. The president of this institution had appreciation of the ambition and restricted opportunities of the young student, and gave him full latitude for application and scholastic advancement. The ambition and close application of the Doctor at this time are indicated by the fact that at the close of his first year in college he was found to have compassed fully and effectually the work of both the Freshman and Sophomore years.

Dr. Easterling was twenty years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas, and for a time he was employed in a dry goods establishment at Athens, where he was later identified with other lines of business activity, though he early formed a definite ambition to enter the profession in which he has attained to marked success and prestige. In consonance with his ambition he was finally matriculated in the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, and in this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. After thus securing his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine he established an office at Athens, and here his novitiate was of short duration, as he proved himself admirably fortified for the exacting work of his profession, and his personal popularity further augmented his success, with the result that he has long controlled a large and representative general practice, besides which he is known and honored as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Henderson county. He is an influential member of the Henderson county Medical Society, of which he served as president and of which he is now secretary and treasurer, and he is also actively identified with the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Loyal and progressive as a citizen and vitally interested in all that touches the social and material welfare of the community, Dr. Easterling is unwavering in his support of the generic cause of the Democratic party, and in the furtherance of social welfare he is implacable in his opposition to the liquor traffic and its deleterious influences. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of the Aztecs, in which last mentioned he is supreme medical director of the state organization, the headquarters of which are maintained in the city of Fort Worth. Both he and his wife are popular factors in the leading social activities of Athens.

At Cuero, Dewitt county, Texas, on the 12th of February, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Easterling to Miss Mitchell M. Wofford, whose father, John T. Wofford, a native of Wharton county, this state, is a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence in Dewitt county. Dr. and Mrs. Easterling have two children, Margaret and James McQueen.

William Benjamin Wynne. For more than thirty-five years William Benjamin Wynne has been an active member of the Wills Point bar, and by his learning, industry, ability and character has held a high rank in his profession, while he is no less valued in the community as a liberal minded and enterprising citizen. A distin-

guished Texas family is represented in his person, and the Wynnes have been prominent in law, military affairs and in business in Texas since the family was established here by William Benjamin Wynne, Sr., in 1841. The senior Wynne came to the state from Jackson county, Tennessee, in an ox wagon, bringing his family with him. He was born in Jackson county in 1816, was reared there, and his education came from the country schools of his home community, where his father, whose name was also William Benjamin, was a slaveholder and merchant. There were five sons in the family of grandfather Wynne, namely: James H., Robert H., B. J., Thomas L. and William Benjamin. Of these, James H. and William B. came to Texas, the others remaining in their native state.

William Benjamin Wynne, Sr., on coming to Texas, settled at Old Belleview, in Rusk county, a community later known as Pyrtle, but he located his headright, or government land, in San Augustine county, although he never occupied it. In 1879 he moved from Rusk county to Van Zandt county, and died at Wills Point on March 4, 1904. His active career was devoted to agriculture, and before the war he acquired much slave property. In church matters he was a Methodist and quite prominent, a diligent student of the Bible and of sacred history, while in politics he was first a Whig and later a Democrat. A secessionist, three of his sons shared in his convictions and gave service in the Civil war as soldiers of the Confederacy. William B. Wynne, Sr., married Miss Mary E. Moore, a daughter of James Harrison and Mary E. (Harrison) Moore. She died April 3, 1858, the mother of Colonel Richard Wynne, distinguished as a Texas lawyer, soldier and politician, who was superintendent of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin when he died in 1913. Colonel Wynne was a gallant soldier, and during the war was with Proctor's Brigade. James Harrison Wynne, the second son, served four years in the Confederate gray with General Thompson's Brigade, and a member of the same organization was Devereau S. Wynne, who is now a farmer in Kaufman county. Thomas L. Wynne, fourth of the family, died in Palo Pinto county. The next in order of the children is the lawyer, William Benjamin. Mary A. married W. A. Williams and lives in Greenville, and Dionitia E. married J. R. Frisby, of Dallas. The father of these children subsequently married a second wife.

William Benjamin Wynne, or "Buck" Wynne, as he is more generally known, was born April 3, 1858, grew up about Pyrtle, in Rusk county, to the age of eighteen, familiarized himself with the "wagoning" business of the early seventies, driving a team from Hallville, then the end of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, to Henderson. Much of his education was acquired while thus engaged, and at the same time he gave instruction to a young negro. While a youth in his teens he began the study of law with his brother, Colonel R. N. Wynne, in Henderson, and in due time was admitted to the bar before Judge A. J. Booty, in 1878.

Mr. Wynne entered practice in a desultory sort of manner, making a few collections here and there, and for a year doing a little work in the courts. His first case was in the defense of J. P. Morgan, a farmer, who was being prosecuted for malicious mischief. Moving to Wills Point in 1879, his own legal career started practically with the inception of the town, so that he has been the leading lawyer in that community while it was growing to its present importance. Mr. Wynne early manifested an inclination for criminal cases, and as the advocate of those charged with crime came into a considerable reputation. This branch of the law was gradually made his specialty, although civil business of a corporate nature has also claimed his attention. Of the one hundred and eleven men he defended when their lives were at stake, but four verdicts were returned against him, and eight years was the longest term of penal servitude given any of his clients. He has always represented the shippers as against the railroads and has established precedents in a great many cases. Never in all the years of his legal activities has Mr. Wynne represented a corporation, except in the instances of one corporation appearing against another. For twelve years he was a member of the firm of Wynne & Russell, Judge Gordon Russell going into congress from their office. Mr. Wynne has lately taken his son, Angus Wynne, into the office with him, and they maintain an office in Kaufman as well as in Wills Point. The firm represents practically all the corporate interests of Wills Point, including the banks, oil mill and light plant.

In politics Mr. Wynne has never sought an office, nor ever held one. He has been an active Bailey man, has sat in many state conventions, and is a man of some influence in the party in his locality. At the present time Mr. Wynne gives little attention to office affairs, rather devoting himself to the business of recuperating after a nervous breakdown. He fell exhausted at the close of his argument in a case of unusual importance in May, 1913, a collapse due to a continuous activity in his profession for a period of ten years without a rest or vacation. He is regarded as one of the noted lawyers of Van Zandt county, and his success has been well merited.

Mr. Wynne's identification with church affairs began when he settled down and established a home and family years ago, since which time he has taken a leading part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wills Point. For some years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and at different times has been a delegate to church conferences.

In Marshall, Texas, on September 25, 1879, Mr. Wynne married Miss Margaret Welch Henderson, daughter of J. B. Henderson, a Virginian by birth and a farmer. The children born to them are: Minerva, wife of Russell Montague, a Wills Point merchant; Angus G., a graduate of literature and law of the Texas University, and now law partner of his father, who married Miss Mena Shellmore, daughter of Dr. Shellmore, of Dallas, and they reside in Kaufman, where the son looks after the practice of the firm in that vicinity; Margaret W. is the wife of Will Harrison, of Fort Worth; Benjamin J. is a graduate of the Wills Point schools and a student in the University of Texas; and Toddie L., Nancy Judson, Ada K. and Gordon Russell are the younger members of this family.

The family home of the Wynnes, located in a most attractive residence portion of the city, is one of the most charming to be found at Wills Point. Its magnificent lawn, with every ornamentation in the way of shrubbery and flowers that the landscape gardener's art could insure, is a feature of the place, and the box hedge and cedars that line the road from house to gate attract the attention and admiration of every stranger in Wills Point.

HON. WILLIAM E. HAWKINS, associate justice of the supreme court of Texas, is a worthy representative of the dignity and greatness of the state in the domain of the law which he has honored for twenty-seven years. He comes of a family whose members have long been distinguished at the bar and on the bench, especially in Tennessee, where an uncle, Alvin Hawkins, served three terms as a member of the supreme court, and later was governor of the state; another uncle, Albert G. Hawkins, was for many years chancellor of the district including Carroll county, Tennessee, while a third uncle, Jo Hawkins, was circuit judge and afterward for many years a practitioner at Huntington, Carroll county, Tennessee.

Judge Hawkins was born at Greenwood, Caddo parish, Louisiana, September 26, 1863, and is a son of Rev. Samuel J. and Emmeline (Burke) Hawkins. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and as such came to Texas in 1865, here helping to organize the North Texas Confer-

ence, as the Trinity Conference, at Sulphur Springs in that year. He was presiding elder of the Sulphur springs district, associate editor of the Texas *Christian Advocate*, and curator of Southwestern University at Georgetown, at the time of his death at Sulphur Springs, in 1888. An extremely pious man, thoroughly devoted to the work of his Master, his life was one of usefulness to his fellow-men, and his influence, always for good, was felt in whatever community he was located. The mother, who was born in Ohio, of Virginia parentage, still survives at the age of seventy-eight years, and is making her home with her son in Austin.

William F. Hawkins secured his education in various schools of Texas, his father's calling making it necessary that the family frequently move from point to point. He later attended the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), and finished his collegiate course at the Southwestern University at Georgetown, where he spent two years. He then taught school in Dallas county and afterwards in the city of Dallas. He was the first teacher of mathematics in the Dallas high school. Being financially unable to attend the law school of the University of Texas, he read law under the preceptorship and in the offices of Shepard & Miller, of Dallas, the firm being composed of Judge Seth Shepard, now chief justice of the United States court of appeals in the city of Washington, and the late T. S. Miller. With this excellent preparation, Judge Hawkins was admitted to the bar at Dallas in 1887, and in that year began practice in that city as a member of the firm of McKammy & Hawkins. Subsequently with his brother, he formed the firm of Hawkins & Hawkins, and still later became associated with John R. and C. P. Haynes, under the firm name of Hawkins & Haynes. This latter association continued until 1905, when Judge Hawkins was appointed first assistant attorney general of the state of Texas, under attorney general R. V. Davidson, and held this position until December 31, 1909, when he resigned. Shortly thereafter he was appointed commissioner of insurance and banking of Texas, and retained that office until July, 1910, when he moved to Brownsville, Texas, and became associated with Frank C. Pierce, in the general practice of law, under the firm style of Hawkins & Pierce, this partnership continuing until September, 1912.

In July, 1912, while living at Brownsville, Judge Hawkins was nominated in the state Democratic primary for the office of associate justice of the supreme court of Texas, by a majority which was officially reported as exceeding eighty-nine thousand, and in November, 1912, was elected to the position for the unexpired term of two weeks, and qualified January, 1913. There has never been cause for anyone to question Judge Hawkins' mental breadth and strength, or his determination, resolution and steadiness, in whatever field of activity he has elected to enter. As a jurist his decisions have indicated a strong mentality, careful analysis and a thorough knowledge of the law, and although personally a man of positive views, it has yet to be found that, as a judge, he has ever been influenced by his private inclinations. He possessed that self-control so requisite to the true judicial temperament, the power to put aside all personal feelings and prejudices in order that he may impartially dispense justice. Judge Hawkins is a member of the Masonic order and the Kappa Alpha fraternity, as well as the Town and Gown Club of Austin. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of this city.

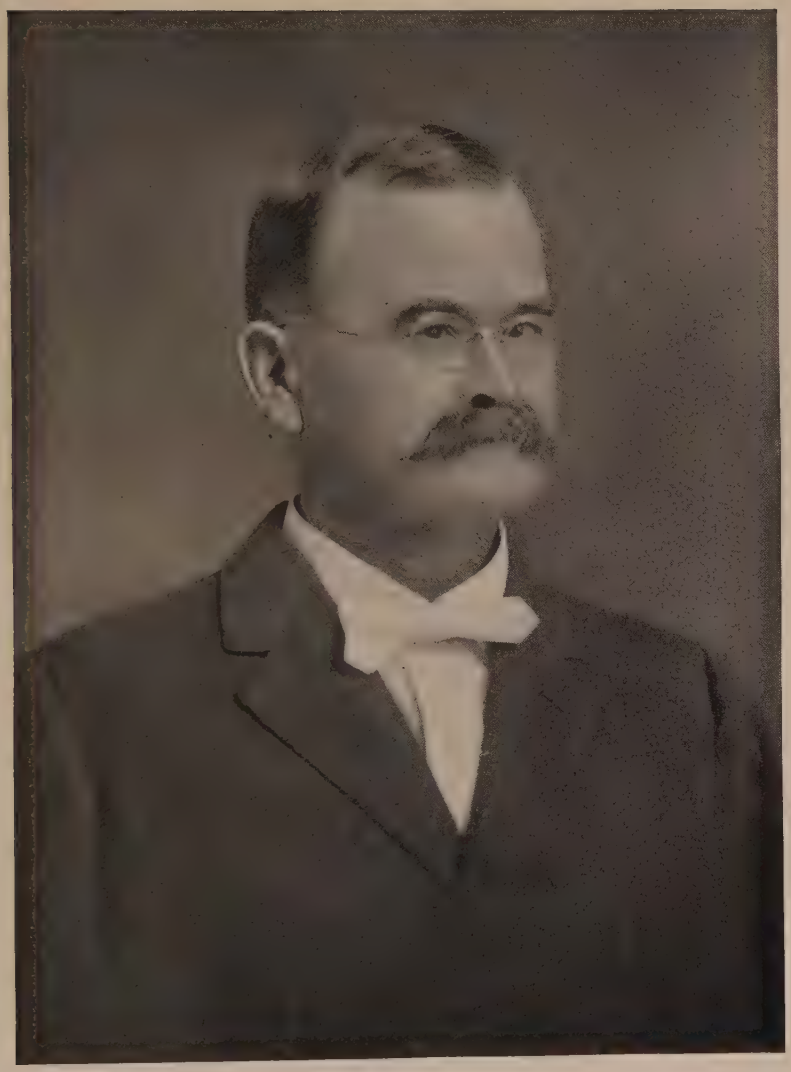
On November 11, 1886, Judge Hawkins was married to Miss Ella Dickason, a native of Tennessee, but a resident of Dallas, and daughter of John S. and Mary L. Dickason. To this union there have been born five children, four of whom are living, as follows: Lyndsay D., of Dallas, a member of the legal fraternity, who recently returned to Texas from Phoenix, Arizona, where he was in partnership with his uncle, ex-Texas State Senator Albert S. Hawkins; Evelyn, who is the wife of Stafford G. Helm, a stockman and merchant of Dundee, Archer county, Texas; and two unmarried daughters, Marion and Eudora, who reside with their parents at 212 West Forty-third street, Austin.

WILLIAM A. WATKINS, M. D. With a name honored and distinctive through nearly eighty years of Texas History, Dr. Watkins represents the third generation of the family in the republic and the state, and has for forty years been prominent as a physician and citizen. During most of his professional activities his home has been at Kemp in Kaufman county. In the family membership will be found doctors, ministers of the gospel, farmers, soldiers, judges and lawyers, and all have made useful records in their relations with state and society.

The grandfather of Dr. William A. Watkins was Dr. Jesse T. Watkins, likewise a physician, born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and established his residence at Nacogdoches, Texas, about 1836. He was a man of strong intellect, of virtuous purposes and righteous life, and was selected by General Houston to make treaties with the Indians whose hunting grounds were adjacent to the white men on the Texas frontier. In 1836, he set out from Nagodoches on this mission, with a pack train of twenty Anadarko Indians. From the day of his departure to the west no news came from the little band, but in after years it was ascertained on reliable information that all the party had been slain by Mexicans. Dr. Jesse Watkins married Mary McCorkle, who died at Nacogdoches in 1862. There was a family of five sons and two daughters, namely: Rev. Archibald H., who was a minister of the gospel and labored for his church in Texas more than forty years, dying in Rusk county about 1888; John M., who settled in Kaufman county in 1852, and left a large family at Kemp when he died, having served his county as judge from 1856 to 1860; Rev. Richard O., father of Dr. William A. Watkins; Robert, who died at Nacogdoches and left a large family; and Hon. Jesse J., who died at Douglas, Texas, in 1911, having served his county in the legislature and as county judge; Sallie, wife of Col. Robert Smith of Henderson, where she died; Mary, who married Col. Wynne of Rusk county, where she died.

Rev. Richard O. Watkins, father of Dr. Watkins, was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1816. His education was received at Shannon, Mississippi, and in Lebanon, Tennessee, and he entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. For many years he was prominent as a pastor in Texas, and was stationed at different times at Austin and Waco, and was also closely identified with the work of the church school at Tehuacana. He was a member of the board that located that noted old Trinity University, which now has its home in Waxahachie. The University was founded at Tehuacana in 1868. Rev. Watkins gave liberally to it for endowment purposes, among his contributions being the dormitory of twenty rooms for the housing of young men studying for the ministry. Rev. Watkins preached all over the inhabited part of Texas, and was active in the work for forty-five years. While the war between the states was in progress, he carried on his ministerial duties, and at the same time showed his loyalty to his south by his active advocacy of its cause, and through the service of his own sons. He fed the wives of those fighting under the "Stars and Bars" and was a friend and counselor during the dark hours of trouble. He did a splendid work in every field of intellectual activity, and passed on the sceptre of the church to those who came up under some influences he had set in motion.

In 1855, Rev. R. O. Watkins followed his brother to Kaufman county, and there maintained his home. Of his family of six sons two served in the Confederacy as soldiers and are now deceased, while four are active and successful men of business or of professions. Rev. Watkins married Miss Amanda Polk, a daughter of John



W. A. Watkins M.D.

Polk of Memphis, Tennessee. They were married at San Augustine, Texas, where the Polk family has been among the most prominent in that section of the state. Mrs. Watkins died at Kemp in 1912 at the age of ninety-two, having survived her husband for many years. Their children were: John P., who belonged to Col. Parsons' Twelfth Texas Cavalry, lived the life as a farmer, and died at Kemp at the age of sixty-nine; Jesse A., who served in the same command with his brother, was a farmer and died at the age of sixty-eight; Richard O., a successful farmer near Kemp; William A.; Robert S., who lives retired at Waxahachie, Texas, and whose history is given in greater detail, elsewhere; and Judge A. B., of Athens, Texas, who was born in 1858.

Dr. William A. Watkins was born at Nacogdoches, June 4, 1849. Since 1855 his home has been at Kemp, and he grew up on a farm, received probably more than ordinary educational advantages, and graduated from the old Trinity University at Tehuacana in 1870. Choosing medicine as his profession, he graduated from Tulane University in 1873, and his first years of practice were spent at Prairieville. In the course of forty years many changes have been introduced into the science of medicine and its practice, and Dr. Watkins has been one of the progressive men who has endeavored to keep pace with all improvements. He has taken several postgraduate courses in the New Orleans Polyclinic, and has fraternized with the various medical associations. He belongs to the County and State Medical Societies, the Dallas District Clinic, and the American Medical Association.

While his zeal and efforts have been chiefly bestowed upon his profession, Dr. Watkins has likewise also been prominent in democratic politics in Texas. He served as chairman of the county executive committee twice, attended many state party conventions, and was a delegate to the famous Hogg-Clark convention, to which he went as a supporter of Mr. Clark, but returned a champion of Governor Hogg. In local affairs he did a helpful part in assisting to locate the public school at Kemp, and for twenty years served the cause of public education as a member of the local school board. His children have all profited by splendid opportunities for education, the older ones in Trinity University, his own alma mater, and the youngest is now a student in the Denton Industrial Normal.

On October 27, 1876, Dr. Watkins was married in Kemp to Miss Jane Noble, a daughter of George W. Noble, who came to Kaufman county from Mississippi in 1852, with his father, Levi Noble. George W. Noble married Mary Lacy, and their only child is Mrs. Watkins. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Watkins are: Genevieve, wife of R. R. Reierson of Kemp, they having one son, Royal Watkins Reierson; Chaille C., a railroad man, who married Miss Alma Baker, of Ada, Oklahoma, and their one daughter is Eugenia; Miss Mary P., a kindergarten teacher of the El Paso City Schools; Miss Bessie, a graduate of Peabody Normal, and a teacher in the public schools of Corsicana; and Billie Jane of the Denton Industrial Institute.

Dr. Watkins was brought up under religious influence and has been a member of the Presbyterian church since boyhood. He has represented his church in the Presbyteries, Synods and General Assembly. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, to which his father belonged, and is a member of the Kaufman Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry. His other affiliations are the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Watkins is a man of large and vigorous physique, an active mind, and has employed his resources and abilities in many ways to benefit his community. He owns and operates through tenants considerable farm property, and has city real estate in Kemp besides his own home.

HON. OLE EDWIN OLANDER, D. D. President of the Texas Wesleyan College of Austin, Hon. Ole Edwin Olander has from early manhood been conspicuously identified with the ministry of the Swedish Methodist church. He began his career in the ministry at the age of twenty-three, immediately after his ordination accepting his first call to service, and has filled numerous appointments since that time, each succeeding charge bringing added duties and responsibilities until he reached his present position of service that brings his influence as a Christian educator to hundreds of young men and women preparing for useful careers.

Dr. Olander was born in Norway on December 31, 1858, a son of Andrew Olavson, a Methodist minister. The change of the surname was made after the family emigration to America. The father came to America in 1868, settling in Minnesota, and in that state Ole Edwin Olander was reared and had his early training.

After finishing with the public schools, he entered the Swedish Methodist Theological Seminary at St. Paul, Minnesota, an institution since moved to Evanston, Illinois. Owing to lack of means, he was unable to finish his course until graduating, but has since received his diploma from the seminary, and on account of his faithful and splendid work for the Methodist church and its institutions several colleges throughout the country have since rewarded him with honorary diplomas and with the title of D. D.

Dr. Olander was ordained to the ministry at the age of twenty-three, and his first call was to the church at Escanaba, Michigan, and his second was at Trade Lake, Wisconsin, where he served a pastorate of two years. Then going out to Seattle, Washington, he was made presiding elder of the district, in spite of his youth, a post he continued to hold for six years, discharging its duties in a manner that won him high praise from the officials of the church. For twelve years Dr. Olander was pastor of the Central Swedish Methodist church of Austin, Texas, and for the past twelve years has been district superintendent of the Austin district of the Southern Swedish Methodist Conference. During the first six years of his term he was both pastor and district superintendent. These duties have since been increased by the additon of his work as president of the Texas Wesleyan College, of which he was the founder.

The history of the Texas Wesleyan College is, in brief, as follows: On August 9, 1907, a meeting was held in Central M. E. church in Austin, attended exclusively by men who were interested in plans for a school to be located in Texas, and designed principally for young people of Swedish birth or ancestry. Among those present at this meeting were the pastors of the Southern Swedish Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The deliberations at that meeting took form in resolutions to found an academy or college in Texas. Trustees were elected and various committees appointed, and it was decided to lay the matter before the Swedish people of the state. The appeal to the people was not made in vain. There was an immediate and hearty response. Not only did the Swedish people of the state show a healthy interest in the project, but many others, and especially the citizens of Austin, looked with favor on the plan. Austin was wisely selected as the most suitable place for the location of the institution, and Dr. Olander undertook, on his personal responsibility, to purchase for the sum of six thousand three hundred dollars a twenty-one acre tract of land in the city of Austin for a building site. The money was raised almost immediately by the business men and other citizens of Austin, through the Business League. Work on the school was commenced in the summer of 1911, and on January 1, 1912, the work was completed. On January 9, 1912, Texas Wesleyan College opened its doors, with ten teachers on duty and in readiness for class work. At the close of the first semester, on May 11, 1912, the school had a total enrollment of forty-seven pupils, an excellent record for an institution in the first year.

The college is most advantageously located, and with

its twenty-one acre campus presents an attractive appearance. The campus itself is a natural park, covered with groves of ancient oaks and pecans, is situated about a mile and a half from the main business section of the city, and less than a mile from the capitol building, while it is only four blocks from the campus of the University of Texas.

To Dr. Olander is due much of the credit for the organization and present existence of this ideal denominational school. The plan had its conception in his mind, and his hand guided the affairs of the institution from conception into materialization, and the position of president, which he has held from the beginning, is one for which he is especially well fitted by nature and training. His life has been one of the highest devotion to duty, and his influence has been the inspiration of many a young Scandinavian who has set out to reach a high mark in life, taking the work and precepts of Dr. Olander as his guide and ambition. Dr. Olander's work as a Christian teacher and minister has brought him a host of friends, and no better evidence of this could be cited than his election to the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the State in 1913, in which office he is now serving, and through him the best interests of his district and the state are being well considered.

HERMAN ROWE. The ordinary, everyday man in the business avocation which brings him his means of livelihood is fairly representative of the nation's citizenship. In the professions, and especially in the law, the opportunities for public usefulness and personal advancement depend almost entirely upon the individual, natural endowment being as essential as is thorough preparation. The bar of Waco, a representative body of the state, has its full quota of able men.

Mr. Rowe is a native son of Texas and of McLennan county, where he was born, June 20, 1888. His father, John F. Rowe, was born at Camphill, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, June 24, 1861, and for a number of years has been prominent in business circles of Waco, where he is at the head of an extensive brokerage enterprise. His mother, Addie L. (Rice) Rowe, is a native of McLennan county. A complete review of the parents' lives appears on another page of this work. They had two children: Herman and John F., Jr.

The early education of Herman Rowe was secured in the public schools, following which he became a student in Baylor University, an institution which he attended until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he entered Trinity University, where he spent two years, and then, having decided upon a legal career, he entered the law department of the Cumberland University, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1913, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Almost immediately he began practice in Waco, and this city has continued to be the scene of his labors. He holds membership in various organizations of his calling.

Mr. Rowe was married at Waco, September 23, 1908, to Miss Nonie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones. The father, who served as county clerk of McLennan county for several years, died in 1901, at Waco. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowe: Mabel E., born October 8, 1909. Mr. Rowe is a devotee of hunting and fishing, but rarely finds time from the duties of his calling to indulge in his favorite sports. He is devoted to his home, and has a comfortable residence on Cameron Park Terrace. He and Mrs. Rowe are consistent members of the First Baptist Church of Waco, where they have numerous friends, as they have also in social circles of the city.

ROLLEN J. WINDROW. The present county engineer for McLennan county is an expert in his line, was at one time instructor in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, and has had a varied career in practical work of his profession, in the federal service and on railroads and state and local public works. Like a number of other progressive counties in Texas, McLennan has undertaken a campaign for a large number of public improvements, including improved highways, bridges, a promotion of suitable drainage and other works that will enable the county to realize to the best advantage its fine resources, and the county was fortunate to secure the services of so able an engineer as Mr. Windrow to give his technical skill and experience in carrying out the many improvements which are now being planned.

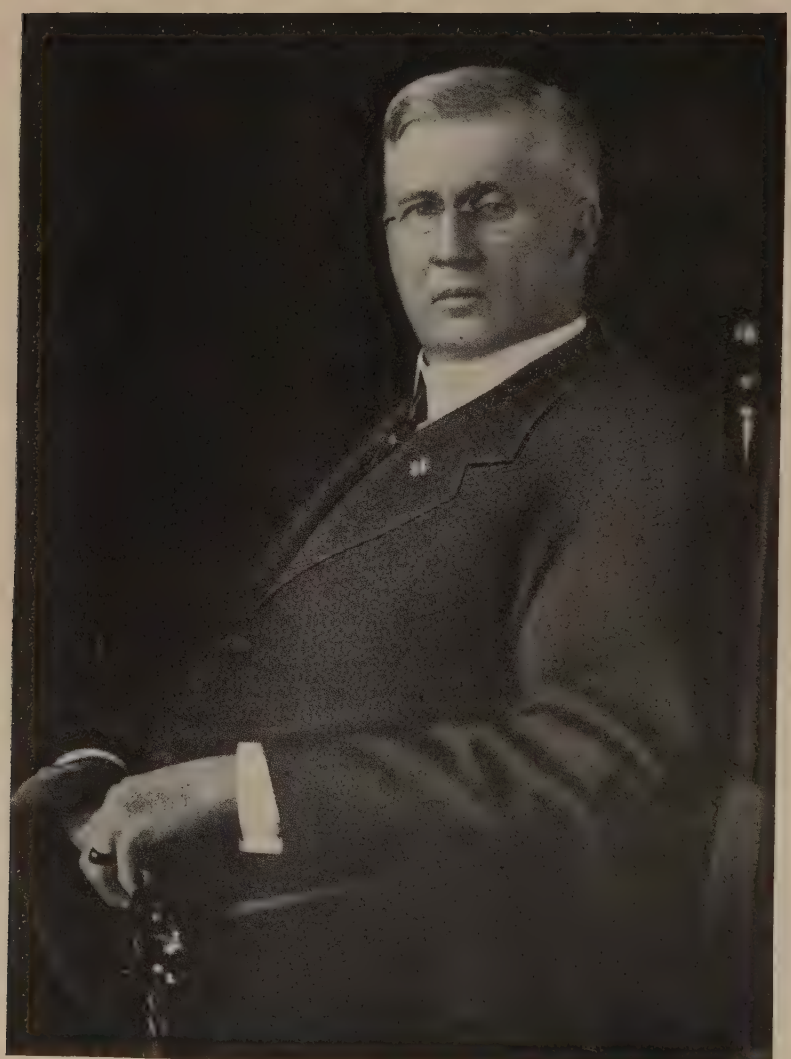
Rollen J. Windrow represents one of the old families in southern Texas, his great-grandparents having come from Tennessee to Texas when children. Mr. Windrow himself is a native of San Saba, Texas, where he was born in June, 1885. His father, Cleveland C. Windrow, was born at Weimar in Colorado county, in 1852, was a contractor, and died in 1909. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Crenshaw, who was born at Weimar in 1854, and now lives with her son Rollen in Waco. The five children are named as follows: Beulah, Burk, Irene, Alice and Rollen. Beulah married George Houghton, a merchant at Temple; Burk, who died at Del Rio in 1910, was a contractor, and by his marriage to Pearl Love left one child; Irene married Marvin Purdom, a railroad engineer living at Van Buren, Arkansas, and their one child is Rollen; Alice married A. G. McGalvin, an electrical engineer living at Dallas.

Rollen J. Windrow, who is unmarried and whose home is at 918 North Twelfth street, in Waco, while a boy displayed marked inclination for the mechanical and technical lines which have finally brought him into his present possessions. His higher education was acquired at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, where he specialized in civil engineering, and in 1906 engaged in practical work. In 1912 the college at Bryan granted him the degree of Civil Engineer, his previous work having won him the Bachelor of Science degree in 1906. From 1906 to 1907 Mr. Windrow was employed by the general government on river improvements in the vicinity of Vicksburg, in Mississippi; he was with the Santa Fe Railroad from 1907 to 1908; then with the Texas Central Railroad from 1908 to 1909, and again with the Santa Fe from 1909 to 1911. In the latter year Mr. Windrow returned to his Alma Mater as instructor in civil engineering, and remained a member of the faculty of the college until 1913. In the latter year came his appointment as county engineer for McLennan county, and since then his home has been in Waco.

Mr. Windrow affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a Royal Arch Mason. His church home is the Methodist, and his political affiliation is with the Democratic party. Mr. Windrow is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. As an enterprising Waco citizen he has a membership in the Young Men's Business League. Outside of his profession, which is both his business and his hobby, Mr. Windrow finds occasional recreation and relaxation in a fishing trip and is a lover of outdoor life of all kinds.

NOTLY O. WORTHAM. Among the county officials of McLennan county, none has performed his duties with greater fidelity and efficiency, competence and economy than Notly O. Wortham, whose administration of the county treasurer's office covers five years. Mr. Wortham has lived in McLennan county for nearly half a century, was at one time a cattle herder, as a result of industry and sticking to his job acquired a good farm, was in business at Waco many years, and his record in every capacity has been such as to entitle him to the confidence displayed by his fellow citizens in electing him to his present office.

Notly O. Wortham was born in Graves county, Kentucky, March 8, 1848, a son of David D. and Amelia P. (Kelly) Wortham. The father, who was born in Virginia in 1804, and came to Texas in 1862, was a farmer



Bacon Saunders

y occupation and died in 1872. The mother was born n Tennessee about 1820 and died in 1882. Their twelve hildren are named as follows: Elizabeth, deceased; Minerva, deceased; Charity; Susan; Patrick K., deeased; John, deceased; Emily, deceased; Notly O.; Eliza, deceased; Addie; May; Warren, deceased.

Mr. Wortham was about fourteen years old when the family moved to Texas, and his education was largely acquired in the common schools of his native state of Kentucky. His first employment away from the home farm was as a cattle herder for one year, followed by a situation as ranch manager or foreman for a similar time, and he then invested his modest capital in two hundred acres of land in McLennan county. This land was cultivated under his management in cotton and corn for five years, and he then sold out and moved to the city of Waco. For twenty years Mr. Wortham was associated with W. K. Pink in the general merchandise business, and in that time became one of the most popular citizens of McLennan county. In 1908, during his first election to the office of county treasurer, and by the votes of the people his administration has been continued down to the present time.

At Waco, on September 15, 1891, Mr. Wortham married Miss Hannah Hopkins, of that city. Their three children are Ruth, Notly H., and Clarence K. Mr. Wortham has long given active support to the dominant political party in Texas, and outside of his public and political work and his business, his chief interest is centered in the Christian church, of which he is an elder. His home, which he owns, is a comfortable residence at the corner of Fifteenth and Henry streets.

Bacon Saunders, M. D. The limits assigned to this brief review of one of the most eminent surgeons of Texas and the southwest make it necessary that the biographer confine himself to tracing the origin and progress of a rare professional career; to present briefly the life of a prominent citizen as it has been seen by the mass of unprofessional people among whom it has been spent; to note the high professional honors which it has received; to give but the outline of a life that can only be justly and adequately considered by the professional writer and appreciated by the reader who has a thorough knowledge of the subjects which have engaged his activities, and can follow the line of original investigation which it has been his fortune to make in some important lines of surgery.

It can be stated without the possibility of gainsaying that Bacon Saunders is today one of the surgeons of first rank in the United States. Twenty years ago when he first located at Fort Worth he had a reputation for skill and ability of more than local measure, and his services have since then been brought into a constantly enlarging field so that for a number of years he has had scarcely a peer in the entire southwest. One of the most coveted honors of the profession was given him recently at the institution of the American College of Surgeons, when Dr. Saunders was made a Fellow of the College. This organization, patterned after the Royal College of Surgeons in England, is designed to afford some method of clear distinction for those members of the medical profession who are specially equipped for surgical work, and membership in the American College of Surgeons is an index of high proficiency in surgery even more than membership in the American Medical Association indicates standing and ability in the general field of medicine. A son of a pioneer Texas physician, whose career received some special attention in the following paragraph, Bacon Saunders was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, January 5, 1855. When he was two years old the family came to Texas, settling first at Dallas, where they lived until 1869, and then moving to Bonham in Fannin county. His education was begun in private school at Dallas, and when the family moved to Bonham he entered Carlton College, a noted institution of its day, where he was graduated in 1873, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts when only eighteen years old. The following two years were spent in teaching at Bonham, and at the same time he was a diligent student of medicine in his father's office. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. March 1, 1877, the honor man of a class of one hundred and ninety members. Returning to Bonham, he entered upon the practice of his chosen calling, and did a successful professional business there until January, 1893. He was the partner of his father at Bonham, and it was the surgical branch of the firm's practice to which he gave special attention. His removal from Bonham to Fort Worth was due to the many calls upon his ability as a surgeon, and the superior railroad facilities at Fort Worth enabled him to attend distant cases with greater convenience. For several years Dr. Saunders was a partner of the late W. A. Adams, and later with F. D. Thompson, and while with them paid some attention to general medical practice. During the past fifteen years, however, Dr. Saunders has confined himself to the practice of surgery, and his achievements have been such as to place him at the head of his profession in the state.

Dr. Saunders was one of the founders of the medical department of Fort Worth University, and is now president of the faculty of the Medical Department of the Texas Christian University, and professor of surgery and clinical surgery in that institution. He has considered his position as a teacher of young men in preparation for the responsible duties of medical life, a duty higher than any private interest, and has frequently subordinated personal welfare to his sense of public obligation. However, he has received the emoluments as well as the honors of the profession since his skill has brought to him some of the most remunerative practice in north Texas. Dr. Saunders is chief surgeon of the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, of the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway, the Wichita Valley Railway, and local surgeon for the Texas and Pacific, the International and Great Northern, the St. Louis & Southwestern, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. He is consulting medical director of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. Dr. Saunders is essentially a professional man and has no political aspirations. He is a director in the American National Bank of Fort Worth, president and director of the Commonwealth Bonding and Casualty Insurance Company of Fort Worth, a director in the International Fire Insurance Company of Fort Worth. He has never been indifferent to the duties of citizenship, and at all times has taken an interest in matters that affect his home city or its people. Dr. Saunders was one of the founders and an ex-president of the North Texas Medical Association; is an ex-president of the Texas State Medical Society; is a former official of the International Railway Surgeons' Association, and is a past vice president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, a body whose membership is restricted to those who have attained acknowledged skill in surgery. The greater part of his local hospital work has been done as surgeon in charge of St. Joseph's Infirmary in Fort Worth. Dr. Saunders among his professional associates has always been noted for his enormous energy and vitality, and those constitutional resources have stood him in good stead in the long and arduous practice to which he has devoted himself for more than twenty years.

On October 31, 1877, Dr. Saunders was married to Miss Ida Caldwell, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Rev. Tillman A. Caldwell, who located with his family at Bonham, Texas. Mrs. Saunders was one of the women members of the Texas World's Fair Commission in 1904. They are the parents of two children: Roy F., who has followed in the footsteps of his father, and is a rising young physician and surgeon of Fort Worth; and Linda Ray, who married Mr. Charles D. Reimers, president of Exline-Reimers Company of Fort Worth.

PAUL DEWITT PAGE. A member of the Bastrop county bar since 1896, Judge Page has gained prominence both as a lawyer and as a business man, being president of the Citizens State Bank of Bastrop. His fellow citizens have further shown their confidence in his ability and integrity in choosing him again and again for positions of honor and trust.

Paul DeWitt Page was born at Evergreen, Conecuh county, Alabama, in 1868, a son of Patrick Donovan and Anna DeWitt (Mitchell) Page. His father, a native of Alabama, was educated in that state for the profession of law, was married there, and in 1872 moved to Texas, settling in Bryan, Brazos county, where he successfully practiced law until his death in 1880. The mother died at Bryan in 1885.

Judge Page was four years old when he came to Texas, received his early education in the schools of Bryan, was a student at the University of Texas, and read law in the office of Orgain & Garwood in Bastrop, where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1896. He at once began the practice of his profession in partnership with E. F. Higgins, who is now associate justice of the 8th court of civil appeals at El Paso. This firm was Page & Higgins, a partnership which continued with mutual satisfaction until 1899, when Judge Higgins removed to Houston. In 1898 Mr. Page was elected county attorney of Bastrop county, and consented to continued service in that position for three successive terms or six years, until 1904. In that year he was elected county judge of Bastrop county, and looked after the fiscal administration of the county for two terms until 1908. In 1900 Judge Page joined in partnership with J. H. Miley under the firm name of Page & Miley, and they were partners in a large practice until 1909. Thereafter Judge Page was alone until April, 1913, when he and James S. Jones made the firm of Page & Jones.

Judge Page in a quiet way has had a very prominent part in politics and civic affairs, it being a characteristic of his to perform much public service but in such inconspicuous manner that he attracts less attention than many men of less ability. In 1908 he served as a delegate from the Ninth congressional district of Texas to the Democratic national convention at Denver; was a member of the Texas state Democratic executive committee in 1910, serving until 1912; and since 1909 has been chairman of the Bastrop county Democratic executive committee. At this writing, in 1914, he is a candidate for state senator from the Nineteenth senatorial district. Judge Page has been president of the Citizens State Bank of Bastrop since its organization in 1909, and is also president of the Bastrop Abstract Company. Fraternally he has affiliations with Gamble Lodge No. 244, A. F. & A. M.; Bastrop Chapter, R. A. M.; Smithville Commandery, K. T.; El Mina Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. In July, 1899, occurred his marriage to Miss Blanche Garwood, daughter of Major C. B. Garwood, of Bastrop, and sister of H. M. Garwood, of Houston. Mrs. Page died in April, 1911, leaving two children: Paul D. Page, Jr., and Wilmer Garwood Page. On April 16, 1913, Judge Page married Miss Mary R. Higgins, daughter of W. T. Higgins, of Bastrop, and a sister of his former law partner, Judge E. F. Higgins.

WALTER W. JENKINS. Descended from old and honored families of Virginia and North Carolina, William W. Jenkins, county auditor of Williamson county, Texas, has displayed in his character and his public service many of the traits which made the Jenkins family prominent in the various avenues of life in which their activities were maintained. Mr. Jenkins was for a number of years identified with educational work, in which he displayed a high order of ability that commended him to the people as one fitted for public service. He ha never betrayed the trust placed in him by his fellow citizens, and is today accounted one of the popular an efficient public servants of his part of the state.

Mr. Jenkins is a native son of Williamson county, hi parents being Byron and Rashel (Jolly) Jenkins. Hi father was born March 10, 1838, in Lincoln county, Nort Carolina, and is a son of Ben and Fannie (Rhodes) Jen kins, whose family settled in Virginia at an early perio and subsequently moved to North Carolina. Byron Jen kins came to Texas with his mother, his father havin passed away before, in 1849. His maternal great-grand father, Elisha Rhodes, had come from North Carolina t Webberville, Texas, in 1844, and in 1849 returned an brought his family, including Byron and his two younge brothers and his mother to Texas, settling twelve mile north of Austin. Of the thirteen who came at that time Byron Jenkins is the only one now surviving, and he wit his wife now makes his home on the farm near George town. The children are: Walter, of this review; Jennie who is the wife of L. P. Rhodes, of Marble Falls, Texas Ben, who is a farmer near Bartlett, Texas; Albert, a farm er near Georgetown; Julia, who is the wife of T. U. Ric ings, of Hughes Springs, Texas; and Nannie, who live at home with her parents. Byron Jenkins joined th Texas Ranger service under Captain Dalrymple, an continued in the service on the frontier from six month prior to the Civil war until after its close. Mrs. Jen kins is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Jolly, wh settled in Texas in 1850. Her mother is still living a the age of eighty-eight years, near Round Rock, Texas while her father is dead. A blacksmith by profession, h served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army being in charge of an engineering corps, and in afte years was one of the builders of the first Methodist churc in Austin.

Walter W. Jenkins, after completing the curriculu of the common schools, entered the Southwestern Un versity. Subsequently he graduated from the Texa State Normal School. He began his work as an educato in 1891, and continued to teach public schools until 190 and from 1898 until 1910 was an instructor in the South western University Summer Normal School. He wa elected county superintendent of public instruction i 1905 and served in that capacity until 1910, when h resigned during his third term in office to accept th position of county auditor of Williamson county, an from November of that year until the present has abl discharged the duties of office. A man of the highes character he has fulfilled every expectation of the peo ple who have imposed upon him the trust of public office The affairs of his department are being managed in thorough and businesslike manner, and his courteou manner has won him friends among all classese of people

In 1901 Mr. Jenkins was married to Miss Blanch Mason, daughter of Neal Mason, one of the pioneers o Texas, who came here from North Carolina and is no deceased. Mrs. Jenkins' mother is still living. On daughter, Ruth, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins Mr. Jenkins is interested in fraternal matters, being Chapter Mason and a member of the Woodmen of th World. He belongs to the Presbyterian church.

PROFESSOR HENRY F. TRIPLETT. One of the foremos educators in Texas is the present city superintendent o schools at Beaumont, Professor Henry F. Triplett, wh has been continuously identified with the work of th school room and the supervision of schools in Texas fo the past twenty-one years. He is doing much to give vita ity and increased efficiency to the school system of Bea mont, and is an important contributor to the moder progress of education in his part of the state. Prac tically all of his active career has been spent in educa tional work and in affairs of scholarship. Henry F Triplett was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1854,

son of Thomas Mason and Vianna (Silcott) Triplett. Both parents were members of old-time families of Virginia. His father served throughout the war in the Confederate army, was by profession a musical director, but his practical work was in the field of stock raising and farming. In 1870 the father brought his family to Missouri, locating near Sedalia, in Pettis county.

Henry F. Triplett, until he was sixteen years of age, lived in Loudon county, Virginia, and accompanied the family on its removal to Missouri. There he grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1880 was graduated with the degree of B. Pd., from the state normal college at Warrensburg, and has been almost continuously identified with educational activities since then. Throughout his career he has been specializing so far as possible in science, and he studied in the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, and in the Illinois Medical College at Chicago, specializing in bacteriology and chemistry. His home has been in Texas since 1893, and during his residence in this state he pursued his studies in the Fort Worth University, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1900, and the degree of M. S. in 1903. Before coming to Texas, he had been superintendent of the city schools at Sweet Springs, Missouri, for seven years, and for three years at Harrisonville, Missouri. In 1893 he became superintendent of schools at Ennis, Texas, a position he held for ten years, and since that time has been superintendent of schools at Beaumont. He is an ex-member of the State Board of Normal Examiners and of the State Board of Examiners, and was an instructor in the Texas University Summer School several sessions. As superintendent of schools Professor H. F. Triplett has done a large and distinctive work. He has kept up the efficiency of the school system to its very highest mark, and has made the schools the co-ordinate factor in the institutional life of the city. During this decade the local school system has improved in every way to a greater degree than could be claimed by any previous decade. There has been a notable increase in the school population and in the school facilities. There are now seven school buildings for white pupils and four for colored children. The four latest buildings, completed in 1910, are the Pennsylvania Avenue School, the George O'Brien Millard School, the Averill School, and the Fletcher School, all of the most modern construction, and among the best of their kind anywhere. The school attendance for the year 1913-14 was 4,450.

Professor Triplett has membership in the Texas State, the Southern, and the National Educational Association. He is a former president of the State Association, and has been a member of its executive committee since 1904. He is the author of several books, among them being "Civics: Texas and Federal," the adopted text on civics for the schools of Texas, 1914-1920.

Religiously he belongs to the Methodist church, and is prominent in Masonry, having taken the Knights Templar degrees in the York Rite, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with Galveston Consistory, and with El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Galveston.

Mrs. Triplett before her marriage was Miss Amanda Wheeler, who was born in Loudon county, Virginia. Her family came to Missouri at the same time with the Tripletts in 1870. The four children in the family of Professor and Mrs. Triplett are: Mrs. Lena Milam, Mrs. Olive Brock, Mrs. Juanita Alexander, and Mason Triplett. Mason Triplett, the only son, is engaged in the lumber business at Beaumont.

TEMPLE DOSWELL SMITH. The standard of every community is measured by the character of its financial institutions, for unless they are stable, the credit of the municipality and its people is impeached. The Bank of Fredericksburg, Texas, is an institution which grew out of the needs of its locality, and was organized by a man of exceptional standing, whose interests have been centered in it, and whose honor and personal fortune are bound up in its life. Under such desirable conditions, a bank is bound to maintain a high standard, and make money for its stockholders, and at the same time to safeguard the interests of its depositors. For more than a quarter of a century, Temple D. Smith has been one of the leading financiers of Gillespie county, Texas, and has been president of the Bank of Fredericksburg since he organized that institution in 1887. He is a native of Hanover county, Virginia, where his birth occurred August 22, 1846, and is a son of J. Snellson and Paulina Thilman (Doswell) Smith. The former was a son of Snellson Smith, who married Martha Bickerton Lewis, a member of the eminent Lewis family in Virginia. The Smith family is of English ancestry. Mr. Smith's father was a planter in Hanover county, Virginia, prior to the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South. In 1860 he removed with his family to Marion county, Indiana, establishing a home near Indianapolis. His wife was a member of a prominent Virginia family. She was a daughter of Paul T. Doswell, a son of James Doswell, who was a captain of infantry during the Revolutionary war and who married Jane Thilman. Paul T. Doswell married Fannie Gwathmey, of Welsh ancestry, and Major Tom Doswell, his brother, was also a prominent member of this family.

Temple D. Smith was fourteen years of age when the family moved to Marion county, Indiana. Later he accepted a business position in Indianapolis. The early part of his education was secured mostly in the public schools, then under the tutelage of his father, who was educated at Randolph-Macon College and the University of Virginia, he continued his studies. In the Indiana capital, Mr. Smith received his introduction to the mercantile business, and for some years was connected with a wholesale iron and steel concern, filling positions in both the office and on the road and becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the trade; later he was associated with the once noted heavy hardware firm, Fowler & Sons, of Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1884 he made his advent in Texas, going into the banking and mercantile business in Jones county, in the western part of the state. He came to Fredericksburg, Texas, in 1887, and here established the Bank of Fredericksburg, of which he has remained the president and principal owner to the present time. This is a private institution, and enjoys a place of the highest standing, not only at home but in the financial centers of the East. Mr. Smith is also president of the First National Bank of Carthage, Texas, and of the Cotton Belt State Bank, of Timpson, Texas, which institutions he organized in 1894 and 1897 respectively. He has directed the policies of the three banks in a safe and conservative manner, thoroughly gaining and holding the full confidence of the public. A fact worthy of most creditable mention in connection with Mr. Smitht's career as a banker, is that all three of his banks, during the financial panic of 1907, placed no limit whatever on withdrawal of deposits; the banks carried on their business during the crisis, paying all valid checks when presented.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary Alice Francis, who was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and one daughter has been born to this union, Miss Estelle Francis Smith, who, after receiving preparatory training in Mulholland's School in San Antonio, Texas, was sent to Wellesley (Massachusetts) College, where she took a B. A. degree, and now resides with her parents. In public matters, Mr. Smith has always evinced a commendable spirit of willingness to assist in all matters making for progress. Thus he rendered especially valuable services and displayed his public spirit, in 1913, when he contributed liberally and helped to raise the bonus for securing a railroad line to Fredericksburg. For himself he has never desired public office, but his support and influence

are much sought by those running for positions of preference, and he is known as a man who will loyally adhere to and courageously fight for the principles which he deems just. Essentially a financier, he has found his chief pleasure in his business ventures, but he has not been indifferent to the social amenities, and in a wide acquaintance is able to boast of a number of sincere friends. For the past fifteen years Mr. Smith and family have divided their time between their home in the south and New York city.

JOHN SMITH SAUNDERS, M. D. As already stated, Dr. Bacon Saunders is the son of an eminent pioneer Texas physician, and some notice of his career is appropriate in this connection. John Smith Saunders, who was one of the best of old-school physicians, was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, and in 1857 came to Dallas, which was then situated almost on the frontier. As a pioneer doctor in that city, in the years immediately preceding the war he became known over a wide surrounding territory. His visits across the sparsely settled country, bearing cheer and healing to the isolated families, often penetrated into Tarrant county. To the easy-circumstanced dweller of city or town of the present day, imagination alone must picture the hardships which the good doctor encountered on these horseback journeys with his medicine packed in his saddle-bags, or the joy with which he was hailed by the suffering who had perhaps awaited his coming for days, whereas in this age the same number of hours would seem long, and who would not see him again on his rounds for several weeks. Filling the place of friend, counselor, and helper, his part in the life of that historical epoch is none the less important because it was unostentatiously performed. He thus continued to practice at Dallas until the war came on. A Kentuckian, it is not strange that his admiration for his fellow citizen, Henry Clay, made him an adherent of old-line principles, and when the question of secession came up for settlement, though a firm believer in state rights, he opposed the separation from the Union. But, like Lewis T. Wigfall, whom he so admired, and like hundreds of conspicuous and eminent southerners, his loyalty to Dixie, when the issue came to settlement, aligned him without hesitation with the Confederacy. Enlisting in 1862, he was appointed brigade surgeon on the staff of General R. M. Cano, and as such served until the close of the war. On his return to Dallas he decided to give up the practice of medicine, and for several years during that period of industrial prostration took a prominent part in business affairs. He built and operated the first steam mill at Dallas, and was also in the mercantile business until the failure of his health obliged him to retire. His children were then at the age when they needed better educational facilities than were afforded at Dallas, and this was the prime consideration that induced him to move to Bonham in 1869. There he built up a large general practice and lived until his death in 1891. His wife was Sarah Jane Claypool, who was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

At one time Dr. John S. Saunders served as president of the North Texas Medical Association, following his son in that position. Noteworthy and successful though he was as a physician, his character was such that men were more interested in the man than in his work. Of firm and positive conviction, he commanded respect and wielded influence among men as a leader, although he never used the qualities for any kind of political preferment, and the most important position he held was as brigade surgeon during the war. In the Christian church he took a very active part, and was a devoted member until his death. Though his energies were almost constantly directed to serious affairs, yet he possessed the social qualities which attached men to him through affection as well as respect. He was an engaging storyteller, and was especially fond of pointing a serious principle with an illustrative anecdote. Schools of a prim
tive time supplied him with only the barest fundamenta
upon which later study and observation reared a mo
intimate knowledge of literature, men and events. H
love for the classics in literature never deserted him, an
even in camp, when surrounded by all the stern realitie
of military life, he was wont to read his Shakespear
aloud to his fellow officers, and such was his sympathet
acquaintance with that author that it is said he kne
half the plays by memory.

DR. W. NEAL WATT. No family in Texas today, pe
haps, has a wider family record for military activit
through several generations than has the Watt famil
of which Dr. W. Neal Watt, of Austin, is a representativ
member. Dr. Watt first came to Texas in 1882, and i
the year 1894 he identified himself with this city in hi
professional capacity, since which time he has been activ
and prominent in his work. Dr. Watt was born o
December 31, 1856, in Charlotte, North Carolina, an
is a son of Rev. J. B. and Louisa A. (Neal) Watt.

The ancestry of Dr. Watt is a most interesting on
and though lack of space will not permit any great detai
ing of the family, it may be said that members of th
Neal and Watt families have played important parts i
the making of American history, from Colonial day
down to the present time.

Rev. J. B. Watt was for a number of years pastor o
the Steele Creek Old School Presbyterian church, and h
was a son of James Watt, who lived at Winnsboro
South Carolina, for years, and was a very successfu
farmer there. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and
direct descendant of James Watt, the inventor of th
steam engine, the family having emigrated from Scotlan
in the sixteenth century. Members of the families fro
which Dr. Watt, of this review, comes, namely,—th
Neals, Watts, Griers and McDowells, figured prominentl
in the Revolutionary war as participants, and Dr. Wa
is especially proud of the fact that he is a native son o
Mecklenberg county, where the Declaration of Ind
pendence was first voiced on May 20, 1775.

General W. H. Neal, the maternal grandfather of th
subject, owned and operated a number of cotton an
grist mills in the vicinity of Charlotte, North Carolin
and in his day was reckoned a big man. The famil
was especially active in Civil war times, and eight men
bers of the Neal-Watt-Grier family who met death o
battlefields of the Civil war in the service of the Co
federacy, lie buried in Steele Creek cemetery. Larki
Neal, another of the family lies in an unknown grave o
the field of Antietam. Captain Mathew Peeples, a
uncle of Dr. Watt by marriage, was killed in the seve
days battle at Richmond. After being wounded an
carried off the field, he was killed by the explosion of
shell. A half brother of Dr. Watt, Frank Watt, an
another named Charles, were very active in the servic
of the Confederacy. Frank Watt was a gallant lieute
ant in the First South Carolina Cavalry, attached t
General J. E. B. Stuart's command. Just before th
battle of Antietam he was shot above the right ear, th
bullet passing directly through his head, and carryin
with it particles of the brain. He fell from his hors
and was reported dead. When Stuart was beaten bac
by a division of Federal infantry, the body of Fran
Watt was captured. When it was discovered that h
was still alive he was lodged in prison, and after si
months there he was exchanged and returned hom
sound and well. He returned to the service in a sho
while and took an active part in the second battle o
Manassas. A few weeks after that battle he fell ill o
typhoid fever, and died in a Confederate hospita
Charles Watt passed through the entire war period with
out being wounded, and he is still living. It is a notab
fact that the First North Carolina Regiment, of whic
he was a member, was in thirty-two pitched battles, be
sides numerous skirmishes, Mr. Watt participating i

them all. He was captured at Petersburg in D. H. Hill's division, and for several months after the close of the war he was a captive in a northern prison. The mother of Dr. Watt was Louisa Angeline Neal, a daughter of Gen. William H. Neal, of the Confederate army.

Dr. Watt had his early education in the schools of Charlotte and Shelby, North Carolina, attending the D. McNeill Turner high school of the latter place, after which he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and on March 10, 1877, was graduated. Soon after that event the young doctor began practice with Dr. Thomas Kell at Pineville, North Carolina, and for a year he remained there. He came to Burton, Texas, in February, 1882, and he continued there in practice until 1894, when he came to Austin. Since that time he has been definitely and worthily engaged in medical practice in this city.

Dr. Watt has kept up his professional studies during the year and in 1907 he took post graduate courses in medicine and surgery in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In addition to his private practice, he was engaged as Division Surgeon of the Austin & Northwestern Railroad from 1894 to 1902, and prior to his coming to Texas he was surgeon of the North Carolina State Militia for one year. At the present time he is Chief Medical Examiner & Nominator of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States, medical examiner of the Provident Life Assurance Society of New York, medical examiner of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and of the Order of Railroad Trainmen and also medical examiner for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the Woodmen of the World. He is the medical representative of the Austin Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Surgeon of the Union Casualty and Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri; of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association; of the Mutual Accident Association of Utica, New York, and of Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Maryland. He is a member of Travis County, Austin District and the State and American Medical Associations, and is an active member and worker in each of them.

His private practice in the city is an extensive one, which, coupled with his many professional activities, combine to make him one of the busiest men of the city.

On September 27, 1882, in Burton, Texas, Dr. Watt was married to Olivia Jordan Elliott, a daughter of B. F. Elliott, of that place, and five children were born to them. William Elliott Watt is now twenty-two years of age and is a student in the medical department of the University of Tennessee in his third year. Maude Winifred, aged nineteen, a graduate of the Austin high school, will attend a girl's college, where she will fit herself for the teaching profession. Stuart, aged seventeen, is an apprentice in an automobile shop. Terence Neal Watt, eight years old, is a pupil in Bickler's school, in East Austin. Walter Slade Watt, the youngest, is now three and a half years old.

The family residence is maintained at No. 309 East Eighth street, while the offices of the doctor are in the Littlefield Building.

JAMES J. PADGETT. The ups and downs of life have about equally alternated in the business career of James J. Padgett, who has been identified with business in one form or another in Texas since his earliest advent into the state in the year 1872. Since then he has been active in agriculture, mercantile ventures and in public service. Success has attended some of his enterprises and on numerous occasions he has been unfortunate, but he is, in the main, a fairly successful man, and takes his place among the foremost men of Waco, where he has been a resident since 1897.

James J. Padgett was born in Calhoun county, Georgia, on September 27, 1850, and is a son of Elijah Padgett and Lydia (Davis) Padgett. The father was born in Fayette county, Georgia, in 1821, and was a prominent man in Calhoun county for a good many years. He was sheriff of the county for thirteen years and judge of the superior court of the county for six years, as well as being otherwise prominent in that district. He died in 1885. The mother, who was born in 1831, died in 1865, leaving one son,—James J. Padgett, of this review.

James J. Padgett attended the common schools of Calhoun county to the age of nineteen years, after which he was employed in the farming communities near his home until he was twenty-two, when he left the work and with his father opened a general store in Whitney. They continued until 1872 and sold out the business and came to McLennan county, Texas, where they took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. They lived on the place for six years, then sold it and invested the proceeds in a farm implement business at Perry, associating themselves with a Mr. Henchman in the enterprise. After two years they withdrew and, going south to Bosque, McLennan county, bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for which they paid $3.50 the acre. After three years James J. Padgett, attracted by the opening of the town of McGregor, moved to that place and built the third house that was erected there. He put in a line of furniture and stoves, also a full line of farm implements, and continued successfully in business until 1885, when he burned out, and the business was a total loss. While in business there Mr. Padgett had been appointed postmaster under the first Cleveland administration, and he served for three and a half years, when he resigned. After the disastrous fire, crippled in his resources and almost ruined, Mr. Padgett again engaged in the implement business and continued for two years, when he sold out, and again bought land at South Bosque, where he lived for two years. In 1897 he came to Waco and for a year was occupied in the feed business, but his next venture was in carpentering and contracting, in which he continued for three years. For the next years he was in the employ of the city in various capacities, and in 1912 he was elected justice of the peace from the First Precinct, which office he still retains.

It will be seen that Mr. Padgett has known ill fortune, as well as good, but he has always taken his losses philosophically, and after each misfortune has come up smiling, ready to begin over again, and today, after forty-two years of residence in Texas, he may be said to be one of the reasonably successful men of the place.

Mr. Padgett, in addition to his service as justice of the peace, served as deputy sheriff of McLennan county for ten years, and he was constable of Moody precinct for one term. He is a member of the Young Men's Business League of Waco, and attends the Baptist church.

On February 7, 1887, Mr. Padgett was married to Martha L. Davis, daughter of John Davis, a real estate man of Calhoun county, Georgia, and to them have been born nine children. Lydia, the eldest, is a widow; Lenora is the wife of J. C. McKathan; John married Lula Miller, and is a farmer; James, Jr., an expressman at Waco, married Jennie Raysdale; Alice M. is the wife of William Elliott, of Oklahoma; Lollie married D. T. Pierce, a minister and teacher of Kingsville, Texas. Tommie, Roger and an infant are deceased.

DR. JAMES EDWARD SNEED has been a resident of Teague and a practicing physician here since the town started on its way to the dignity of the name of city, coming here as a young physician fresh from his alma mater at New Orleans. He is a Texas product, born in Fairfield, on December 17, 1881, and he was reared for the most part in the community of his birth. He is a son of Dr. Wm. N. Sneed, who still practices medicine in Fairfield, and concerning whom it is eminently fit-

ting and proper that some mention be made at this point.

Dr. William N. Sneed came to Texas from Thomasville, Georgia, where he was born in 1844. He had his education in Tulane University, in New Orleans, and from Texas, where he came as a youth, he entered the Confederate army from Freestone county, in the regiment of Colonel Bradley. He served in General Pemberton's army in Mississippi and was captured and paroled at Vicksburg. He then returned to the service in Texas and served in and about Galveston during the remainder of the war. He was never wounded, and when the long struggle was ended he turned at once to his professional studies, and was a graduate from the medical department of Tulane University. His service in a public capacity has been confined to membership on examining boards and other work pertaining to the making of fledgling doctors. He has attended the clinics and done post graduate work from time to time, keeping himself as fresh and up-to-date in the knowledge of his profession as he felt himself on the day he left college. Dr. Sneed has taken no active part in politics. He is a Democrat, and though prominent and popular with his fellow men, he has never shown any desire to hold office. He is a man of striking appearance, weighing about 190 pounds, and with a figure as erect as that of an early North American Indian. He is a man of pleasing personality, and is a natural leader, so that had he permitted himself to deviate from his chosen career, he would have undoubtedly won high honors in the political field. Dr. Sneed has given some time to agriculture, and he is the owner of a vast tract of land in Freestone county. He has brought much of his land under cultivation and has introduced blooded horses and cattle into the section where he carries on farming activities. He is also interested in banks in both Fairfield and Teague, and his investments have extended to other fields as well. He never makes public speeches, but among a company of friends, Dr. Sneed is an interesting and instructive conversationalist.

Dr. Sneed came to Texas with his father, Kit W. Sneed, who died in Fairfield, as a farmer. He became a large planter there and owned many slaves, and the colored Sneeds of the present day are, for the most part, descendants of his former holdings of blacks. He was a strong Secessionist, and a Yankee in his vicinity was shown no quarter. Kit W. Sneed married a Miss Davis, and their children were seven in number. They were Dr. W. N., Dr. J. A., Walter E. and Dr. Kit W., of Wortham, Texas; Mrs. J. B. McInnis, of Teague; Mrs. J. H. Oliver, of Buffalo, Texas; and Mrs. Ella Johnson, of Fairfield, now deceased.

Dr. William N. Sneed married Miss Alice Johnson, a daughter of Col. J. B. Johnson, a Confederate Colonel, and an ante-bellum settler of Freestone county. He was an extensive planter and slave owner and the famous old "rock house" of the Fairfield community was his home, and was of his own construction. His children were Edgar, of Waco; William P., a large planter near Fairfield; Mrs. W. F. Moore, who died in Mexia, Texas, and Mrs. Sneed. The issue of Dr. Sneed and his wife were Berta, wife of G. P. Davis, of Fairfield; Dr. Wm. N. Jr.; Dr. James Edward of this review; Mrs. John F. Fryer of Fairfield and Miss Alice Sneed, also of Fairfield.

Dr. James Edward Sneed spent his boyhood acquiring his common school training, and when he was a high school senior he entered the A. & M. College at Bryan. There he did the work of the Junior year in the engineering course, and when he left that institution he set about his preparation for a medical career. He had his medical training in Tulane University at New Orleans, and came fresh from his studies there to take up his professional duties at Teague, and here he has since continued successfully in his work.

Dr. Sneed is a member of the local medical societies, and he is also a member of the State and National Associations.

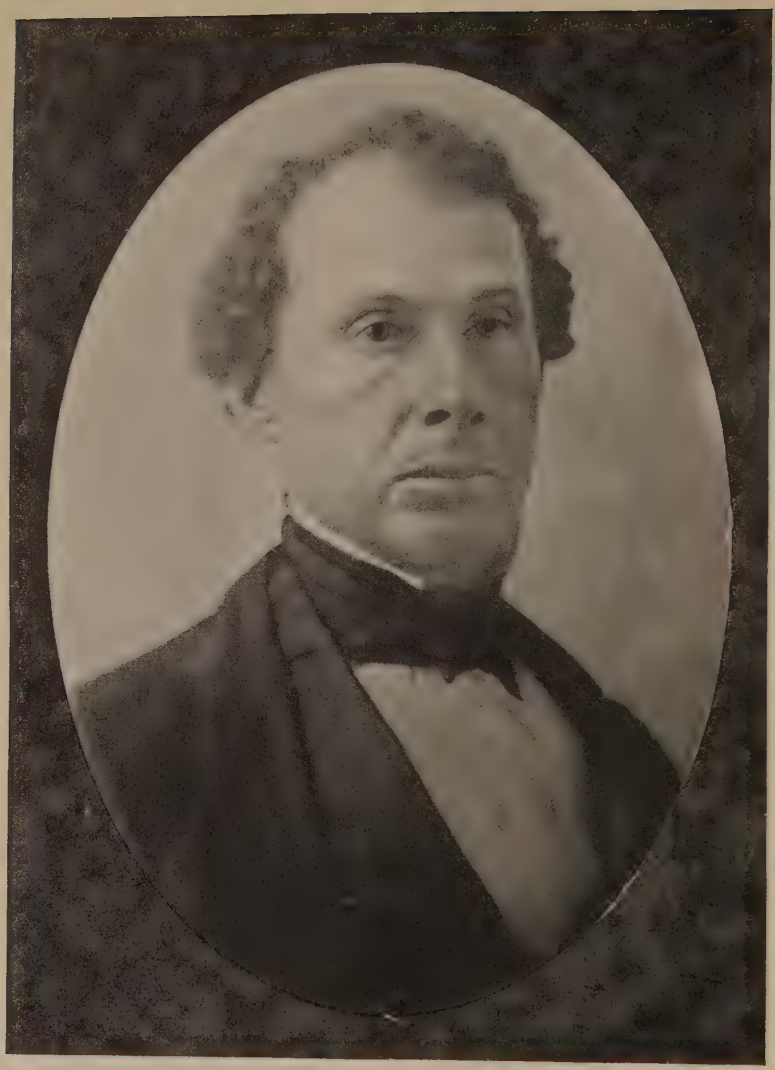
On November 6, 1906, Dr. Sneed was married in Camden, Alabama, to Miss Sallie Belle Bonner, a daughter of Irvin H. Bonner of Fairfield, Texas, and an old Confederate soldier and comrade of Dr. Sneed's father. Mr. Bonner came to Texas before the war and married Miss Jane Robinson, the daughter of a pioneer family of Freestone county. Mrs. Sneed is one of the two daughters of her parents, the other being the wife of Dr. Ernest Bonner of Camden, Alabama. Dr. and Mrs. Sneed are without issue.

Dr. Sneed is a Mason of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is also fraternally affiliated with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Teague, and take an active part in its work.

JOSEPH T. LARUE. A native son of the Lone Star state who has attained to distinctive success and prestige as one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Henderson county is Joseph Thomas LaRue, the popular president of the Athens National Bank, at Athens, the attractive and thriving judicial center of the county, where he has also other important capitalistic interests. His status in the community sets at naught any application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for he claims as his native heath the county that is now his home.

Mr. LaRue was born on a farm near Murchison, Henderson county, Texas, on the 18th of November, 1864, and is a representative of the honored pioneer families of this favored section of the state, besides which the name has been worthily lined with the annals of American history since 1685, when three brothers came from France and settled in Virginia. The lineage is thus traced back to stanch French origin and representatives of the family having aided in blazing the path of civilization on the "dark and bloody ground" of Virginia and Kentucky, when that commonwealth was still on the frontier. Joseph M. LaRue came from Bedford county, Tennessee, to Texas in 1852, and first settled near Lovelady, Houston county, but in the following year he removed to Henderson county, where he acquired a tract of wild land and instituted the reclamation and improvement of the same, this county continuing to be his home until his death, and his having been secure prestige as one of the honored pioneers and progressive citizens of the county, to the development and upbuilding of which he contributed his full quota.

Joseph M. LaRue was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, in the year 1825, and there his father, John C. LaRue, died very shortly after the close of the Civil war, at the age of seventy-seven years. John C. LaRue was born in Kentucky, whence he removed to Tennessee in the early pioneer epoch of the history of that state, and he became one of the extensive planters and slaveholders of Tennessee, where he well upheld the prestige of the family name, which is perpetuated in the title of LaRue county, Kentucky, a county named in honor of one of the distinguished members of the family who was prominent in the early history of the fine old Bluegrass state. John C. LaRue was a soldier in the war of 1812 and the maiden name of his wife was Hardin. Of their several children, Joseph M., father of the subject of this review, was the youngest. Joseph M. LaRue was reared under the somewhat patrician regime in the old south and was afforded the advantages of the schools of his native state. Upon leaving the parental home and instituting independent operations as a planter in Tennessee, his father presented him with a few slaves, whom he employed on his plantation, which was one of modest order, and whom he brought with him to Texas, where they continued in his service until the Emancipation Proclamation led to their freedom. Mr. LaRue continued



Thos D. Taylor

his agricultural operations in the vicinity of Murchison, Henderson county, until 1886, when he removed with his family to Athens, the county seat, where he died in the following year, honored by all who knew him. He was a loyal supporter of the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war, in which he served in the command of General Magruder, the greater part of the time being given to service in the quartermaster's department. While thus giving his aid in the support of southern arms Mr. LaRue acknowledged conversion to the Christian faith and became a member of the Baptist church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted adherent. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and his life was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. As a young man he wedded Miss Mary F. Oliver, who was born in the state of Tennessee, and who survived him by several years. Concerning their children following brief data are available: Clara is the wife of General J. Eads, a prosperous agriculturist near Athens, Henderson county; Penine became the wife of William Rhodes and now is deceased; Joseph T., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Squire B. resides at ElCampo, Wharton county; Ella is the wife of James O. Denton, of Murchison, Henderson county; William J. died in the city of Galveston, in 1902; and Anna is the wife of John H. Towery, of Athens.

Joseph T. LaRue was reared to maturity on the old homestead, which was the place of his birth and in connection with which he gained his initial experience in the practical duties and responsibilities of life. After completing the curriculum of the rural school, he continued his studies for a time in Hubbard College, at Overton, and later he attended the high school at Comanche. That he made good use of his scholastic opportunities is shown by the fact that for two years he was a successful and popular teacher in the country schools of his native county, but in the light of events it cannot be regretted that he deflected his attention from the pedagogic profession to identify himself with practical business activities. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. LaRue established his residence in Athens, where he assumed a clerkship in a mercantile establishment. He continued in the employ of others for eight years and then engaged in business as a merchandise broker, in the handling of heavy groceries and farmers' supplies, cotton-gin products, etc. Mr. LaRue continued successful operations in this line actively about fifteen years and then turned his attention to other fields of business enterprise, in which his success has been of equally unequivocal order. In 1902 he effected the organization of the Athens National Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. He has been a potent factor in the development and upbuilding of this substantial and popular financial institution of which he has been president since 1904, the other members of the official corps being as here noted: Dr. C. R. Johnson, vice-president; B. Sigler, cashier; and Isaac P. LaRue, assistant cashier. The bank now has a surplus of thirty-five thousand dollars, its undivided profits are five thousand dollars, and it has proved a beneficent agency in conserving the civic and material welfare of Henderson county. Mr. LaRue is president also of the First State Bank of Murchison, which was organized in 1912, is secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' & Merchants' Gin Company of Athens, is a stockholder and director of The Citizens' Ice Co., and is president of the Athens Business Men's League, a well organized and representative commercial body with high civic ideals and progressive policies. Mr. LaRue is ever ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home city and county and has done much to further the material development and upbuilding of Athens, where he is the owner of much valuable realty and where, in 1912, he erected a row of attractive and substantial brick business places on the south side of the courthouse square. The town of LaRue, thirteen miles southeast from Athens, on the T. & N. O. R. R., was named for him.

In politics Mr. LaRue was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, and from the same has never permitted himself to be deflected. He served several years as a member of the city council of Athens and he is one of the leading men of affairs in Henderson county, with a circle of friends that is limited only by that of his acquaintances, as his sincerity, integrity and purpose and genial personality have gained and retained to him unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church in their home city.

On the 16th of March, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. LaRue to Miss Stella Parsons, daughter of the late Dr. H. L. and Margaret (Richardson) Parsons, who were prominent pioneers of the village of Terrell, Kaufman county, Mrs. LaRue being said to have been the first white child born at that place. Dr. Parsons was a native of the state of New York, received from Yale University the degrees of both Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, and he long held prestige as one of the most distinguished and honored representatives of the medical profession in northern Texas; Mrs. LaRue is the elder of his two children, and the younger, Homer L. Parsons, is a representative citizen of Athens. Mr. and Mrs. LaRue have had the following children,—Eldred Bailey, Isaac Parsons, Margaret, Mary F., Joseph C., Frank E. and Stella. The eldest of the children was born in January, 1893, was graduated in the Athens high school, after which he was for two years a student in Baylor University, at Waco, and he is now engaged in the merchandise brokerage business under the firm name of LaRue & Borrou. Isaac P. LaRue is assistant cashier of the Athens National Bank, as above stated.

Charles S. Taylor. This early Texas pioneer had a very prominent part in the events which preceded and followed the establishment of Texas independence, and for reason of his public service, the fact that he was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and for many other causes which will later appear, his life has a peculiar appropriateness in the biographical annals of Texas. The following article, briefly describing his life and services, has been kindly prepared for this publication by his son, Lawrence Taylor, one of the venerable residents of Nacogdoches, in which city the family have had their home for nearly a century.

Speaking for himself to his family at Nacogdoches, which includes his son Lawrence S., he said: "I was born in the city of London, England, and an orphan in the care of an uncle with whom I could not agree; on becoming of age, and free to follow my own inclinations, drew from the bank there the money left me by my parents and came to the city of New York. Not being satisfied there, I came to Natchitoches, Louisiana, there purchased a horse and took the king's highway from that place in the direction of Nacogdoches, Texas. A few miles out, the horse sickened and died. The remainder of the journey to Nacogdoches I walked, carrying my bundle across my shoulders, arriving there in good health and spirits and stayed there."

Colonel Horton, speaking through a newspaper article, said: "When the volunteer soldiers from San Augustine Municipality arrived near Nacogdoches they were joined by the young men of this place, including Charles S. Taylor, and together attacked the Spanish troops doing garrison duty and routed, driving them to the Angelina river in the direction of San Antonio, where they, four hundred strong, surrendered. This was in aid of Mexican independence against Spain."

Charles S. Taylor met Mary Rouff, a daughter of John E. Rouff, an immigrant from Wuertemberg, Germany, at

her sister's home in Nacogdoches, the latter having married Hon. Adolphus Sterne. He married her and engaged in the mercantile trade, with Mr. Sterne as a partner, but quit that trade and with his wife went over and lived on Ayish bayou in or near the town of San Augustine. There he became an alcalde under the government of Coahuila and Texas, and in all trials by jury and convictions had with the death penalty this alcalde had the sentence executed accordingly without delay.

Charles S. Taylor returned to Nacogdoches and was appointed under a decree of the legislature of the Mexican State of Coahuila and Texas a land commissioner to issue titles to the colonists, his official place of business being at Nacogdoches, and he collected from the colonists quite a sum of money, which he dispersed by direction of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety at Nacogdoches, and adjunct to the government of the Republic of Texas, and to the collectors appointed by the Consultation in 1835. His work in this department is now embodied in a printed pamphlet as collected and preserved by himself and copied verbatim by his son, Lawrence S. Taylor.

Charles S. Taylor with Sam Houston, Thomas J. Rusk and John S. Roberts represented the Municipality of Nacogdoches in the Constitutional Convention of 1836, and at Washington on the Brazos river signed the Declaration of the Indepedence of Texas.

Charles S. Taylor, with others from that place, joined General Houston's army and participated in the battle at San Jacinto. His wife and three children remained at Nacogdoches until Santa Anna's army reached the vicinity of San Jacinto battlefield, when she with her small children joined in the historical "Runaway Scrape" in 1836, and fled across the Sabine river into the State of Louisiana, U. S. A., where all her children died from the exposure and hardship of this flight for safety. She always remarked to her children born to her afterwards in a sad way: "I shall surely stay at home with you should another 'Runaway Scrape' occur hereafter."

Charles S. Taylor was appointed by the Congress of the Republic of Texas as the first Chief Justice of Nacogdoches county, and in conjunction with county commissioners under a law then in force, settled by sale all land titles to lots within the old corporate limits under Mexican and Spanish law and claimed by the new government as vacant domain as the successor to those governments. Now, we have a "Constitutional" or "Principal" square, and a church (Catholic) square or plaza. On the front of the village church are dedications to the people at large, and are so recognized by the government and the judicial tribunals of Texas as successors to the Mexican government.

Charles S. Taylor was appointed District Attorney for the district including his home county, Nacogdoches, and did good work in protecting the public domain of Texas from the numerous "land sharks" so-called at that time, as also from the other criminals large and small.

Charles S. Taylor was appointed by the State of Texas a commissioner to investigate and report the legal status of land grants on the border Rio Grande, and after his return from that border, he sent two of his sons, Charles Irion and Milam (named for Ben Milam) to that border as rangers in the service of the State of Texas, and they chased Indians there in 1860.

Charles S. Taylor was Chief Justice of Nacogdoches county during the war (Civil) and attended to that office with its many additional burdens by reason of the war.

Charles S. and Mary Taylor's sons, Charles I., Milam, Lawrence S., William and Adolphus, joined the Confederate army. William died in the service and was buried on the bank of the Atchafalaya river in Louisiana, Lawrence S. was wounded at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, and was reported at home as killed, but his father, Charles S. Taylor, came to the hospital at Mansfield and brought him home alive, and not badly hurt, only disabled in both legs. And now let me at this time, January 15, 1914, draw the line distinguishing the Confederate soldiers from the Mexican soldier as relates to conduct and procedure with wounded and captured adversaries in war. Lawrence S., as stated, was wounded and disabled at Mansfield, and while waiting his turn for his wounds to be dressed, the captured Federals were marched quite near and this Confederate soldier observed a wounded Federal soldier by the blood flowing from his body, and called to him to fall out of the marching line and lie down beside him, and asked the surgeon to give this wounded man attention in his turn as he could wait and the other could not. Soon darkness came over the field and obliterated all but the groans of the wounded, and I never saw again this friend in distress, and I am not wrong in saying this was not a single instance of this kind, but was a general rule of conduct with Confederates under like circumstances. Our Captain, H. C. Hancock, a northern born and reared man, lately from the north, was of this kind, and taught his soldiers mercy by his own example. This captain was killed at Mansfield and his soldier boys will remember him until called to join him, as we hope, not in hell, as Sherman would say as a preferable place to Texas, but in the shade and in a cool place.

In concluding this sketch I will say Charles S. Taylor named his son Milam to do honor to Ben Milam, the patriot who lost his life in battling for the independence of Texas. I, Lawrence S., also named a son Milam for the same reason, that the name Ben Milam be in this way remembered in our family. His mother (Mrs. Lawrence S. Taylor) was Harriet D. Irion, a daughter of Dr. Robert A. Irion, who was Secretary of State under Gen. Sam Houston, and Anna Raguet, the latter a pioneer family previous to 1836. Some of the brothers and father took part in the early history of Texas, as also in the Confederacy, and as appropriate here, my son Robert Irion Taylor, joined the United States army in the late war with Spain, and thus obliterated in a measure the old Mason and Dixon line between the north and south. Now I am past seventy-two years, and have lived and learned that war is pretty near "hell" as General Sherman said, and do hope that our president, Woodrow Wilson, and Congress will not involve us in a war with Mexico at this time. I guarantee the truth of the facts stated herein.—L. S. Taylor, Nacogdoches, Texas, January 15, 1914.

Bob Ryan Mason. Long familiarity with the cotton gin as a salesman of cotton gin machinery made it possible for Bob Ryan Mason to engage in business on his own responsibility in that line of enterprise. In 1913 he organized the Texas Gin Company, and today, less than a year from the date of organization, the company operates twelve gins in the state. The young firm is already well established and is enjoying a fine success, under the management and direction of Mr. Mason.

Bob Ryan Mason was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, on September 12, 1868, and is a son of Monroe O. and Melissa (Taylor) Mason, both born in Robinson county, Tennessee, in 1840. The father is a retired stockman and farmer and he now makes his home at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, while the mother died in 1898. They were the parents of nine children, named as follows: Harlety O.; Joseph F.; Bob Ryan; Ruric; June L.; Musa; Hope; Dorcas and Jessie G. Mason.

Bob Ryan Mason was educated in Robinson county, Tennessee, in the district schools, attending at such odd season as he found freedom from the work of the home farm, both in Tennessee and in Texas, after the family moved to this state in 1881. They settled in McLennan county, and in 1887 Mr. Mason came to Waco, where he secured employment as a traveling salesman in the implement business. He traveled in that capacity for five years and then changed his line to furniture, continuing as a salesman for another four years, when he reverted to machinery again and entered the service of the Inter-

national Harvester Company. His next service was with the American Round Bale Gin Company, and he was with that concern for five years. He then, in 1903, became identified with the Continental Gin Company and continued as traveling salesman for that firm until June, 1913, when he organized the Texas Gin Company, with a capital stock of $10,000. The firm is prospering and bids fair to become one of the leading establishments of its kind, already operating twelve gins in various cities of the state.

Mr. Mason is prominent and popular in Waco, where he has long been known, and he is identified with numerous fraternal and other societies that have furthered his popularity and extended an ever widening acquaintance from year to year. Among these are the United Commercial Travelers, with which he has been affiliated for the past twenty years; the Texas Travelers' Association, of which he is vice president; and the Young Men's Business League of Waco, one of the valuable and progressive organizations of the city. He is particularly fond of hunting, and that sport constitutes his chief recreation. Generous of heart and mind, Mr. Mason finds a wholesome pleasure in extending timely aid to children and aged people who have need of friends, and he has brightened many a life by his timely assistance along these lines.

A Democrat, he has done good work for the party in the county, and his influence is a worthy one in political circles. He has never been an office seeker. He is a property holder in Waco and also owns property in other parts of the state.

Mr. Mason has been twice married. His first wife was Minne Lee Boyd, whom he married in 1894, and she died in 1909, leaving one child,—Herbert M. Mason. On November 26, 1912, he married Ida Clare Renfro, at Brownwood.

Herbert Mason is a student at Daniel Baker College in Brownwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder in the church.

Amos Manson Curtis, M. D. One of the oldest active practitioners of medicine and surgery in McLennan county is Dr. Curtis, who attended his first patients and earned his first fees in that county nearly forty years ago. Dr. Curtis has throughout this time had a high standing in the local profession, and during the greater part of his practice gave his attention to a general clientage. A few years ago, however, in associating with Dr. Witte he established a sanitarium, the second of its kind in McLennan county, and an institution which has done much to keep this section up to the best standards in facilities and methods of treating disease and injury, and the establishment has many times justified itself not only in the patronage insured to its proprietors, but also in its effective service to the general public. The sanitarium contains fourteen rooms, three trained nurses are regularly employed, and this number is occasionally increased to meet the demand.

Dr. Curtis was born in Clay county, North Carolina, January 5, 1854. His father, Watson Curtis, who during his long career acquired prominence in his locality, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1813, and died in 1898, at the age of eighty-five. He was a farmer by occupation, but after his removal to Clay county was elected treasurer and sheriff, and had a very important place in public affairs. The mother was Elizabeth Jones, who was born in North Carolina in 1822, and died in 1862. Her children were: Mary, Sarah, William J.; Columbus W., deceased; Amos M.; Julius; John, deceased; Martha and Lillie.

Dr. Curtis until he was eighteen years of age, attended school in Clay county, and then went across the mountains into East Tennessee and studied medicine for two years with Dr. L. W. Duncan at the town of Philadelphia. After this study under a private preceptor, he entered the Atlanta Medical College at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1875. Coming to Texas in the following year, Dr. Curtis established himself at Waco, and lived and prospered as a general physician and surgeon up to 1909, when he concentrated his attention to the sanitarium in association with Dr. W. S. Witte. The building is located at Eighth and Washington streets, and is conducted under the firm name of Curtis & Witte.

Dr. Curtis has never married, and in the absorbing work of his profession, in extended travel, and in the many interests which come to a man of his ability and standing, has found sufficient reward and attraction to balance the joys of domestic life. He is a stockholder and director in the National City Bank of Waco, a stockholder in the Waco Savings Association, a stockholder and medical director in the Texas Life Insurance Company, affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the McLennan County Medical Society, the Central Texas District Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. For one year he served as County Physician, and in politics is a Progressive Democrat.

A. Randolph Wilson. With the organization of the Amicable Life Insurance Company, of Waco, March 8, 1910, A. Randolph Wilson came to this city to accept the positions of secretary and assistant actuary, capacities in which he had had wide and varied experience in the East. He has since continued among the business men of Waco, and has firmly established his right to be accounted one of the progressive and energetic men of this progressive and energetic city. Mr. Wilson is a native of Richmond, Virginia, born February 28, 1882, a son of George M. and Mary F. (Thweatt) Wilson. He is a direct descendant of Captain Francis Eppes, an immigrant to Virginia in 1625 from England, and Henry Randolph who immigrated to Virginia in 1643 from Northamptonshire, England.

George M. Wilson was born on the Brierfield plantation, in Amelia county, Virginia, January 13, 1842, and has spent his entire life in the Old Dominion state, where he is prominent in business circles as secretary and treasurer of the Tidewater and Western Railway Company. He married May F. Thweatt, who was born on the Eppington plantation, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1855, and she died at Richmond, Virginia, in 1908, the mother of six children, as follows: Minnie, who is now Mrs. J. G. Robert, of St. Louis, Missouri; Richard T., of Richmond, Virginia, secretary of the State Corporation Commission; Georgia M., who is now the wife of W. T. Harris, of Richmond, Virginia; Florence E., who is the wife of LeRoy Roper, of Petersburg, Virginia; A. Randolph, of this review; and Edward L., of Waco, clerk of the Texas National Exchange Bank.

A. Randolph Wilson was granted excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the public and high schools of Richmond, and then entering the Virginia Polytechnic School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, in mechanical and electrical engineering. After completing his studies he entered the employ of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, as switch and motor tester, and after one year went to New York with the Gray National Telautograph Company, as inspector, in 1904. When he resigned his position with that company, three years later, he had been advanced to the position of manager of the Cleveland (Ohio) office. His next connection was with the Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia, where he remained in the actuary department for two years, and he then became secretary and actuary for the Eastern Life Association Company of Virginia, at Norfolk, for one year. On March 8, 1910, he accepted his present position with the Amicable Life Insurance Company when it was organized at Waco, and at this time he is a stockholder and director in the company. From the

time of his youth Mr. Wilson has gradually progressed until he now stands as one of the directing heads of an enterprise which figures prominently in business circles throughout the Southwest, and he owes his advancement to the fact that he has thoroughly mastered every task devolving upon him, the readiness with which he has recognized and grasped opportunities and to his adaptation of new conditions evolved in business life to the needs of the present day. He enjoys fishing and hunting, and has always taken a keen interest in mathematics, but aside from these diversions his business and his home keep him fully occupied, both of which bear testimony of his careful consideration. His home is located at No. 1919 Columbus street, in addition to which he is the owner of some valuable real estate in Waco. Mr. Wilson is independent in his political views, and has had no desire to seek public office.

On February 28, 1910, Mr. Wilson was married at Christianburg, Virginia, to Miss Gertrude H. Spindle, daughter of R. B. Spindle, of Christianburg, a wholesale and retail grocery merchant. Two bright and interesting children have been born to this union: Gertrude H. and Mary R.

William H. Brooks. A very successful architect, whose business headquarters are in Waco, but whose practice has extended into many diverse quarters of the state, is William H. Brooks, who has been a permanent resident of the state during the last thirty years and has devoted most of his time to building construction and to his profession as an architect.

William H. Brooks was born at Tehuacana, in Freestone county, Texas, November 9, 1862. His father, William Brooks, born in November, 1832, came to Texas when a young man, about 1858, and before the war was a ranch man and after the struggle between the states was engaged in merchandising. During the war he fought on the Confederate side as a member of a Texas regiment, and when the Southern troops returned to their homes he moved from Texas to Butler, Alabama, locating at Greenville, where he was an enterprising merchant up to 1879. His health failed in that year, and his oldest son, William, then had to leave school and take charge of the store until 1884. The father passed away in 1888, having been fairly successful as a business man and leaving a worthy name to his descendants. The mother was Mrs. Annie E. McCann, who was born in Butler county, Alabama, in 1844, and who died in 1907. Their six children were named William H., Charles L., Louis, Lillian, Edward and Hubbard, both of whom died in infancy.

William H. Brooks was three years old when the family returned to Alabama, and his schooling was acquired in Butler county of that state until he was seventeen years old. He continued a resident there until 1884, having for several years had the actual management of his father's store. On his return to Texas at the age of twenty-two, he located in Falls county, and spent the first five years in agricultural pursuits. The designing and planning and construction of buildings has been a natural gift and almost a passion with him since childhood, and at the end of his farming experience he entered actively upon his profession, and has made of it an excellent success. His headquarters were at Marlin, Falls county, up to 1903, in which year he moved to Waco. In that city he was employed by other architects until 1911, when he set up in business for himself, and now enjoys a good practice and a growing reputation. He has been commissioned as architect for a number of public and business structures in outside cities and towns. He drew the plans for the courthouse, the First Baptist church and the high school building at Anson, in Jones county. Mr. Brooks is a single man, is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, a member of the Methodist church, and in politics a loyal Democrat. Besides some property in Waco, he owns his former residence in Marlin, Falls county. With him his business is his chief interest, and he occasionally takes his pleasure in a fishing or hunting trip.

Cornelius Monroe Hearn. When Mr. Hearn first became a resident of Kaufman county in 1868, he was a boy of about fourteen, and the remainder of his youth was spent in the then pioneer condition of this section of Texas. He eventually became a farmer, a successful one at that, and from prosperity as a tiller of the soil and producer of crops gradually extended his enterprise to local industry and business, and is now one of the leaders in the community of Mabank in Kaufman county.

Mr. Hearn belongs to a very old and prominent family in southern history. There is sufficient data to prove the family line in consecutive order back to the year 1066, in English history, the date when William the Conqueror beat down the ancient Britons and established a new era in the life of the English Isles. A number of generations later, one of the descendants immigrated to America, and established a home during the colonial epoch. Elijah Hearn, the great-grandfather of the Mabank business man, had a family of children at the time the war for independence was fought. Elijah Hearn died in Morgan county, Georgia, the father of sixteen children. He was nearly one hundred years of age when his death occurred, and thirteen of his children reached mature years and spent their lives in Georgia. William Hearn, the grandfather, was born in Essex county, Maryland, in 1791, was married in West Moreland county, Virginia, and early in his married career settled in Georgia, where he died in 1851, in Alabama. He was the youngest in the large family of sixteen children just mentioned, and took part in the war of 1812 in General Floyd's command. He lived a quiet and industrious life, was devoted to agriculture on the one hand, and to the ministry of the Methodist church on the other, until his death. William Hearn married Martha Stephens, who died in Autauga county, Alabama. Their children were Malinda, who married Jephtha Yarbrough, and died in Autauga county, Alabama; Zina, who married D. L. Bunn, and spent her final years in Randolph county, Alabama; Elizabeth, who married W. R. Thompson, and died near West Plains, Arkansas; Martha, who married Jackson Harris, and also died in the same locality of Arkansas; Jon C., who died in Autauga county, Alabama; Thomas S., who died in Georgia; Elijah, who died in Alabama; William, who died in Arkansas near West Plains; Benjamin, who died in Georgia; Rachel, who spent her last years in Autauga county, Alabama; James Henry, father of the Mabank business man; Sarah A., who died in Georgia as Mrs. Johnson; Lucy Jane, who married Samuel Ware, and died in Autauga county. Rev. Hearn, the father of these children, married for a second time Catherine Snell, who had one son, Joshua, whose whereabouts since the war between the states have not been known.

James Henry Hearn, one of the venerable citizens of Mabank, whose active life as a farmer only closed with ripening old age, was born in Fayette county, Georgia, December 25, 1835. He brought his family to Texas from Elmore county, Alabama, after the Civil war. He was reared in his native county of Fayette in Georgia, and his education came from the old log schoolhouse of the primitive times. His boyhood was spent in Alabama in comfort and without special incident until the death of his father, and at that time the necessity for self-support was first borne upon him. Like most of his ancestors he followed the life of the farm, and started out independently as soon as he had married. Settling in Chambers county, Alabama, just across the line from Georgia, he lived there three years and then took up his residence in Coosa county, where he lived until after the war. James Henry Hearn made a gallant record as a soldier, during the war between the states. On February 1, 1862, he

J. H. Hearn

enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Captain George E. Brewer's Company A, Col. Mike Wood's Forty-sixth Alabama Infantry, in command of Taylor's Brigade of Tennessee Army. His first fight was a small engagement at Tazewell, Tennessee. He was with the army in the defense of Vicksburg, and took part in many of the engagements leading up to the crucial time of that defense. He was at Baker's Creek, Champion Hill, Big Black River, and then was fighting from within the defenses of the city itself. When the city surrendered to General Grant in July, 1863, the paroled soldiers of the Forty-sixth Mississippi were ordered to Demopolis, Alabama, and were there again equipped for further service, and sent north to reinforce General Bragg's army at Chickamauga. They arrived too late to take part in the battle, but went to Chattanooga, and Mr. Hearn fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was in the command which faced the Federal advance during the campaign against Atlanta. He fought at Dalton, and other engagements, and at Jonesboro a minie ball from a Yankee gun passed through his right arm into his right side angularly and passed out about four inches to the right of the spinal column. This wound rendered him unfit for further service during the war. He lay in the hospital from the 31st of August, the day he was shot, for two months, at Macon, Georgia. He suffered the torments of gangrene poison, and barely escaped with his life. He was furloughed home as an invalid, and had little capacity for hard labor for some years after the war. At his last battle when he received his wound, he was wearing the stripes of a sergeant, being first sergeant of his company.

At the close of the war James Henry Hearn found himself stripped of all his property, and had a small family to provide for. Like many other brave and resolute men of the south, he adapted himself to conditions as they were, and sought to build up his fortune on his farm. As the outlook was not promising in the old home vicinity he decided to seek friends and fortune further west. He journeyed by way of boat from Wetumka, Alabama, around by New Orleans, and finally arrived at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1868. From there the family journeyed by rail to Marshall, which was then the terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and thence by private conveyance reached College Mound in Kaufman county. When he was finally settled and had his program well laid out, Mr. Hearn began investing in land in Kaufman county, at prices ranging from one dollar and a half to three dollars and a half per acre. He lived modestly and quietly, kept aloof from politics, improved his land and premises, encouraged education by aiding the erection of several schoolhouses, during the thirty-two years of residence, and contributed also to the burden of church work and church responsibilities. He saw his children grow to become men and women, and go out into the world as tillers of the soil with educations obtained in their own community. With such a career behind him, it is not strange that James Henry Hearn has the respect and esteem of all who know him and he is one of the best known men in Kaufman county. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and in politics is a Democrat.

On February 16, 1854, James Henry Hearn was married in Harris county, Georgia, to Miss Burkhalter, a daughter of John Burkhalter, a South Carolina man, a farmer by occupation and an ardent southerner who furnished several sons for the army. Mrs. Hearn died August 21, 1899. The children of James H. Hearn and wife are: Cornelius M.; Martha E., of Long Beach, California, who first married Andrew Hunter, and second H. P. Paschal; John, a farmer of Kaufman county; William, of Hastings, Oklahoma; Clinton, who died at Coleman, Texas, in April 1913, and left a family; George E., who died at Hastings, Oklahoma, leaving a family; Mary, wife of David Kerley of Scurry, Kaufman county, Texas; David, of Hastings, Oklahoma, and Lee, of Van Zandt county, Texas.

Cornelius M. Hearn, who was born in Alabama, December 24, 1854, grew up at College Mound, and attended school there. His elementary schooling had been received in his native state. When he married he settled on rented land and lived there two years, and then moved to the locality three miles north of Mabank, where he bought land and made a farm. When he had gained some independence and much experience he became a stock trader, a dealer, and eventually a shipper. At the same time he conducted farming on a large scale, put two hundred and fifty acres under the plow, and ultimately became owner of many more acres. He continued actively with the farm until 1898, when he engaged in the gin business and moved to "Old Lawndale," from which locality he moved to Mabank, in 1900. At Mabank he erected a gin of four stands, seventy saws, having since improved it to a six-stand eighty-saw plant. To the ginning operations he now devotes most of his time. Mr. Hearn has shown his faith and loyalty to his community at Mabank, in the erection of a fine two-story residence, the finest home in the town. An immense barn stands near, and both buildings suggest the substantial character of their owner. Mr. Hearn also assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Mabank.

In politics he is a voter with the Texas Democracy, and belongs to the Baptist church. Fraternally he has been master of his Masonic Lodge at Mabank and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, but takes only moderate interest in fraternal affairs.

On June 2, 1877, Mr. Hearn married Miss Agnes Aly, a daughter of John Aly. Her father came to Texas from Tennessee and was twice married. Mrs. Hearn was reared in the home of relatives. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hearn are Dr. Robert E., of Mabank, who graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky; Amy, wife of E. E. Treadwell of Mabank, and has one son, Lawrence W.; Fannie, Neelie and Helen live at home.

THOMAS PIERCE STONE. In a career which has been fruitful in accomplishments and the usual rewards of success, Mr. Stone has been the chief factor in shaping his own destiny, and as a hard-working and ambitious individual has progressed from one stage of accomplishments to the next higher until for a number of years he has been regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Waco and also a man prominent in local and state affairs.

Thomas Pierce Stone was born at Lewisville, Arkansas, May 5, 1860. His father, Andrew J. Stone, was born at Greenville, South Carolina, June 10, 1833. In 1866 he moved to Texas and settled in Milam county. A farmer by occupation, he was a man of considerable enterprise and prominence, was a teacher for five or six years in Texas, and served as treasurer of Milam county for six years. His death occurred January 29, 1893. He married Emily F. Butler, a sister of Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. She was born at Greenville, South Carolina, December 11, 1838, and now lives at the venerable age of seventy-five with her son in Waco. The six children comprising the family were as follows: William B., now deceased; Jessie B.; Thomas P.; Jennie T., deceased; Andrew F., deceased; and Nathaniel C., deceased.

The early education of Thomas P. Stone was limited and his opportunities for acquiring it intermittent. At odd times, sometimes for two weeks, and then for only two or three days consecutively, he attended country schools in Texas until he was seventeen years of age. As a result of the war between the states his father had been ruined financially, and his health had been so weakened that he was seriously handicapped in prosecuting his business, and in consequence his children had to take a hand at an early age in earning their own way and contributing to the general family support. Thomas P.

Stone kept hard at work on a farm until he was twenty-four years of age. Moving to Cameron, in Milan county, he then began the study of law in the office of Judge P. S. Ford. In 1888 he was granted a license to practice in the state courts, and received his admission to the Federal courts in 1889. Even his law education came as a result of hard study in spare time, his days being devoted to business, and his nights to the reading of his law books. While during the twenty-five years of his practice Mr. Stone has tried cases involving all the general principles of jurisprudence, he has specialized in civil law and land titles law, and in that field is regarded as an attorney possessing peculiar qualifications and especial strength, so that he is a valuable ally to his clients. In 1889 Mr. Stone moved to Waco, and has had his home and his business in that city. While his practice has always been the main consideration with him, he has at different times worked for the public welfare, and has acquired some business interests, including a position as stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of Waco. Mr. Stone has never married and has been devotedly loyal to his mother, who resides with him.

In politics a leader of the local Democracy, he represented his district in the State Senate from 1904 to 1908, during the twenty-ninth and thirtieth legislature. For that office he was nominated and elected without opposition, and his work as senator was highly creditable and of a quality that might well be emulated. Mr. Stone is one of the men who regard the body of Texas statutes on special laws as sufficiently large, except as special issues arise requiring further extension, and for this reason his work as a legislator consisted chiefly in keeping a close watch upon current legislation, preventing and cutting out any corrupt measures being added to the statute books, and at the same time perfecting and simplifying the laws already written therein. In religious affairs he is an Episcopalian, is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Brotherhood. Mr. Stone was Commander-in-Chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans of the South, having been elected to that office at the Dallas Reunion in 1902, and served until the Reunion at New Orleans in 1903.

Walter B. Allen. One of the concerns to which the city of Amarillo owes its prestige as a center of commercial activity is the Waples-Platter Grocer Company, wholesale dealers in groceries and grocery specialties. The manager of the concern, Walter B. Allen, has made himself a distinct factor in the business life of the city, and he has resided here since 1905. He is a Texan by nativity, born at San Felipe, Austin county, August 3, 1872, a son of Benjamin and Catherine (Penn) Allen.

On the paternal side of the family Mr. Allen is of Scotch ancestry, and is a grandson of Benjamin Allen, Sr., a pioneer settler of Austin county, Texas, where his son Benjamin was born. The latter was for many years a prominent stockman and farmer, and is now living at Fort Worth, Texas. During the Civil war he fought in the coast defense service. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He was first married to Catherine Penn, a direct descendant of William Penn and a daughter of Columbus Penn and sister of Mrs. A. M. Ireland, whose husband, Hon. John Ireland, was at one time governor of Texas. Mrs. Allen was born in Virginia, and was an infant when taken to Mississippi, coming to Texas as a child with her parents, who settled at the old town of Rutersville, near LaGrange. Her death occurred in 1876, when she was thirty-two years of age. She was the mother of two children, Leila L. and Walter B. Two years after the death of his first wife Benjamin Allen married Miss Elizabeth Parker, a daughter of W. A. Parker, who resided near the present town of Brookshire, in Waller county, Texas, and to this union there were born three daughters and one son. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen still survive, enjoying the fruits of their early years of toil, and honored and respected by all who know them.

Walter B. Allen was but three years of age when his mother died, and during the two years that followed he made his home with an aunt, Mrs. R. L. Penn, but after his father's second marriage he returned to the home farm and was tenderly reared by his stepmother, whom he will ever hold in fond remembrance. Until he was seventeen years of age he attended the public schools of Austin and Fort Bend counties, and his first employment was on his father's farm. After leaving the parental roof he went to Georgetown, where for three years he was employed as a clerk in the establishment of W. Y. Penn, dealer in jewelry, books, and stationery, subsequently going to Fort Bend county with his father, where for one year they conducted a saw mill, its product being shipped to Houston. Mr. Allen next went to Fort Worth, where for four years he was in the retail grocery business in the employ of others, after which he took charge of the cigar stand in the Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, for the wholesale grocery and cigar firm of Waples-Platter Grocer Company. After one year his faithful and able services won him a position on the regular selling force of this concern, and he continued as house and traveling salesman until July 1, 1911, when the company opened a wholesale branch of their grocery business at Amarillo, in the Savage Building, at the corner of First and Lincoln streets. At this time Mr. Allen was made manager of this branch, with a traveling force of five men, the equipment of the firm being modern in every detail, with railway facilities and switches and a floor space of about 11,000 square feet. On September 1, 1913, the company leased and moved into the Blair & Hughes Building, at the corner of First and Filmore streets, where they have much larger quarters, their floor space covering about 14,000 square feet. The firm not only has a large and constantly growing trade at Amarillo, but a large tributary business as well, and much of the success of the enterprise may be attributed to the untiring energy and business ability of Mr. Allen, who has brought to his work an enthusiasm that he has been able to instill in those working with him. Among his associates he is recognized as a man of more than ordinary acumen and judgment, and the success he has achieved has been most gratifying to the officers of the main house, who have placed the most implicit confidence in him. He has been interested in other ventures of a commercial nature, and at this time owns a one-half interest in the firm of Horn & Allen, general merchants at Channing, Texas. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Amarillo Business Men's Association he has done all in his power to forward the interests of his adopted city, and he has on every occasion shown himself an enthusiastic "booster" for Amarillo and the Panhandle in general. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has found no time to enter into public affairs. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

On October 29, 1902, Mr. Allen was married at Weatherford, Texas, to Miss Mamie Buster, who was born in Washington county, Texas, a daughter of W. G. Buster, an old settler of Washington county. Mr. Buster died at his home in Weatherford March 8, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of three children: Catherine Edwina, who was born at Fort Worth, Texas, June 24, 1904; Walter Buster, born at Amarillo, Texas, August 13, 1907, and who died in this city December 13, 1912; and Frank Penn, born at Amarillo, June 13, 1910. The family home of the Allens is situated at 1700 Van Buren street, Amarillo.

Dr. Horatio L. Tate, a retired physician of Lindale, Texas, has been a resident of Smith county for more than three score years and has contributed his part in the progressive activities of this locality.

Dr. Tate was born in Elbert county, Georgia, Septem-

ber 4, 1841, and in 1850, when a boy of nine years, was brought to Texas. His father, Zimri Tate, emigrated to Texas that year. They made the journey via New Orleans, where they transferred to a Red River boat for Shreveport, Louisiana, the head of navigation of that river, and at that point Mr. Tate bought a team and with his family started across country to Dallas. Private conveyance was the only mode of travel for a family here in that day. When they reached Grand Saline, a break-down in their traveling equipment brought a change in their plans, and instead of going on to Dallas they made settlement in Smith county.

Dr. Tate's father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather were named Zimri. The first Zimri Tate was a Revolutionary soldier and was with Washington's army at Valley Forge during that memorable winter noted for its severity. The second Zimri Tate, a native of Virginia, moved to Georgia, where he was twice married. He was the father of ten children, among them being Zimri, James, Horatio, Jacob and Elias.

Zimri Tate, the father of Horatio L., was liberally educated, was a close observer of affairs and a participant in local matters. He was a Bible student and an ardent Methodist, and he contributed materially to church and school support in Smith county. For several years he served on the board of County Commissioners. During the latter part of the Civil war he was a quartermaster and assistant commissary in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and he furnished a son for the Confederate army. He was born in 1833 and died in 1907. His first wife, Rebecca (McKinley) Tate, a daughter of Robert McKinley, died in 1863. Their only child is Horatio L. For his second wife he married Mrs. Nancy Terry. By this marriage there was no issue. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mag Riolehoober, by which union there was also no issue.

Horatio L. Tate spent his childhood at the old home his father established north of Lindale. He attended the public schools near his home and later the Tyler school and the reputable school at Bunker Hill, Texas. After this he taught school a few months, and then began the study of medicine. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Captain Hamilton's company of infantry, Bates' regiment, and served with it three months. Then he joined Company E of Colonel Brown's battalion of cavalry. He was in the fight at Matagorda, Texas, where attempt was made to relieve some Confederates threatened with capture, and when the war closed he was with his command at a point near Brenham, Texas.

With the restoration of peace, Horatio L. Tate resumed citizenship at his home in Smith county. Again he took up the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1869 he graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine. When he began the practice of his profession it was in the neighborhood in which he had been reared, and here his professional work covered a period of thirty-seven years. He aided in the organization of the Smith County Medical Society and the Texas State Medical Society, and while in active practice he frequently read papers at the meetings of these organizations.

Dr. Tate was a pioneer in the truck and fruit industry of Smith county. His entry into that field and the success he attained caused him to relax his hold upon his professional work and devote himself exclusively to horticulture. He became one of the large growers of the county and familiarized himself with the scientific as well as the practical side of it. He identified himself with the Lindale Fruit Growers' Union and with such other movements as promised well for the outcome of the new and important venture. He was a contributor to the agricultural and horticultural press, made addresses before East Texas meetings of fruit growers and otherwise exhibited his enthusiasm as a peach and berry man. The canning industry at Lindale followed closely upon the heels of the demonstration of this country as a fruit region, and Dr. Tate took stock in the Lindale Canning Company and is one of the directors of it. Also he is a director of the State Guaranty Bank of Lindale.

In middle life, Dr. Tate was a part of the political machinery of his county. As a Democrat he was elected to the State Legislature for several terms, and he was the originator of the law establishing the reformatory for juvenile offenders, which institution was subsequently located at Gatesville. He was chairman of the committee of the lower house on penitentiaries and was a member of the committee on State Affairs and of the Public Lands committee.

Fraternally, the Doctor is a Mason; religiously, a Methodist, having been identified with the church for a period of over thirty-five years.

In June, 1861, Dr. Tate and Miss Mary E. Terry were united in marriage, in Smith county, and the children born to them are as follows: Rebecca, who died here as Mrs. W. T. Cannon; Ida, wife of F. M. Boyd, of Lindale; Lula, wife of John S. Ogburn, also of Lindale, and Horatio, wife of J. N. Perryman, of Emory, Texas. Mrs. Tate is a native of Texas and a daughter of John Terry, who came to this state from Mississippi a few years before her birth.

David Cullen McNair represents a family which has been identified with eastern and central Texas since antebellum days. He has been a resident of Kaufman county since 1866, but was born in Madison county, Texas, December 7, 1858. His father was John Roderick McNair, who spent his career in Madison, Navarro and Kaufman counties, dying in the latter in 1874. The grandfather was John Roderick McNair, Sr., a teacher, lawyer and doctor, who came to Texas some years prior to the war and spent the remainder of his career in Madison county, dying in Zultz's Store, Willow Hole Prairie, during the war. He practiced his profession at Madisonville, and was a man of undoubted influence in his community. He was a descendant of the Scotch McNairs, who first settled in North Carolina, from which state branches of the family radiated in many directions.

Dr. J. Roderick McNair married Mary McDonald, who died in Madison county, the mother of thirteen children. Those to reach maturity were: Martha, who married William Shannon, of Bedias, Texas; Kate, who married George Fullerton, of Brazos county; Alexander, who lived in Navarro county; William T., who spent the most of his career in Madison county; Barbara, who first married a Mr. McDowell, secondly a Mr. Henry, and was a third time married; Effie, who became Mrs. James Henry and still resides in Brazos county; Belinda, who married Mat Burney, a lawyer and later city marshal of Uvalda, Texas; Susanna, Mrs. James Ford, of Houston; Dodson, who died in Madison county. These children were all brought up in the old-school Presbyterian church.

John Roderick McNair, Jr., the father, was born in Mississippi, and was a nephew of Judge McNair, of Smith county, that state. Although his father was a scholarly and accomplished citizen, the son acquired only limited education. Early in his manhood he entered the war as a Confederate soldier, and his three younger brothers served the same cause. He left the army as an invalid after much service, and was at home when the crisis came and the Confederacy collapsed. Removing to Navarro county soon after the war, he remained there several years, raising mules, horses and cattle. A few years before his death he moved to Kaufman county, living at Baker's Prairie when he died. He was still a young man at the time of his death, and most of his years in Kaufman county were spent as a farmer. He was not a church member.

Some time before the war John Roderick McNair, Jr., married Miss Eliza J. Baker, a daughter of John Baker, a pioneer of Texas. He moved from Illinois to this state, first settling in Walker county, then in Baker's

Prairie, where his daughter Eliza was born in 1839. John Baker reached Texas in time to take part in military raids against the Indians, and for his part therein received several grants of land. He married a Miss Neely, and their children were Joseph, John William, Mary, Emeline and Eliza J. Mary married a Mr. King and Emeline became the wife of William Langham. Mrs. McNair is still living and is now Mrs. Eliza J. Hall. The children by her first marriage are: D. Cullen; Alexander and Sharp, both of whom died in childhood; George, of Alamoosa, Colorado; Baker D., of Kemp; and John C., a merchant of Kemp. The Hall children are Mrs. Doar Bonner, of Louisiana, and Walter Hall, of Rice, Texas.

D. Cullen McNair acquired a little more than the rudiments of an education in the "Old Cedar Log School" at Kemp. His active business experience provided him the rest of his training for life. He learned more while teaching than as a student, and for ten years was one of the well qualified and successful teachers in Kaufman county. His first term was taught at Shiloh and his last at Lone Elm. In 1896 he was elected the county clerk on the Democratic ticket, with which party he and his ancestors have long been identified. He succeeded Frank Gilmore in the office. Before the expiration of his term he bought the lumber yards in Kemp from J. T. Stewart, and handled all the building material, lumber, lime, cement, brick and paints distributed through this section. He also engaged in the coal trade, but on the 19th of January, 1914, he sold his interests to the Rockwell Brothers Company, of Houston, and at this time is not actively engaged in business. Brought up through youth to manhood on a farm, Mr. McNair has never for any length of time been completely divorced from his interests in stock raising. He is the owner of several tracts of land, devoted to crops, in Kaufman county. Politically he has always been a sturdy supporter of the Democratic party, but has not been interested in practical politics since he left the office of county clerk. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has attended the Presbytery as a delegate during the past ten years.

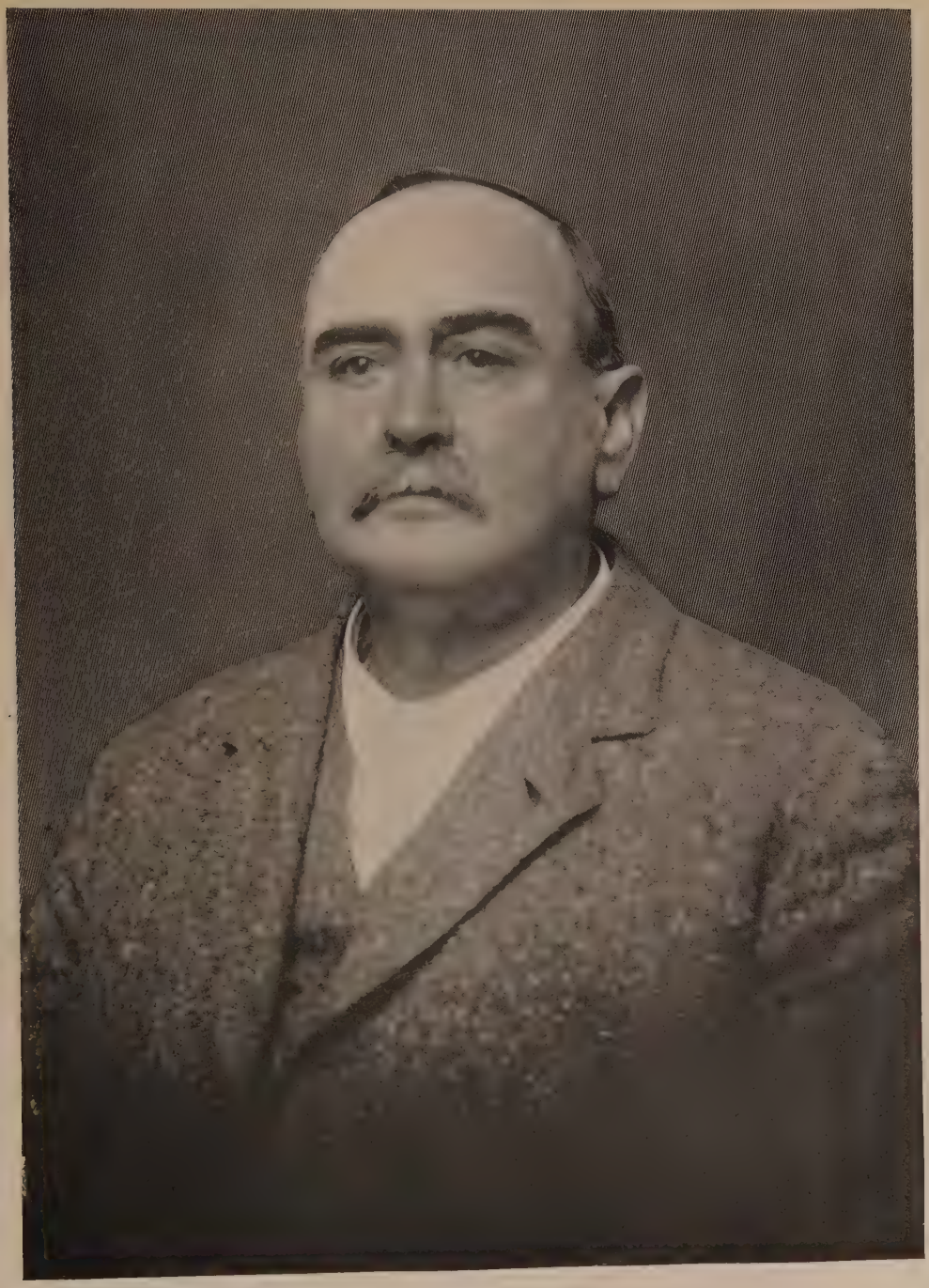
At Van Alstyne, Texas, November 15, 1885, Mr. McNair married Miss Dora Thornton, a daughter of George A. and Martha A. (Mathis) Thornton. Both her parents came from Mississippi. The Thornton children were: Martha, who married Benjamin Boyd; Georgie, who became Mrs. W. R. Cooper; Cassie, who married W. G. Baker; Jonnie, who married C. W. Wheeler; Bettie, who married David Shields; Dora, now Mrs. McNair; and Thomas N., of Wayne, Oklahoma. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McNair are: One, the first-born, who died in infancy; Willie, wife of Louis A. Louchard, of Oak Cliff, Dallas county; Paul T., the junior member of the firm of Moore & McNair, haberdashers and gentlemen's furnishers at Kamp, and who married Miss Ruby Mayfield, of Shamrock, Texas, March 11, 1914; another who died in infancy; and Lloyd, Connelley, Leslie, Lela, and John Roderick.

James Franklin Newman. In a large territory about Sweetwater the name of James F. Newman signifies all the best qualities of business success and of good citizenship. Mr. Newman is one of the veteran ranchers of west Texas. Like many others in that field, he started out with only an ability to ride a horse and to work long hours and endure the fatigue and hardships of the open range. Mr. Newman first began riding range over forty-five years ago, and has since attracted to himself great holdings of land, of farming and live stock interests, and varied relations with the business community in which he lived. Over the Royal road of hard labor he has won success, and at the same time has shown a commendable degree of public spirit in his employment of means which have come to him. Eighteen years ago Mr. Newman donated some land and a portion of a private race course at Sweetwater for the site of the splendid new high school, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Texas, and which is a credit both to the civic enterprise of Sweetwater and to the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Newman. This is only one of many ways in which he has used his means to influence and improve his community.

James F. Newman comes of one of the old families of Tennessee, whose representatives are well known both in that state and in Arkansas. He was born December 20, 1849, in Montgomery, Arkansas, the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Polk) Newman of Arkansas. Martin Newman was a farmer and cattleman and in 1850 moved to Navarro county, Texas, where he continued as a rancher until his death on December 8, 1911, at the home of his son, James F. Newman. His wife was a daughter of James K. Polk, a near relative of the James K. Polk, the president of the United States from 1845 to 1849. The five children, two sons and three daughters, in the Newman family were as follows: Prudy Ann, J. F., Sare E., Mary J., and Moses Newman.

James F. Newman was about a year old when the family came to Texas. That part of his youth in which he would naturally have been busy with school attendance was passed during the troubled days of the Civil war, and his preparation for life was largely left to practical experience on the farm and on the cattle range. He early became an assistant to his father, and began riding a pony before he could mount from the ground. During the year his father fought as a Confederate soldier from the beginning to the end, and the son lived at home and helped keep up the work of the farm. About 1867 he went into the cattle business for himself, practically without any funds, and with only a small bunch of cattle. His early operations were in Navarro county, where grazing land was at that time free, and with his cattle he rode the range all over the country between Corsicana and Fisher counties. His attention was given to cattle, and he also raised horses and mules. As long as there was free grass he kept his headquarters in Navarro county, then in 1879 moved out to Fisher county, which was still an unspent range, and with the invasion of wire fences and the farmer settlers in that region he went still further west in 1882, and operated on the open range about Salt Lake in New Mexico. In 1899 Mr. Newman returned all his important interests to Texas, and in Fisher county bought fifty sections of land for ranching and farming. His operations for some years were so extensive as to require much land besides, and he leased large quantities of grazing pasture. Mr. Newman is known as one of the largest and most successful stockmen in Nolan county. His specialty in cattle are the Herefords, and he is one of the men who has witnessed the transition from the old times when the Texas long horn was a staple steer until now scarcely a specimen of that old range stock can be found in the entire commonwealth. Mr. Newman has himself been always a little bit in advance of most of his neighbors and associates in this business and that quality has been a large element in his success. In recent years he has combined agriculture with the pastoral industry and at the present time has about two thousand acres under cultivation, raising cotton and small grains of all descriptions. Mr. Newman owns a bank in Fisher county, known as the J. O. F. Newman and Sons, and he and his sons also operate a cotton seed oil mill in Sweetwater. In Sweetwater he is the owner of large quantities of real estate, and besides the private bank mentioned is a stockholder in Sweetwater institutions. Mr. Newman has his fine home and ranch headquarters near Sweetwater, and for a number of years has gratified his tastes in fine horses, his stables containing some of the fastest and best stock in Texas. His own private race course afforded the necessary facilities for training, and he still takes much interest in his horses.

Mr. Newman, though essentially a business man, has not neglected his responsibilities to the public, and for



J. F. Newman

six years served as sheriff of Nolan county, making a reputation for efficiency and personal bravery, at a time when the duties of the office required the services of cool and fearless men. In politics he is a Democrat, an active member of his party, and a worker for community welfare at every opportunity. Mr. Newman is a firm believer in the superiority of West Texas over the rest of the world, and for his own part says he would live nowhere else.

On September 4, 1873, Mr. Newman married Miss Josephine Rushing, a daughter of Calvin Rushing of Navarro county. Her father was a farmer in Navarro county, served during the Civil war in the Confederate army, and died on September 25, 1912, at the old home in Navarro county. His wife died in 1893. Calvin Rushing and wife had four children, all of whom are living and married, except the oldest daughter. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Newman have been born three sons, as follows: Alfred T., born October 17, 1874; Harter S., born October 30, 1876; and Ira M. Newman, born March 27, 1887. Alfred T. Newman, the oldest son, married Miss Keith Fuque of Russellville of Kentucky, and their two children are Horace H. and Queen Elizabeth, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years.

SON SOWELL. The vital loyalty which Mr. Sowell accords to Texas is based not only on deep appreciation of the advantages and attractions of the Lone Star commonwealth, but also upon the fact that within its gracious borders he has maintained his home since his boyhood days, his parents having come to the state about four years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. Mr. Sewell is today numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of Kaufman county, where he has served in various public offices of distinctive trust, and he now resides in the attractive little city of Forney, near which is located his well-improved farm. Sterling character, genial nature, high ideals and worthy achievement designate this popular citizen, and he is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Sowell was born in Itawamba county, Mississippi, on the 9th of May, 1853, and is a scion of a family that was early founded in the southern part of our great national domain, his lineage being traced back to stanch English origin. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Sowell passed his entire life in North Carolina, and his wife was before marriage a Miss Muse. Their family consinsted of four sons and three daughters, Dempsey, Quimby, Jason and the Rev. A. M. K. Sowell, and Nancy, Manda and Elizabeth. Of these several children two became residents of Arkansas, Mrs. Sparks Kennedy, who died in Texarkana, that state, and Dempsey, who passed the closing years of his life in the city of Little Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had children as follows: Margaret, Gather, Ala, Mary, Gus, Lewis, Joe, Acia, William and Tom. This family settled near Texarkana about forty-five years ago. He whose name initiates this article is a son of the Rev. A. M. K. and Mary (Moore) Sowell, and was the sixth in order of birth of their nine children, namely: Hamilton, a lumberman and stock raiser in New Mexico; Mary, who died in Kaufman county, the wife of George Stratton; Sallie, who married Samuel Murphy and spent her life in Kaufman county; Dr. Connor B., of whom mention is made elsewhere in this publication; Alice, who married Dr. Stroud and passed the closing years of her life in Terrell, Texas; Thomas and Marion, both of whom died in Kaufman county; and Emory, who died as a soldier in the Confederate army while in service in the Civil war.

The Rev. A. M. K. Sowell was the head of one of the three families, the Sowells, the Sewells and the Carlilles, who came from Mississippi and established homes in Texas in the year 1859, and the names of these families have been most prominently and worthily linked with the history of Kaufman county, this state. The Mississippi migrants to the Lone Star state came in company and formed a more or less stately overland caravan as they made their way onward with teams and wagons and their varied household appurtenances. The father of Jason Sowell secured a tract of land along the line between Kaufman and Dallas counties, and there engaged in the raising of live stock, with which line of industry he continued to be actively identified for many years, his stock in the early days being driven to either Jefferson or Shreveport, from which points it was shipped to the market at New Orleans. When in middle life Rev. Sowell began his zealous service as a local preacher of the Missionary Baptist church, and he served as a missionary preacher in many parts of the Trinity river country, where his name and memory are held in lasting affection and honor. He was one of the early sheriffs of Kaufman county following the so-called reconstruction period after the close of the Civil war. He was born in North Carolina, and in his youth became a resident of Itawamba county, Mississippi, where he remained until his migration to Texas. After many years of residence in Kaufman county the Rev. Mr. Sowell removed to Mitchell county, and he is accredited with having raised the first bale of cotton grown in that county. He there continued to reside until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1903. She was a daughter of Joseph Moore and a Miss Dowd, and she had the following brothers and sisters: William, Cornelius, Hugh, Joseph, Henry, Patrick, Hyram, Wellington, Jane, Amelia, Sarah and Siba. Two of the sons of Rev. and Mrs. Sowell were valiant soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war: Hamilton H., who is now a resident of Lower Penasco, Chaves county, New Mexico, and Emory, who died at Little Rock, Arkansas, while in the service.

As previously stated, Jason Sowell was a lad of six years at the time of the family removal to Texas, and the period of his boyhood and youth found him identified with his father's agricultural and stock-growing operations in Kaufman and Dallas counties, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. His first definitely independent effort as a "man of affairs" was made when he was about eighteen years of age and was in connection with grading work in Dallas county incidental to the construction of the railway line from Marshall to Dallas. As a young man Mr. Sowell engaged in farming and stock raising in an independent way, and with these lines of industry he has been continuously identified in the immediate vicinity of the village of Forney during the long intervening years, but he has also found requisition for his services in connection with public offices of distinctive local trust and responsibility. He now owns a well-improved and valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, to which he gives a general supervision, and since the autumn of 1912 he has maintained his residence in the neighboring town of Forney, where he owns an attractive home on Center street, the leading thoroughfare through the residence district of the town.

In politics Mr. Sowell has never wavered in his allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been a prominent figure in its councils in Kaufman county. In 1892 he was elected county assessor, and two years later was re-elected, so that he served four consecutive years in this office, the affairs of which he administered with marked discrimination and efficiency. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and in this office he served eight years, with characteristic fidelity and efficiency. He manifested in this connection his abiding civic loyalty and progressiveness, and did all in his power to conserve the best interests of the county and its people. He assisted materially in formulating the policies by which the county provided for the payment of the indebtedness incurred in the erection of the courthouse and jail, and within his regime was also instituted the county system of road grading and improving, which forms an important part

in the budget of public expenses in the county each year. He is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of his home county, is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

In the year 1879 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sowell to Miss Olive Jackson, who is a daughter of the late Thomas R. Jackson, who came from the state of Georgia and numbered himself among the pioneers of the Beaumont district of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Sowell have five children: Myrtle, who remains at the parental home and is one of the popular figures in the social activities of the community; Claude B., Roy H. and Thomas W., all of whom are in the employ of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Dallas; and Byron, who is attending Austin College at Sherman, Texas.

Austin College. Since its establishment in 1849 Austin College has been so closely identified with the culture and general welfare of the state that no history of Texas could omit frequent reference to the institution. Many references in the course of this work have been made to Austin College, and it is here the intention to set down briefly an outline history of Austin College.

From the establishment of American settlement in Texas plans were cherished and efforts made from time to time to establish a school of higher learning under Presbyterian auspices, but the first enterprises, including the "University of Nacogdoches" and "The College of the West," proved failures. It was with the organization of the Presbytery of Brazos in 1840 that a basis of united action was finally agreed upon. However, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, nothing could be done at that time. By request of the citizens of Nacogdoches the Presbytery assumed control of an institution founded in that town, and also appointed a committee to select a location on the Guadalupe River for an institution to be known as "The College of the West." Neither of these enterprises materialized, and the record is interesting only to show that the matter of education was prominent in the minds of Presbyterians at that early day.

The first significant action for the establishment of a college was taken at the meeting of the Presbytery in Washington, Texas, June 21, 1849. A committee was appointed to select a more central location for a college and the committee reported in October of the same year in favor of Huntsville. The college was named in honor of Stephen F. Austin, and another committee secured the signature of Governor Wood to the college charter on November 22, 1849. That old charter, with some amendments, is still operative.

The first board of trustees consisted of Daniel Baker, R. Smither, J. Hume, G. C. Red, H. Yoakum, J. Branch, Sam Houston, H. Wilson, J. C. Smith, A. J. Burke and J. W. Miller. They met and organized in Huntsville April 5, 1850, with Rev. Daniel Baker president of the board pro tem. Rev. Samuel McKinney was elected the first president of the college and Rev. Daniel Baker financial agent. Class work began immediately, as Dr. McKinney was already teaching in Huntsville.

Presbyterianism in Texas at this time consisted of eighteen ministers, thirty-two churches and about five hundred communicants. Politically and socially the conditions that prevailed throughout the country were unfavorable to permanent institutional growth, and when the poverty of the people and the numerical weakness of the Presbyterian organization are taken into consideration, the success and survival of Austin College seems remarkable. The ministers who laid the foundation of the college were pioneer missionaries of Presbyterianism, and were men of culture and college training, representing such institutions as Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, Princeton College in New Jersey, and other old schools. After a tour in the east the financial agent, Dr. Baker, secured nearly one hundred thousand dollars for the new school, and the most liberal contributor was Rev. Benjamin Chase of Mississippi, who gave ten thousand acres of Texas land to the endowment fund.

The war between the states was disastrous to all Texas institutions, but Austin College was not forced entirely to close its doors, although its treasury was empty and its faculty reduced. In January, 1871, Rev. S. M. Luckett was elected president. To him and his co-laborers, J. W. Chadwick of Chapel Hill and Rev. Donald McGregor of Houston, is mainly due the continued existence of Austin College. During this administration a growing sentiment arose for a more desirable location and a committee was appointed looking to the removal of the college to some point in Northern Texas. After a protracted controversy, Sherman was selected and the college removed thither in 1876. The present building was begun at once, and its central part completed and occupied during the incumbency of Rev. H. B. Boude, the successor to Dr. Luckett from 1878 to 1881. When the history of the college is written in full Dr. Luckett's name will be associated with that of Daniel Baker, for while Dr. Baker was the moving spirit in the foundation of the college, Dr. Luckett rescued it from the shades of oblivion, and in ten years raised about eighty thousand dollars for its permanent support, added two wings to the building, and increased the number of students to about one hundred and fifty with nine professors.

Austin College stands a monument to the early leaders of the Presbyterian church in Texas, and the influence it has exercised on the lives of its many hundreds of students and graduates is incalculable. It was the first institution in the west to introduce the Bible course into its curriculum and religious instruction has always been an essential factor of the student life. The course of study is the prevailing college curriculum of arts and sciences. The state board of education ranks Austin College among the first-class colleges of the state. Its doors from the beginning to the present time have been open to young men only, and the principle of segregation has been the sustained policy of its founders and directors. For the education of young women there is a co-educational institution at Brownwood, and a college for girls at Milford, both under the control of the Synod of Texas.

Many names might well be mentioned besides those already noted as deserving of remark in their important relations with the growth and welfare of Austin College. However, this brief sketch will conclude with a list of the presidents of Austin College from the beginning to the present time, with dates of service: Rev. Samuel McKinney, 1850-53; Rev. Daniel Baker, 1853-57; Rev. A. E. Thom, pro tem., 1857-58; Rev. R. W. Bailey, 1858-62; Rev. Samuel McKinney, 1862-1871; Rev. S. M. Luckett, 1871-1878; Rev. H. B. Boude, 1878-1881; Prof. W. D. Vinson, pro tem., 1881-82; Rev. E. P. Palmer, 1881-85; Rev. Donald McGregor, 1885-87; Rev. S. M. Luckett, 1887-97; Rev. T. R. Sampson, 1897-1900; Rev. T. S. Clyce, 1900-1914.

Rev. Thomas Stone Clyce, D. D. LL. D. It is in connection with educational work that the Rev. T. S. Clyce is best known to the people of Sherman, Texas, where for fourteen years he has been president of Austin College; yet he is not alone an educator, but has long been identified with the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1912 was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States (Southern) at Bristol, Tennessee, this being the highest honor within the gift of the church. Doctor Clyce was born September 12, 1863, at Kingsport, Tennessee, and is a son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Hagy) Clyce, the former, an architect and contractor, born at Lexington, Virginia, and the latter at Abingdon, that state.

Dr. Clyce was born and reared on a farm, and his boyhood was spent in simple pursuits. He was a studious lad, with a receptive mind, and after he had completed

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the curriculum of the public schools he entered King College, Bristol, Tennessee, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1887. He graduated from Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina, in 1890; from Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary in 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Southwestern Presbyterian University of Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1900, and in 1912 was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by King College. Entering the ministry of the Presbyterian church in the United States, his first charge was at the First Presbyterian church of Decatur, Alabama, where he remained in 1890 and 1891, then becoming pastor of the Woodland Presbyterian church, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued from 1891 to 1896. He then was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jackson, Alabama, and president of the Jackson Agricultural College, from 1896 to 1900, and in the latter year became president of Austin College, a position which he has continued to fill to the present time. During the past decade or more the standard of education in Texas has been decidedly heightened. The earliest efforts at realization of a high standard were crude and ineffective; but they paved the way to the marked success of later years, the amount and organization of teaching being now such as will bear the most rigid examination and thorough criticism. It is impossible and unnecessary to trace in detail the various steps in this advance of pedagogical thought; it has been gradual, never revolutionary, and more discernible in the present result than in the stages of its progress. It would be invidious and inaccurate to attribute leadership in this advance to one school or another—all have contributed to it in greater or less degree; but no one will take exception to the assertion that great credit is due, in the general reckoning, to the wisdom, insight and persistence of the president of Austin College. In political matters a Democrat, Doctor Clyce cast his first vote for President Cleveland, and has never given his ballot to any other ticket. His fraternal relation is with the Masons.

On October 5, 1892, Doctor Clyce was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss May De Perrin, and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Wallace Perrin, Dorothy and Edmonia Elizabeth.

HARRY E. HEDEMAN. Harry E. Hedeman is well known throughout Llano county, Texas, as one of the energetic and successful business men of this section. For over thirty years he has been engaged in business in this section of the country, having a share in various enterprises that have meant much to the people of this vicinity. He has taken a prominent part in the civic and commercial life of Llano, and is always among those men who place the welfare of their city and the betterment of living conditions before their own personal comfort.

Harry E. Hedeman was born on the 17th of April, 1859, in New Orleans, Louisiana. His father died when he was thirteen years of age and Mr. Hedeman has been practically earning his own living ever since that time. He first, as a boy, worked in a grocery store at odd moments, when he was not in school, and in this way he earned the money by means of which he was enabled to go to college. He received his elementary education in the public schools of the state and then attended Christian Brothers College. At the age of eighteen he left college and his first two years were spent as a sailor. After these years spent on the sea he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. During this time he studied engineering and fitted himself for some of the work he was to take up in his future home.

It was in 1882 that he came to Texas and located in Lampasas. Here he took charge of the water-works and for ten years he operated this plant. He then came to Llano, Texas, and established an ice factory, at the same time starting a bottling works. After about five years he sold his ice factory and erected a cotton gin. Three years later he sold out this business and established his present grocery business. In his bottling works he manufactures a full line of soda water and other carbonated drinks, and he does an extensive wholesale business throughout this section of the country. The plant is equipped with modern machinery and the finest sanitary conditions prevail. In his grocery store Mr. Hedeman handles a full line of groceries, hardware, tinware, and similar merchandise. He not only does a general retail business, but he has built up a flourishing wholesale trade with the surrounding country. He also handles chickens and turkeys in wholesale lots, shipping many car loads each season to various markets. He has built up his business entirely by his own efforts, and hard work, the ability to see a good business opportunity, and the courage to take advantage of it, have been the secrets of his success.

Mr. Hedeman is a Democrat in politics and political questions have always had his active interest. He was a member of the school board for many years and was president of this body twice. He has also served several terms as a member of the city council and during all his public service he has been instrumental in many of the improvements that have been made in civic affairs. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and in the fraternal world is a member of the Sons of Hermann and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious affiliations Mr. Hedeman is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Hedeman was married in Beaumont, Texas, in 1884, to Miss Ada Foster, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, of Columbia, Texas. Three children, two daughters and a son, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedeman. Leah is married to W. B. Lewis and resides in Hearne, Texas. Ethel is living at home, and Harry, who is unmarried, is associated with his father in the business.

Mr. Hedeman, like most of the men who have lived in Texas during the years in which it has developed from a cattle country into a state of many different interests, is enthusiastic over its possibilities. He says that Texas is a wonderful country and has a great future before it. In his opinion Llano county, in particular, will some day develop into a great mining district, and will grow as it never has grown heretofore.

JONATHAN W. CRUDGINGTON. A prominent attorney and prosperous citizen of Amarillo, Mr. Crudgington has had a varied experience and activities and has supreme confidence in the great resources and opportunities of Texas, particularly northwest Texas, where his home has been for the past ten years.

Jonathan W. Crudgington was born in Roane county, Tennessee, January 31, 1860, a son of Elijah and Carolina (Fender) Crudgington. The grandfather Abram Crudgington was a Revolutionary soldier, having been one of General John Sevier's volunteers from the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia, and participating in the battle of King's Mountain. Elijah Crudgington, the father, had an even more notable war career. He was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and when a young man enlisted in Company F of the Third Tennessee Cavalry in the Union army. He was first lieutenant of his company. During one of his scouting expeditions he was taken prisoner, and first placed in prison at Knoxville, in which prison the famous Parson Brownlow was likewise confined, and from there Mr. Crudgington was sent with fifty-five other federals to the Confederate prison in Richmond, Virginia. From the capital city, together with ninety-nine other men, he was started for Salisbury, North Carolina, to be held as hostages for the general good behavior of the United States government. While en route to that place he effected his escape by leaping off the swiftly moving train, and with one other companion wandered about for six weeks in the vain endeavor to reach the federal lines. Finally he and his

comrade were captured by Confederates, and after being held for a time he was again placed in prison at Richmond. Later he was sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, where on November 26, 1863, he again made his escape with three other prisoners. Of the fifty-six sent from Knoxville to Richmond only four, Mr. Crudgington and three others, lived to see the end of the war. Elijah Crudgington in 1870 came to Texas and located in that part of Kaufman county which has since been cut off and organized as Rockwall county. In that vicinity he engaged in farming, a vocation he continued until 1877, when he removed to Stephens county, where he resided until his death in 1903 at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother of the Amarillo lawyer was also a native of Tennessee, where she was educated and married. Her death occurred in Stephens county in March, 1904, at the age of seventy-three. There were nine children in the family, of whom Jonathan was the second.

He obtained his early schooling in this state, and his first important work after leaving the farm was contracting along the route of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, in grading the tracks. He next began the reading of law in the offices of William Veale, and was admitted to the bar in 1889 before the district court, and was subsequently admitted by the supreme court. During his practice in Texas for nearly twenty-four years he has enjoyed a liberal share of the business in each community where he has lived. He first practiced at Breckenridge, where he remained until August, 1902, and then transferred his residence to Palo Pinto, which was his home until 1904, at which date he moved to Amarillo. In this city he has had several partnerships, first with Mr. John W. Veale, which continued until 1907. With the election of Mr. Veale as state senator, Mr. R. E. Underwood joined them as partner, a relationship which lasted only a short while. Later Mr. Umphres and subsequently Mr. F. P. Works joined the firm. When Mr. Umphres retired the firm became and has since remained Crudgington & Works. They represent some of the largest clients in this portion of Texas. From 1896 to 1900 Mr. Crudgington was county judge for two terms of Stephens county.

In politics he is a progressive Democrat, though independent of party, and has little concern in practical politics. He is a member of the County bar association, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Presbyterian.

On March 4, 1890, at Breckenridge, Texas, Mr. Crudgington married Miss Alliene Veale, daughter of William and Levenia Veale, both deceased. They are the parents of seven children, who are mentioned as follows: Harvey M., born at Breckenridge, March 21, 1892, a graduate of the Lowry Phillip school and now in the general offices of the Santa Fe Railway; John William, born at Breckenridge, July 6, 1894, a graduate of the Amarillo high school; Charles A., born at Breckenridge, May 16, 1896, a student in the high school; Robert E. and George, twins, born at Breckenridge, August 1, 1899, the former now in school and the latter deceased February 15, 1902; Susan, born at Palo Pinto, September 28, 1903, and now attending school in Amarillo; Kate, born at Amarillo, January 25, 1906 and Alliene, born at Amarillo, February 26, 1908.

Mr. Crudgington was one of the organizers of the Amarillo Street Railway Company, and was vice president and one of the directors until the property was recently sold to an eastern syndicate. He has been connected with other local enterprises, among which is the Panhandle State Fair Association, and is an energetic, well-informed citizen who does all he can to advance the welfare of his home community and state.

Calvin M. Still. Calvin M. Still's life has been a busy and varied one in its every phase, and his public service of recent years has not been the least of his activities. As mayor of Taylor since 1910 he has proven himself to be a citizen of the finest enthusiasm and the most utter integrity, in his official capacity giving freely to the city of his best energies and abilities, with a result that is so apparent that "he who runs may read." He has been a resident of Taylor since about 1887, and in the years that have elapsed since he has come to entertain the heartiest regard for the city, his enthusiasm therefore knowing no bounds.

Born in Riley county, Kansas, January 23, 1861, Calvin M. Still is the son of William and Katherine (O'Malley) Still, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ireland, and the father was one of the first settlers of Riley county. Mr. Still was reared in Riley county, receiving there educational advantages commensurate with the possibilities of the community and the position of his parents, and in his early manhood he engaged in the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. For several years he was employed as a locomotive engineer. He came to Texas in 1882, locating at Denison, from which point he was occupied with railroading on the "Katy." It was in 1886, still in the service of that line, that Mr. Still came to Taylor, in Williamson county, and this city has since been his home. Soon after locating here Mr. Still gave up railroad work and engaged in an independent business, interesting himself in cotton buying and later in fire insurance business, and he has since that time maintained an active and thriving interest in those enterprises.

It was in 1910 that the public-spiritedness and general excellence of the man as a citizen came to be officially recognized by the people in his election to the office of Mayor, and so faithfully did he conduct the affairs of the office that he was re-elected in 1912. In that position Mr. Still has given of his best energies and the city acknowledges an era of public improvement of no slight importance. Under his administration much of the most telling improvement work of the city has been carried on, and especially in this connection should be noted the paving of Main and several other streets with creosoted wood blocks, which gave to Taylor some of the finest streets to be found in any city in Texas.

Mr. Still was married at Denison, Texas, to Miss Bridget Mary Quinn, who was born in Ireland, and six daughters have come to them: Katherine, Mary B., Marguerite, Celesta, Emma and Pauline.